

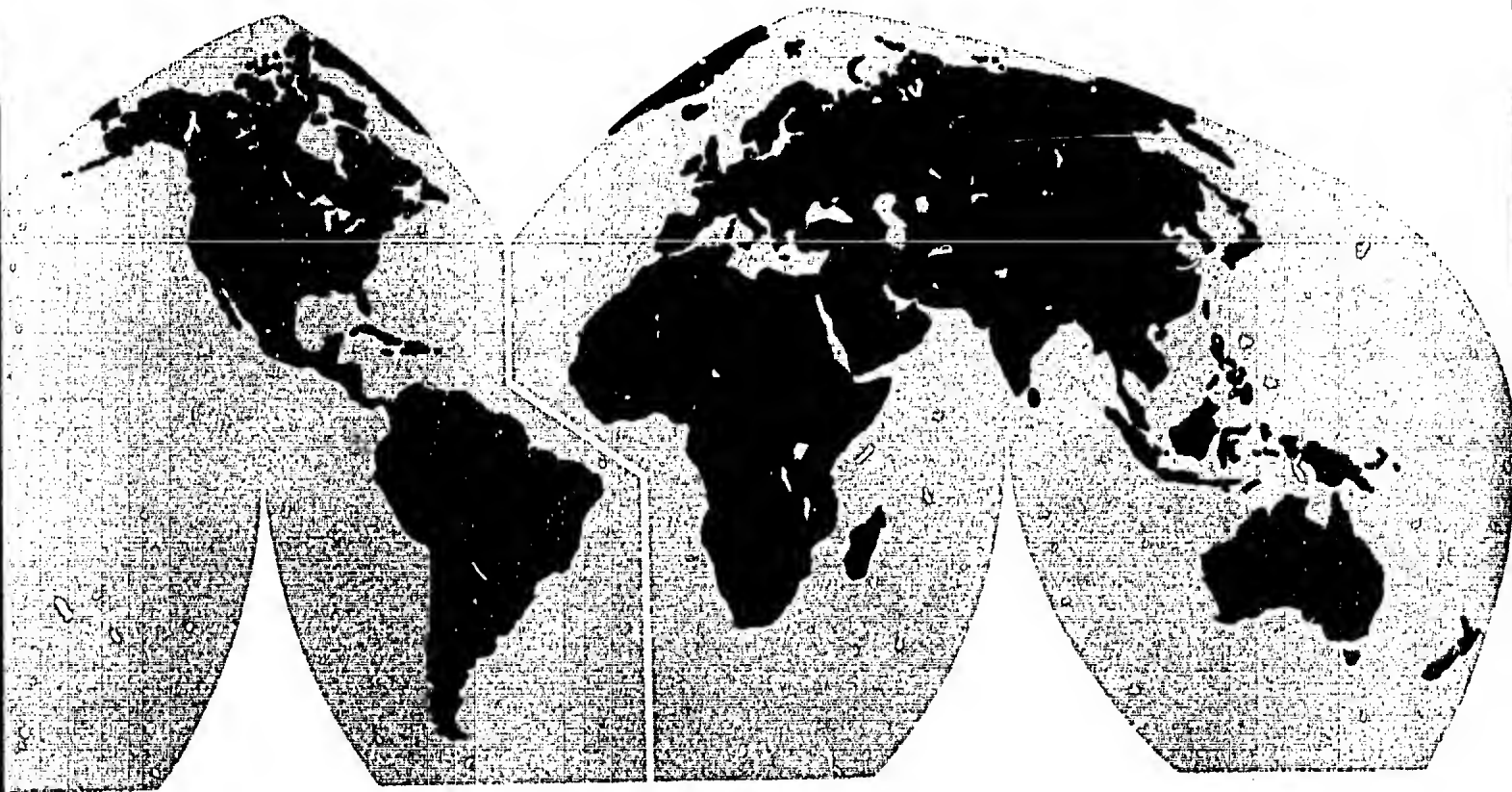
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FACTBOOK

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National Basic Intelligence **FACTBOOK**



DIA and DOS review(s) completed.

FOREWORD

The National Basic Intelligence Factbook, a compilation of basic data on political entities worldwide, is coordinated and published semiannually by the Office of Geographic and Cartographic Research, Central Intelligence Agency. It is issued for use by U.S. Government departments and agencies. The data are prepared by components of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Department of State. Comments and suggestions should be addressed to the Office of Geographic and Cartographic Research (Attn: Factbook), Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. 20505.

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July 1975

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ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
ACCT	Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation of French-speaking Countries
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFDB	African Development Bank
ANZUS	ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
CACM	Central American Common Market
CARICOM	Caribbean Common Market
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CEAO	West African Economic Community
CEMA	Council for Economic Mutual Assistance
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
	Colombo Plan
	Council of Europe
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
EAMA	African States associated with the EEC
EC	European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EURATOM)
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EEC	European Economic Community (Common Market)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELDO	European Launcher Development Organization
EMA	European Monetary Agreement
ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo
ESRO	European Space Research Organization
EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency (Associated with OECD)
IFCTU	International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRC	International Red Cross
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association

July 1975

ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Cont.)

LICROSS	League of Red Cross Societies
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Afro-Madagascar and Mauritian Common Organization
ODECA	Organization of Central American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SEATO	South-East Asia Treaty Organization
UEAC	Union of Central African States
UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
WEU	Western European Union
WCL	World Confederation of Labor
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WPC	World Peace Council

July 1975

UNITED NATIONS (U.N.): STRUCTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Principal Organs:

SC	Security Council
GA	General Assembly
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
TC	Trusteeship Council
ICJ	International Court of Justice
	Secretariat

Operating Bodies:

UNCTAD	U.N. Conference for Trade and Development
TDB	Trade and Development Board
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund

Regional Economic Commissions:

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (see ESCAP)
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Intergovernmental Agencies Related to the U.N.:

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate)
IFC	International Finance Corporation (IBRD Affiliate)
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF (FUND)	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
UNCTAD	U.N. Conference on Trade and Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Autonomous Organization Under the U.N.:

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
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Committees:

Seabeds Committee	United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction
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July 1975

Political, sociological, and economic data, including monetary conversion rates, generally reflect information through mid-May 1975, except for population estimates, which have been projected to 1 July 1975. Military manpower estimates are as of 1 January 1975 except for average number of males reaching military age, which are projected averages for the 5-year period 1975-79. Military and communications data are as of 30 April 1975 unless otherwise indicated.

Most of the land utilization estimates are rough approximations, and most of the statistical data are rounded (thousands and millions). Figures for "arable" may reflect only the area actually under crops rather than the potential cultivable. Fishing limits are included only when they differ from the territorial limits.

For some countries GDP, rather than GNP, is shown. The difference between the two is in the addition or subtraction of the value of return on foreign investment. GDP equals GNP plus income earned in the country but sent abroad, minus income earned abroad but sent into the country. GDP thus tends to exceed GNP in debtor countries, and the reverse is true in creditor countries.

Major ports are the largest maritime ports of the country, relative to other ports of the same country, on the basis of estimated port capacity, alongside berthing accommodations, and commercial or naval importance. Minor ports are the remaining ports of a country which have, relative to the major ports, significantly lower estimated port capacity, fewer alongside berthing accommodations, are of less commercial or naval importance. Major transport aircraft are those weighing over 20,000 pounds. Military budgets are in U.S. dollar equivalents. The dollar sign refers to U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The abbreviation FY stands for U.S. fiscal year; all years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.

July 1975

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN



LAND

250,000 sq. mi.; 22% arable (12% cultivated, 10% pasture), 75% desert, waste or urban, 3% forested (1970)

Land boundaries: 3,425 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 19,147,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/72-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Afghan(s); adjective—Afghan

Ethnic divisions: 50% Pushtuns, 25% Tajiks, 9% Uzbeks, 9% Hazaras, minor ethnic groups include Chahar, Turkmen, Kizilbashs, and others

Religion: 87% Sunni Muslim, 12% Shia Muslim, 1% other

Language: 50% Pushtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen), 10% 30 minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism

Literacy: under 10%

Labor force: about 4.3 million (official est.); 75%-80% agriculture and animal husbandry, 20%-25% commerce, small industry, services; massive shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Afghanistan

Type: republic

Capital: Kabul

Political subdivisions: 28 provinces with centrally appointed governors

Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution nullified July 1973; independent judiciary also abolished and powers transferred to the Council of Justice, chaired by Minister of Justice; legal education at University of Kabul; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: parliament abolished July 1973; all powers of the parliament and the monarchy transferred to the President

Government leaders: President Mohammad Daoud who also serves as Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, and Defense Minister; Mohammad Naim, Daoud's brother and personal adviser; young, mostly unidentified, military officers serving on the ruling Central Committee

Suffrage: universal from age 20

Elections: promised but no date set

Political parties and leaders: no political parties permitted

Communists: there are two pro-Moscow Communist groups, with roughly 350-500 active members; several other groups, further to left, with several hundred members and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: with most mullahs, military officers, and leftists supporting the new government, no known organized opposition

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, FUND, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$90 million (FY73, at constant 1965/66 prices), well below \$100 per capita; real growth rate about 7% in FY74

Agriculture: agriculture and animal husbandry account for over 50% of GNP and occupy nearly 80% of the labor force; main crops — wheat and other grains, cotton, fruits, nuts; largely self-sufficient; food shortages — wheat, sugar, tea

Major industries: cottage industries, food processing, textiles, cement, coal mining

Electric power: 275,000 kw. capacity (1974); 520 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 27 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: 160 million (f.o.b., FY74); fresh and dried fruits, hides and skins, natural gas, cotton, carpets and rugs, wool

Imports: \$123 million (c.i.f., FY74); transportation equipment, non-metallic minerals, tea, sugar, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports — U.S.S.R., India, U.K., West Germany, Pakistan; imports — Japan, U.S.S.R., India, West Germany, U.K., U.S.

Aid: economic — U.S.S.R. (1954-74) \$837 million extended, \$620 million drawn; Eastern Europe (1954-74) \$39 million extended, \$11 million drawn; China (1965-74) \$74 million extended, \$27 million drawn; U.S. (FY49-73) \$484 million committed; international organizations (1946-73) \$99 million; military — U.S.S.R. (1956-74) \$492 million extended, \$430 million drawn; Eastern Europe (1955-74) \$22 million extended, \$20 million drawn; U.S. (FY53-73) \$5 million committed

July 1975

AFGHANISTAN/ALBANIA

Budget: current expenditures \$162 million, capital expenditures \$110 million for FY75

Monetary conversion rate: 45 Albanian = US\$1 (official); 58 Albanian = US\$1 (December 1974)

Fiscal year: 21 March - 20 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 0.1 mi. (single track) 5'0" gauge, government-owned spur of Soviet line

Highways: 12,970 mi.; 420 mi. concrete, 1,110 mi. bituminous surfaced, 2,430 mi. gravel, 5,420 mi. improved earth, and 3,590 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: total navigability 760 mi.; steamers use Anni Darya

Ports: only minor river ports

Airfields: 42 total, 36 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services, barely sufficient to meet civil and military requirements; 24,528 telephones; 111,000 radio receivers; no TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 4.9 million; 2.6 million fit for military service, about 177,000 reach military age (22) annually

Supply: dependent on foreign sources, almost exclusively the U.S.S.R.

Military budget: estimated expenditures for fiscal year ending 31 March 1975, about \$34 million (based on official rate of 45 Albanian = US\$1); approximately 20% of total budget

Land boundaries: 445 mi

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 260 mi. (including Sazan Island)

PEOPLE

Population: 2,411,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

Nationality: noun - Albanian(s), adjective - Albanian

Ethnic divisions: 96% Albanian, remaining 4% are Greek, Vlach, Gypsy, and Bulgarian

Religion: 70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic (observances prohibited, Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state)

Language: Albanian, Greek

Literacy: about 70%, no reliable current statistics available, but probably greatly improved

Labor force: 911,000 (1969), 60.5% agriculture, 17.9% industry, 21.6% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of Albania

Type: Communist state

Capital: Tirane

Political subdivisions: 27 rrethet (districts), including capital, 200 localities, 2,600 villages

Legal system: based on Soviet law, constitution adopted 1950; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; legal education at State University of Tirane; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: People's Assembly, Council of Ministers, judiciary

Government leaders: Chairman of Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu; President, Presidium of the People's Assembly, Haxhi Lleshi

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: national elections theoretically held every 4 years; last elections 6 October 1974; 99.9% of electorate voted

Political parties and leaders: Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Enver Hoxha

Communists: 87,000 party members (1971)

Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ILO, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO; has not participated in CEMA since rift with U.S.S.R. in 1961; officially withdrew from Warsaw Pact 13 September 1968

ECONOMY

GNP: \$1.2 billion in 1972 (at 1972 prices), \$520 per capita

Agriculture: food deficit area; main crops — corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton; food shortages — wheat; caloric intake, 2,100 calories per day per capita (1961/62)

ALBANIA



(See reference map IV)

LAND

11,100 sq. mi.; 19% arable, 24% other agricultural, 43% forested, 14% other

July 1975

ALBANIA/ALGERIA

Major Industries: agricultural processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries

Shortages: spare parts, machinery and equipment, wheat

Exports: \$91 million (1970 est.), 1964 trade - 55% minerals, metals, fuels, 17% agricultural materials (except foods), 23% foodstuffs (including cigarettes), 5% consumer goods

Imports: \$159 million (1970 est.), 1961 trade - 50% machinery, equipment, and spare parts, 16% minerals, metals, fuels, construction materials, 7% fertilizers, other chemicals, rubber, 4% agricultural materials (except foodstuffs), 16% foodstuffs, 7% consumer goods

Monetary conversion rate: 5 leks = US\$1 (commercial), 12.5 leks = US\$1 (noncommercial)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year, economic data reported for calendar years except for calorie intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 172 mi. standard gage, single track; government owned (15/4)

Highways: 3,100 mi.; 800 mi. paved, 1,000 mi. crushed stone and/or gravel, 1,300 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1974)

Inland waterways: 27 mi. plus Albanian sections of Lake Scutari, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1975)

Freight carried: rail - 3.1 million short tons, 123.3 million short ton/mi. (1971); highways - 43.0 million short tons, 616.4 million short ton/mi. (1971)

Ports: 2 major (Durrës, Vlorë), 2 minor (1975)

Pipelines: crude oil, 110 mi.

Civil air: no major transport aircraft (1974)

Airfields: 11 total; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 heliport

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 653 million leks; about 9% of total budget

ALGERIA

LAND

950,000 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated, 16% pasture and meadows, 1% forested, 80% desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 3,890 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 735 mi.



(See reference map 81)

PEOPLE

Population: 16,794,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (7/73-7/75)

Nationality: noun—Algerian(s), adjective—Algerian

Ethnic divisions: 99% Arab-Berbers, less than 1% Europeans

Religion: 89% Muslim, 1% Christian and Hebrew

Language: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

Literacy: 25% (5% Arabic, 9% French, 11% both)

Labor force: 2.8 million; 47% agriculture, 8% industry, 24% other (military, police, civil service, transportation workers, teachers, merchants, construction workers); 40% of urban labor unemployed

Organized labor: 17% of labor force claimed, General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) is the only labor organization and is subordinate to the National Liberation Front

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

Type: republic

Capital: Algiers

Political subdivisions: 31 Wilayas (departments or provinces)

Legal system: based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles; constitution adopted by referendum 1963 but suspended since June 1965, judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into 4 chambers; legal education at Universities of Algiers, Oran and Constantine; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

July 1975

ALGERIA/ANDORRA

Branches: executive dominant, unicameral legislature has not met since June 1965 coup d'etat but was never formally suspended, judiciary

Government leaders: Houari Boumediene, President of Council of the Revolution and President of the Council of Ministers, overthrew elected President Ahmed Ben Bella 19 June 1965

Suffrage: universal over age 10

Elections (latest): presidential 15 September 1968; departmental assemblies 2 June 1974; local assemblies 30 March 1975

Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Front (FLN)

Voting strength (1968 election): 100% FLN

Communists: 400 (est.); Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMCO, INF, ITU, OAU, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$7 billion (est. 1973), \$430 per capita; average annual increase since 1968 (current prices), 11%

Agriculture: main crops — wheat, barley, grapes, citrus fruits

Major industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical and steel plants under construction

Electric power: 1,770,000 kw. capacity (1974); 2.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 169 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1,802 million (f.o.b., 1973); crude petroleum 75%, other items — wine, citrus fruit, iron ore, vegetables, to France 24%, West Germany 24%, Benelux 9%, Italy 8%, U.S.S.R. 7%

Imports: \$2,338 million (c.i.f., 1973); major items — capital goods 37%, finished goods 27%, foodstuffs 13%; from France 38%, West Germany 9%, Italy 9%, U.S. 8%

Monetary conversion rate: 4.18 dinars = US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,414 mi.; 1,660 mi. standard gage, 663 mi. 3'5 $\frac{7}{8}$ " gage, 91 mi. meter gage; 188 mi. electrified; 120 mi. double track

Highways: 48,614 mi., of which 27,943 mi. are paved and the remainder earth

Ports: 9 major, 8 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,250 mi.; refined products, 180 mi.; natural gas, 1,785 mi.

Civil air: 24 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 250 total, 191 usable; 57 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 8,000-

11,000 ft., 108 with runways 4,000-7,000 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

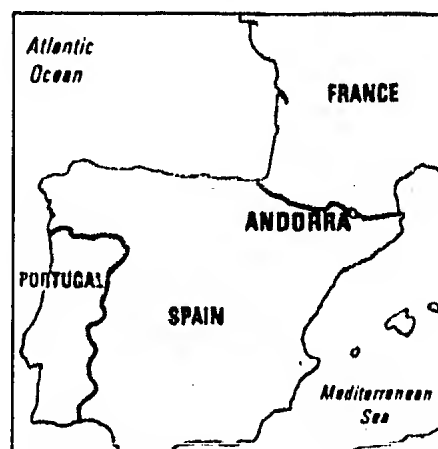
Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international facilities in the north, primarily radio communications in the desert; 220,800 telephones; 1,150,000 radio receivers; 250,000 TV receivers; 10 AM and 13 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,074,000; 2,347,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 163,000

Military budgets for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$257,693,200; 4.7% of national budget

ANDORRA



(See reference map IV)

LAND

180 sq. mi.

Land boundaries: 65 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 19,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1969)

Nationality: noun—Andorran(s); adjective—Andorran

Ethnic divisions: Catalan stock; 30% Andorrans, 61% Spanish, 6% French, 3% other

Religion: virtually all Roman Catholic

Language: Catalan, many also speak some French and Castilian

Labor force: unorganized; largely shepherds and farmers

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: The Valleys of Andorra

ANDORRA/ANGOLA

Type: unique coprincipality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called veguers

Capital: Andorra

Political subdivisions: 6 districts -- Andorra la Vella, Sant Julia de Loria, Encamp, Canillo, La Massana, and Ordino

Legal system: based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislature (General Council) of 24 members with one-half elected every 2 years for 4-year term; executive -- synde and a deputy sub-synde chosen by General Council for 2-year terms; judiciary chosen by coprinces who appoint 2 civil judges, a judge of appeals, and 2 Batles (court prosecutors)

Suffrage: males of 21 or over who are third generation Andorrans vote for General Council members; same right granted to women in April 1970

Elections: half of General Council chosen every 2 years, last election December 1973

Political parties and leaders: no political parties but only partisans for particular independent candidates for the General Council, on the basis of competence, personality and orientation toward Spain or France; various small pressure groups developed in 1972

Communists: negligible

ECONOMY

Agriculture: sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables (only 25% of land can be used for agriculture)

Major industries: tourism (\$1 million annually), one cigarette factory (annual output \$1 million), handicrafts, smuggling (tobacco to France; manufactured items, including automobiles and cameras, to Spain)

Shortages: food

Electric power: 25,000 kw. capacity (1973); 100 million kw.-hr. produced (1973), 380 kw.-hr. per capita; power is mainly exported to Spain and France

Major trade partners: Spain, France

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: about 60 mi.

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

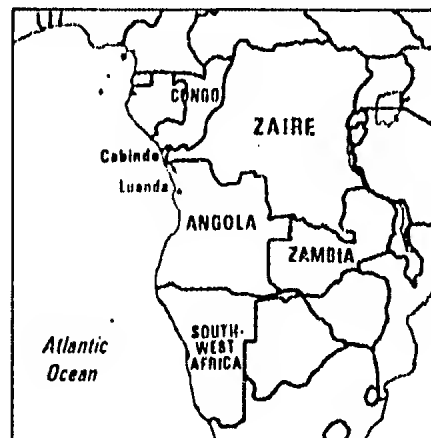
Airfields: none

Telecommunications: international circuits to Spain and France; 2 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV station; about 2,800 telephones; 8,000 radio receivers, 3,000 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES

Andorra has no defense forces; Spain and France are responsible for protection as needed

ANGOLA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

481,000 sq. mi.; 1% cultivated, 44% forested, 22% meadows and pastures, 33% other (including fallow)

Land boundaries: 3,150 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 1,000 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 6,099,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (12/60-12/70)

Nationality: noun--Angolan(s); adjective--Angolan

Ethnic divisions: 93% African, 5% Europeans, 1% mestizos

Religion: about 84% animist, 12% Roman Catholic, 4% Protestant

Language: Portuguese (official), many native dialects

Literacy: 10%-15%

Labor force: 2.6 million economically active (1964); 531,000 wage workers (1967)

Organized labor: approx. 65,000 (1967)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Angola

Type: overseas state of Portugal

Capital: Luanda

Political subdivisions: 16 administrative districts including the coastal exclave of Cabinda

July 1975

ANGOLA/ANTIGUA

Legal system: Portuguese civil codes and customary law; legal education obtained in Portugal

Branches: Angola is being governed by a transitional government under the direction of a Portuguese High Commissioner who is charged with preparing for the state's independence in November 1975

Government leader: Admiral Rosa Coutinho

Suffrage: to be determined by transitional government

Elections: suspended

Political parties and leaders: principal former opposition groups participating in preparation for independence are Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile (GRAE) led by Holden Roberto, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) led by Agostinho Neto, and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) led by Jonas Savimbi

Communists: negligible

ECONOMY

GNP: \$1.2 billion (1972 est.), about \$210 per capita; 6.1% real growth (1970-72)

Agriculture: cash crops — coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, and tobacco; food crops — cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; largely self-sufficient in food

Fishing: catch 599,000 metric tons, \$18.3 million (1972); exports \$18.7 million; imports \$5.5 million (1971)

Major industries: mining (oil, iron, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, cement, food processing plants, building construction

Electric power: 465,000 kw. capacity (1974); 984 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 163 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$775 million (f.o.b., 1973); coffee, oil, diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, iron ore, oil, timber, and corn

Imports: \$535 million (c.i.f., 1973); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), wines, bulk iron and ironwork, steel and metals, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines

Major trade partners: main partner Portugal, followed by West Germany, U.S., U.K., Japan

Aid: Portugal — major donor

Budget: (1974) / balanced at about \$740 million, prelim. est.

Monetary conversion rate: 24.50 escudos = US\$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,918 mi.; 1,724 mi. 3'6" gage, 194 mi. 1'11 1/2" gage

Highways: 45,000 mi.; 4,070 mi. bituminous-surface treatment, 28,000 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 2,000 mi. navigable

Ports: 3 major (Luanda, Lobito, Mocimedes), 15 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 111 mi.

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 520 total, 466 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 6 with runways 8,000-11,000 ft., 74 with runways 4,000-7,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: simple network of low-capacity open-wire and radio-relay facilities; 37,500 telephones; 115,000 radio receivers; 21 AM, 7 FM, and no TV stations

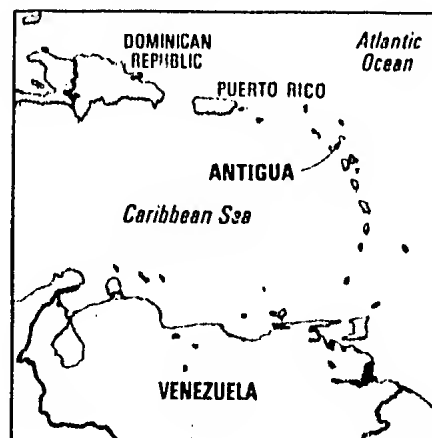
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,502,000, fit for military service, 749,000; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 61,000

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

Supply: dependent on Portugal

ANTIGUA



(See reference map 11)

LAND

108 sq. mi.; 54% arable, 5% pasture, 14% forested, 9% wooded but potentially productive, 18% wasteland and built on

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 95 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 80,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (4/60-4/70)

July 1975

ANTIGUA/ARGENTINA

Nationality: noun—Antiguan(s); adjective—Antiguan

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely African Negro

Religion: Church of England (predominant); other Protestant sects and some Roman Catholic

Language: English

Literacy: about 80%

Organized labor: 18,000

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Antigua

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

Capital: St. John's

Political subdivisions: 6 parishes, 2 dependencies (Barbuda, Redonda)

Legal system: based on English law; British Caribbean Court of Appeal has exclusive original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, consists of Chief Justice and 5 Justices

Branches: legislative, 21-member popularly elected House of Representatives; executive, Prime Minister and Cabinet

Government leaders: Premier George Herbert Walter; Governor Sir Wilfred Ebenezer Jacobs

Suffrage: universal suffrage age 18 and over

Elections: every 5 years; last general election 11 February 1971

Political parties and leaders: Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird; Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), George Herbert Walter; Antigua People's Party (APP), J. Rowan Henry

Voting strength: 1971 election — House of Representative seats — ALP 4, PLM 13

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Afro-Caribbean Movement (ACM), a small black nationalist group led by Timothy Hector; Antigua Freedom Fighters (AFF), a small black radical group, leaders unknown

Member of: CARICOM

ECONOMY

GDP: \$30 million (1973 est.), \$395 per capita

Agriculture: main crop, cotton

Major industries: oil refining, tourism

Shortages: electric power

Electric power: 143,000 kw. capacity (1973); 865 million kw.-hr. produced (1973), 145 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$29 million (f.o.b., 1973); petroleum products, cotton

Imports: \$27 million (c.i.f., 1973); crude oil, food, clothing

Major trade partners: U.K. 30%, U.S. 25% Commonwealth Caribbean countries 18%

Aid: economic — U.S. (FY46-71), \$1.5 million in loans

Monetary conversion rate: 2.07 East Caribbean dollars = US\$1 (May 1975), now floating with pound sterling

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 49 mi. narrow gage (2'6"), employed almost exclusively for handling cane

Highways: 235 mi.; 150 mi. main, 85 mi. secondary

Ports: 1 major (St. John's), 1 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 9,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system; 3,100 telephones; tropospheric scatter links with Tortola and St. Lucia; 22,000 radio receivers, 12,200 TV sets; 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

ARGENTINA



(See reference map III)

LAND

1,070,000 sq. mi.; 57% agricultural (11% crops, improved pasture and fallow, 46% natural grazing land), 25% forested, 18% mountain, urban, or waste

Land boundaries: 5,850 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi. (continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

Coastline: 3,100 mi.

July 1975

ARGENTINA

PEOPLE

Population: 25,028,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7/72-7/73)

Nationality: noun--Argentine(s); adjective--Argentine

Ethnic divisions: approximately 85% white, 15% mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups

Religion: 90% nominally Roman Catholic (less than 20% practicing), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 6% other

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 85% (90% in Buenos Aires)

Labor force: 9.5 million; 19% agriculture, 25% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% commerce, 6% transport and communications, 19% other

Organized labor: 25% of labor force (est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Argentine Republic

Type: republic; elected government took over 25 May 1973 from military regime in control since coup in June 1966; it resigned on 13 July and new election was held on 23 September bringing Peron back to power; his wife assumed power on 1 July 1974 after his death

Capital: Buenos Aires

Political subdivisions: 22 provinces, 1 district (Federal Capital), and 1 territory

Legal system: based on Spanish and French civil codes; constitution adopted 1853 partially superseded in 1966 by the Statute of the Revolution which takes precedence over the constitution when the two are in conflict; further changes may be made by new government; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Buenos Aires and other public and private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Presidency; national judiciary; legislature dismissed after June 1966 coup was reopened when new government was inaugurated on 25 May

Government leader: President, Maria Estela Martinez de Peron

Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 18 and over

Elections: general elections held on 11 March 1973; congressional and gubernatorial runoffs were held on 15 April; next election in 4 years

Political parties: Justicialistas, the official Peronist party; Radical Civic Union, moderate leftist and nationalist, Ricardo Balbin; Federal Popular Alliance, Francisco Manrique; Movement of Integration and Development (MID), small left of center party, former President Frondizi; New Force, conservative business party, organized by Alvaro Alsogaray for the 1973 elections; Intransigent Party, formerly the

Intransigent Radicals (UCRI), small nationalist party, Oscar Alende; Union Popular, neo-Peronist or Peronism without Peron, generally more moderate than orthodox Peronism, Rodolfo Triaca del Franco; Popular Conservative Party, not conservative but a member of Peron's Civic Front, Eduardo Paz; *Accion Frontista*, breakaway faction of Popular Conservative Party led by Alberto Fonrouge; Communist Party of Argentina (PCA), regained legal status under Peron and tacitly supports government, Gerónimo Arnedo Alvarez; smaller parties include the Revolutionary Christian Party and the Popular Christian party (both are factions of the Christian Democratic Party), the Progressive Democrats, the Socialist Party, and the Democratic Socialist Party; several provincial parties not organized on a national basis

Voting strength: Justicialista Front, 61%; Radicals (former People's Radical Civic Union, UCRP), 24%; Federal Popular Alliance, 12%; others, 3%

Communists: some 70,000 members in various party organizations, including a small nucleus of activists

Other political or pressure groups: Argentine armed forces, Peronist-dominated labor movement, National Meeting of the Argentines (loose grouping of Communist and leftist politicians), General Economic Confederation (Peronist-leaning association of small businessmen), Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturer's association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowner's association), business organizations, students, and the Catholic Church

Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, Non-Aligned Nations Group

ECONOMY

GDP: \$35.6 billion (at average theoretical parity exchange rate, 1974), \$1,370 per capita; 78% consumption, 27% investment (1974); real growth rate 1974, 6.0%

Agriculture: main products — cereals, oilseeds, livestock products; Argentina is a major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 238,000 metric tons (1972), \$44.6 million (1972); exports \$25 million (1973), imports \$3.6 million (1970)

Major industries: food processing (especially meatpacking), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, and metallurgy

Crude steel: 2.3 million metric tons produced (1974), 90 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 8,349,000 kw. capacity (1973); 26.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 1,089 kw.-hr. per capita

July 1975

ARGENTINA/AUSTRALIA

Exports: \$3.55 billion (f.o.b., 1974); meat, wheat, corn, wool, hides, oilseeds

Imports: \$2.88 billion (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, fuel and lubricating oils, iron and steel, intermediate industrial products

Major trade partners (1972): exports — EC 48%, LAFTA 26%, U.S. 10%, Japan 3%; imports — EC 31%, LAFTA 20%, U.S. 20%, Japan 8%

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), \$870 million in loans, \$17.8 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$1.3 billion; from other Western countries (1960-66), \$315.5 million; from Communist countries (1954-74) \$100 million (\$10.0 million drawn); military — assistance from U.S. (FY46-73), \$17.1 million

Monetary conversion rates: commercial 10.00 pesos = US\$1; financial—15.03 pesos = US\$1, parallel market 28 pesos = US\$1 (April 1975)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 25,000 mi.; 2,000 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 13,750 mi. broad gage (5'6"), 8,750 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/4"), 500 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage; about 1,035 mi. double and multiple track; 76 mi. electrified

Highways: 176,300 mi., of which 22,900 mi. paved, 42,200 mi. gravel, 111,200 mi. improved earth

Inland waterways: 6,800 navigable mi.

Ports: 7 major, 21 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,540 mi.; refined products, 1,370 mi.; natural gas, 5,670 mi.

Civil air: 44 major transport aircraft, includes 1 leased from a foreign country

Airfields: 2,454 total, 2,148 usable; 81 with permanent-surface runways; 20 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 286 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 8 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: extensive modern system; telephone network has 2,170,000 sets, radio relay widely used, 2 communications satellite ground stations; estimated 7.5 million radio receivers and 3.8 million TV sets; 130 AM, 12 FM, and 60 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

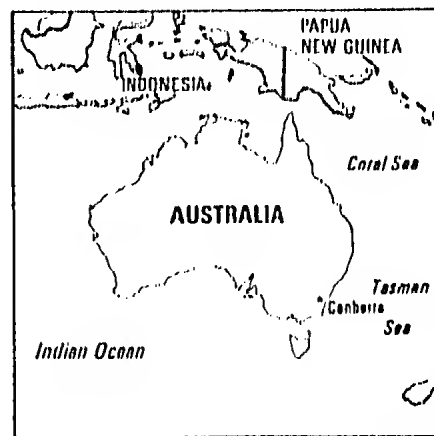
Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,312,000; 5,094,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 214,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$684.9 million; about 10% of total central government budget

AUSTRALIA

LAND

2,970,000 sq. mi.; 6% arable, 58% pasture, 2% forested, 34% other



WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.; prawn and crayfish on continental shelf)

Coastline: about 16,000 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 13,574,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (7/66-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Australian(s); adjective—Australian

Ethnic divisions: 99% Caucasian, 1% Asian and aborigine

Religion: 98% Christian, 2% animist and others

Language: English

Literacy: 98.5%

Labor force: 4.76 million; 14% agriculture, 32% industry, 37% services, 15% commerce, 2% other

Organized labor: 44% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Commonwealth of Australia

Type: federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign or head of state

Capital: Canberra

Political subdivisions: 6 states and 2 territories (Australian Capital Territory (Canberra) and Northern Territory)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1900; High Court has jurisdiction over cases involving interpretation of the constitution; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Parliament (House of Representatives and Senate); Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to House; independent judiciary

Government leaders: Governor General Sir Paul Hasluck; Prime Minister E. Gough Whitlam

Suffrage: universal over age 21

July 1975

AUSTRIA/AUSTRIA

Elections: held at 3-year intervals, or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election in May 1974

Political parties and leaders: Government — Labour Party (Gough Whitlam); opposition — Liberal Party (B. M. Suedden) and Country Party (J. D. Anthony)

Voting strength (1974 Parliamentary election): Liberal-Country Coalition, 61 seats lower House; Labour Party, 66 seats lower House

Communists: 3,900 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Democratic Labour Party (anti-Communist Labour Party splinter group)

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IEA, IIB, ILO, IMF, ITU, OECD, Sebels Committee, SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$78.9 billion (1974), \$5,900 per capita; 62% private consumption, 12% government current expenditure, 26% investment (FY74); real average annual growth (1969-74), 4%

Agriculture: large areas devoted to livestock grazing; 60% of area used for crops is planted in wheat; major products — wool, livestock, wheat, fruits, sugarcane self-sufficient in food; calorie intake, 3,300 calories per day per capita

Fishing: catch 118,000 metric tons, \$102 million (1972); exports \$102.5 million (FY74), imports \$109.9 million (FY74)

Major industries: mining, bauxite, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals

Crude steel: 7.7 million metric tons produced (FY74), 580 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 19,830,000 kw. capacity (1974); 73.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 5,468 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$11.1 billion (f.o.b., 1974); principal products (FY74)—wool 17%, agricultural products 26%, metalliferous ores 11%

Imports: \$11.2 billion (f.o.b., 1974)

Major trade partners: (FY74) exports—32% Japan, 11% U.S., 7% U.K.; imports—23% U.S., 14% U.K., 13% Japan

Aid: economic — Australian aid abroad \$1.9 billion (FY65-74); \$371 million (FY74), 68% for Papua New Guinea

Monetary conversion rate: 0.74 Australian dollar = US\$1 (A\$1 = US\$1.350), February 1975

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 25,251 mi.; 5,715 mi. 5'3" gage, 8,323 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 11,213 mi. 3'6" gage; 497 mi. electrified (June 1962); government owned (except for few hundred miles of privately owned track)

Highways: 549,735 mi.; 117,997 mi. paved, 131,996 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 297,742 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 5,200 mi.; mainly by small, shallow-draft craft

Freight carried: rail — 87.3 million short tons (based on 1st 10 months of FY72); coastal and inland shipping — 32.6 million tons

Ports: 12 major, numerous minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 460 mi.; refined products, 211 mi.; natural gas, 4,317 mi.

Civil air: 192 major transport aircraft (includes 12 operating in Papua New Guinea)

Airfields: 1,748 total, 1,653 usable; 186 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways over 12,000 ft.; 15 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 647 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: very good international and domestic service; 4,659,182 telephones; 12.3 million radio receivers; 3.6 million TV receivers; 183 AM stations in 127 cities, no FM, 104 TV stations and 47 repeaters; 3 earth satellite stations; submarine cables to New Zealand, New Guinea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Guam

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,227,000; 2,842,000 fit for military service; 122,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, \$2 billion; about 10% of total central government budget

AUSTRIA

LAND

32,400 sq. mi.; 20% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 15% waste or urban, 38% forested, 1% inland water

Land boundaries: 1,605 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 7,575,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Austrian(s); adjective—Austrian

Ethnic divisions: 98.1% German, 0.7% Croatian, 0.3% Slovene, 0.9% other

Religion: 85% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 8% none or other

July 1975

AUSTRIA



(See reference map IV)

Language: German

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 2,656,922 (1971); 18% agriculture and forestry, 49% industry and crafts, 18% trade and communications, 7% professions, 6% public service, 2% other; 2.4% registered unemployed; an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number more than 200,000 (1972); unemployment 2.1% (1972)

Organized labor: about 2/3 of wage and salary workers (1971)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Austria

Type: federal republic

Capital: Vienna

Political subdivisions: 9 states (Laender) including the capital

Legal system: civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated in 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/criminal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral Parliament, directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary

Government leaders: President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky leads a one-party Socialist government

Suffrage: universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections

Elections: presidential, every 6 years (next 1980); parliamentary, every 4 years (next October)

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party of Austria (SPOe), Bruno Kreisky, Chairman; Austrian People's Party (OeVP), Karl Schleizer, Chairman;

Liberal Party (FPÖe), Friedrich Peter, Chairman; Communist Party, Franz Muhri, Chairman

Voting strength (1971 election): 50.2% SPOe, 43.0% OeVP, 5.4% FPÖe, 0.4% dissident Socialist, 1.4% Communist

Communists: membership 25,000 est.; activists 7,000-8,000; 61,756 votes in 1971 election

Other political or pressure groups: Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Austrian Trade Union Federation (primarily socialist); three composite leagues of the Austrian Peoples Party (OeVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; the OeVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action

Member of: Council of Europe, ECE, EFTA, IAEA, ICAO, IEA, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$30.5 billion (1974), \$4,070 per capita; 55.1% consumption, 31.4% investment, 14.4% government, -0.4% net foreign balance, -0.5% net errors and omissions (1972); 1974 growth rate 4.5% constant prices

Agriculture: livestock, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient; calorie intake 3,230 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Major industries: foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp

Crude steel: 4.7 million metric tons produced (1974), 630 kilograms per capita (1974)

Electric power: 8,976,000 kw. capacity (1974); 31.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 4,200 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$7.1 billion (f.o.b., 1974); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles and clothing, paper products, chemicals

Imports: \$9.0 billion (c.i.f., 1974); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles, coal, petroleum, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: (1974) West Germany 31%, Italy 8.2% Switzerland 10%, U.K. 5.2%, U.S. 3.1% EC 54%; EFTA 14%; Communist countries 13%

Aid: economic — authorized — U.S. \$1,218 million through FY73; IBRD \$105 million through FY73, none since FY62; military — U.S., \$116 million (FY52-73); net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies — \$205 million (FY62-72), \$17 million in FY72

Budget: expenditures, \$8,880 million; receipts, \$8,332 million; deficit, \$548 million (1974)

Monetary conversion rate: 18.69 shillings=US\$1, average 1974 (floating rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

July 1975

AUSTRIA/THE BAHAMAS

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,073 mi.; 3,673 mi. government owned; 3,373 mi. standard gage of which 1,408 mi. electrified and 833 mi. double tracked; 300 mi. narrow gage (2'6") of which 57 mi. electrified; 400 mi. privately owned; 229 mi. standard gage of which 109 mi. electrified; 171 mi. narrow gage (2'6" and 3'3 3/4") of which 55 mi. electrified

Highways: 20,346 mi. total; 6,056 mi. federal (5,656 mi. bituminous, concrete, stone block, 400 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth); 1,500 mi. provincial (1,340 mi. bituminous, concrete, stone block, 9,950 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth); additionally about 38,000 mi. of communal roads, mostly of gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth

Inland waterways: 267 mi.; carries 5% freight, 6% passengers

Ports: 2 major river (Vienna, Linz)

Pipelines: crude oil, 500 mi.; natural gas, 1,440 mi.

Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft, including 1 registered but leased from a foreign country

Airfields: 58 total, 53 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: highly developed and efficient; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 100 AM, 86 FM, and 221 TV stations; 1.98 million telephones; 2.6 million radio receivers; 1.86 million television receivers; COMSAT station is planned

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,714,000; 1,378,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 56,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$412 million; about 5.8% of the federal budget

THE BAHAMAS

LAND

4,400 sq. mi.; 1% cultivated, 29% forested, 70% built on, wasteland, and other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 2,200 mi. (New Providence Is. 47 mi.)

PEOPLE

Population: 205,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (4/70-7/73)



Nationality: nomi—Bahamian (sing., pl.); adjective—Bahamian

Ethnic divisions: 80% Negro, 10% white, 10% mixed

Religion: Baptists 29%, Church of England 23%, Roman Catholic 23%, smaller groups of other Protestant, Greek Orthodox, and Jews

Language: English

Labor force: 69,000 (1970); 25% organized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

Type: independent commonwealth since July 1973, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state

Capital: Nassau (New Providence Island)

Legal system: based on English law

Branches: bicameral legislature (appointed Senate, elected House); executive (Prime Minister and cabinet); judiciary

Government leaders: Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: House of Assembly (9 September 1972)

Political parties and leaders: Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), predominantly Negro, Lynden O. Pindling; Free National Movement (FNM) formed by a merger of United Bahamian Party (UBP) and Free Progressive Liberal Party (Free PLP), Kendall Isaacs

Voting strength (1972 election): FLP 29 seats, FNM 9 seats

Communists: negligible

Member of: Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$496 million (at market prices, 1973), \$2,490 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—fruits, vegetables

Major industries: tourism, cement, oil refining, lumber, salt production

July 1975

THE BAHAMAS/BAHRAIN

Electric power: 228,000 kw. capacity (1972); 631 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 3,150 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$538 million (f.o.b., 1973); fuel oil, pharmaceuticals, cement, rum

Imports: \$778 million (c.i.f., 1973); crude oil, foodstuffs, manufactured goods

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 86%, U.K. 2%, Canada 2%; imports—U.S. 24%, Libya 20%, Nigeria 16% (1973)

Aid: economic — authorizations from U.S. (FY56-73) — \$24.8 million in loans, \$0.3 million in grants

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahamian dollar (B\$1)=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,150 mi.

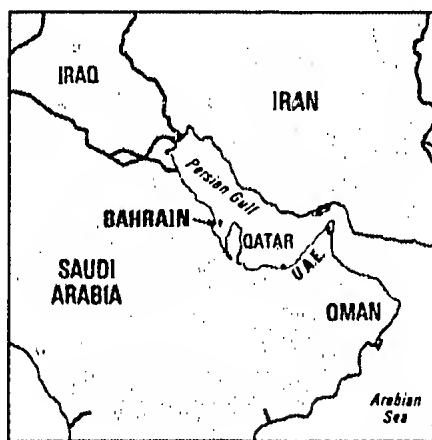
Ports: 2 major (Freeport, Nassau), 9 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 51 total, 49 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 21 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telecom facilities highly developed, including 56,000 telephones in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter link with Florida; 90,000 radio receivers and 30,000 TV sets, 3 AM and 2 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

BAHRAIN



LAND

230 sq. mi. plus group of 32 smaller islands; 5% cultivated, negligible forested area, remainder desert, waste, or urban

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 100 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 240,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (2/65-4/71)

Nationality: noun—Bahraini(s); adjective—Bahraini

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 7% Iranian, Pakistani, and Indian, 3% other

Religion: Muslim

Language: Arabic, English also widely spoken

Literacy: about 40% (1970)

Labor force: 60,301 (1971)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Bahrain

Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

Capital: Al Manamah

Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law; constitution went into effect December 1973

Branches: Amir rules with help of a cabinet led by the Prime Minister; since the Constitution of 1973, a National Assembly has been formed from this cabinet and 30 directly elected members

Government leader: Emir 'Isa ibn Salman Al-Khalifah

Suffrage: granted to all native-born or naturalized males 20 and over

Elections: elections for National Assembly held in December 1973

Political parties and pressure groups: political parties prohibited; no significant pressure groups although numerous small clandestine groups are active

Communists: negligible

Member of: Arab League, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$390 million (1973), \$1,650 per capita, dominated by oil industry; crude oil production in 1974 estimated at the rate of approx. 70,000 bbls. per day; refinery produced about 90 million bbls. in 1974; government oil revenues for 1974 are estimated at \$165 million including refinery income and Saudi Arabia's payment for the Abu Saf'an field production

Agriculture: produces dates, alfalfa, vegetables; dairy and poultry farming; fishing; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: petroleum refining, boatbuilding, shrimp fishing, and sailmaking on a small scale; major development projects include aluminum

July 1975

BAHRAIN/BANGLADESH

smelter, flourmill, and ISA town; OAFEC drydock to be built by 1977

Electric power: 108,000 kw. capacity (1974); 270 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,139 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: non-oil exports \$80 million (1973)

Imports: non-oil, \$317 million (1973)

Major trade partners: U.K., Japan, U.S., EC

Aid: received \$110 million in bilateral commitments and committed itself \$8.5 million to multilateral agencies in CY74

Budget: (1974 revised) \$227 million, 85% of revenues from oil

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahrain dinar = US\$2.52 (since January 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 120 mi. bituminous surfaced; undetermined mileage of natural surface tracks

Ports: 1 major (Bahrain)

Pipelines: crude oil, 35 mi.; refined products, 10 mi.; natural gas, 20 mi.

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft (all registered in the U.K.)

Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunications; limited domestic services; 17,700 telephones; 80,000 radio receivers; 10,000 TV sets; 1 AM radiobroadcast station; satellite earth station; tropospheric scatter Bahrain to Qatar and United Arab Emirates

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 62,000; fit for military service 34,000

Supply: mostly from U.K.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973; \$4.56 million, 5.5% of total budget

BANGLADESH

LAND

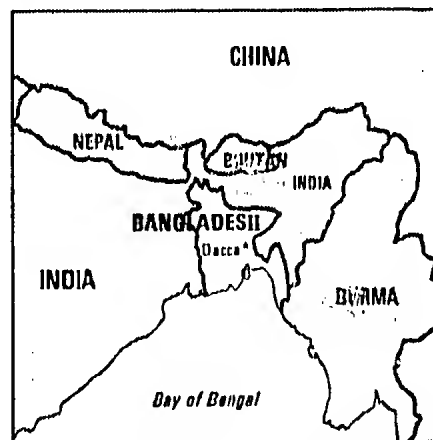
55,000 sq. mi.; 66% arable (including cultivated and fallow), 18% not available for cultivation, 16% forested

Land boundaries: 1,575 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 360 mi.



PEOPLE

Population: 73,746,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

Nationality: noun—Bengalee(s); adjective—Bangladesh

Ethnic divisions: predominantly Bengali; fewer than 1 million "Biharis" and fewer than 1 million tribals

Religion: about 83% Muslim, 16% Hindu; less than 1% Buddhist and other

Language: Bengali

Literacy: about 25%

Labor force: over 26 million; extensive underemployment; over 80% of labor force is in agriculture

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of Bangladesh

Type: independent republic since December 1971

Capital: Dacca

Political subdivisions: 19 districts, 413 thanas (counties), 4,053 unions (village groupings)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted December 1972; amended January 1975 to more authoritarian Presidential system

Branches: parliamentary government; constitution provides for unicameral legislature, strong President; controlled judiciary

Government leader: President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: First Parliament (House of the Nation) elected in March 1973; elections every 5 years but not scheduled under new Constitutional amendments until 1980

Political parties and leaders: Bangladesh Krishak Srimak Awami League—only legal national political

BANGLADESH/BARBADOS

party, all others banned, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, president; leaders of now banned parties were—National Awami Party/Blushani, Maulana Blushani, president; National Awami Party/Muzaffar, Muzaffar Ahmed, president; National Socialist Party (Jatiyo Samjtantrik Dal), Abdur Rab, general secretary, and M.A. Jalil, president; Communist Party of Bangladesh, Moni Singh, leader, and Abdus Salam, general secretary; Bangladesh National League, Ataur Rahman Khan, leader; various Communist Party splinter groups and other small radical leftist groups some calling themselves Communists

Voting strength (1973 election) 73.1% Awami League; 8.6% NAP/M; 6.5% JSD; 5.4% NAP/B; 6.4% independents and others

Communists: 2,500 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: student groups, bands of former guerrillas

Member of: Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, IBRD, IDA, IMF, ILO, IPU, Seabeds Committee, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$5.4 billion FY73 est. (current prices), less than \$100 per capita; real annual per capita growth (73/70) — 4.2%

Agriculture: large subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute and rice; shortages — rice, cotton, and oilseeds

Fishing: catch 247,000 metric tons (1972)

Major industries: jute manufactures, food processing and cotton textiles

Electric power: 762,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974); 19 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$360 million (f.o.b., 1973); raw and manufactured jute, tea, paper and paperboard, hides and skins

Imports: \$801 million (f.o.b., 1973); chemicals, machinery and other manufactured products, foodgrains, fuels, oils and fats

Major trade partners: West Pakistan (until December 1971), U.S., U.K., Japan, India (since December 1971)

Aid: Bangladesh received roughly one-third of the estimated \$8 billion in total economic aid received by Pakistan between 1950 and 1971; since independence (17 December 1971-1974), economic aid: total \$1.5 billion extended, \$634 million drawn; US \$447 million extended; U.S.S.R. \$242 million extended; Eastern Europe \$159 million extended; China \$11 million extended

Monetary conversion rate: 7.97 takas=US\$1 (effective April 1973)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,776 mi.; 1,202 mi. meter gage, 574 mi. broad gage, 87 mi. double track; government owned

Highways: 28,350 mi.; 2,500 mi. paved; 1,450 mi. gravel, 24,400 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 4,600 mi.; river steamers navigate main waterways

Ports: 1 major; 5 minor

Pipelines: natural gas, 93 mi.

Airfields: 26 total, 19 usable; 19 with permanent surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: inadequate international radiocommunications and landline service; fair domestic wire and radiocommunication service; fair broadcast service; 67,000 (est.) telephones; 500,000 radio sets; 30,000 (est.) TV sets; 10 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV, and 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 19,370,000; 10,725,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, \$88.7 million; about 7% of the central government budget

BARBADOS



LAND

166 sq. mi.; 60% cropped, 10% permanent meadows, 30% built on, waste, other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 60 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 239,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1973)

July 1975

BARBADOS/BELGIUM

Nationality: noun: Barbadian(s), adjective: Barbadian

Ethnic divisions: 80% African, 17% mixed, 4% European

Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Moravian

Language: English

Literacy: over 90%

Labor force: 97,090 (1973 est.) wage and salary earners

Organized labor: 32%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Barbados

Type: independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth since November 1966, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state

Capital: Bridgetown

Political subdivisions: 11 parishes

Legal system: English common law; constitution came into effect upon Independence in 1966; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislature consisting of a 21-member appointed Senate and a 21-member elected House of Assembly; cabinet headed by Prime Minister

Government leaders: Prime Minister Errol Walton Barrow; Governor General Sir Winston Scott

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: House of Assembly members have terms no longer than 5 years; last general election held 9 September 1971

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow; Barbados Labor Party (BLP), J. M. G. "Tom" Adams

Voting strength (1971 election): Democratic Labor Party (DLP), 57.5%; Barbados Labor Party, 42.5%; Independent, negligible; House of Assembly seats — DLP 18, BLP 6

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: People's Progressive Movement (PPM), a small black-nationalist group led by Calvin Alleyne

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, ICAO, IMF, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$218 million (1973), \$780 per capita; real growth rate 1973, 2.0% (est.)

Agriculture: main products — sugar, subsistence foods

Major industries: tourism, sugar milling, manufacturing

Electric power: 48,200 kw capacity (1972), 195 million kw-hr produced (1972), 590 kw-hr per capita

Exports: \$64 million (f.o.b., 1973), sugar and sugarcane by-products, clothing

Imports: \$171 million (c.i.f., 1973), foodstuffs, machinery, manufactured goods

Major trade partners: exports — U.K. 28%, U.S. 14%, CARIFTA 28%, other 30%; imports — U.K. 25%, U.S. 21%, Canada 11%, CARIFTA 13%, other 30% (1973)

Aid: economic — U.S. (FY67-73), \$1.4 million; from international organizations (FY63-74), \$4.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.98 Barbados dollars=US\$1 (February 1975), now floating with pound sterling

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 850 mi.; 800 mi. paved, and 50 mi. gravel, and earth

Ports: 1 major (Bridgetown), 2 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: islandwide automatic telephone system with 41,000 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; VHF links to St. Vincent and St. Lucia; 100,000 radio and 35,000 TV sets, 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations; 1 telegraph submarine cable; communications satellite earth station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 51,000; 37,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age, (18) annually, 3,000; no conscription

BELGIUM**LAND**

11,800 sq. mi.; 28% cultivated, 24% meadow and pasture, 28% waste, urban, or other; 20% forested

Land boundaries: 856 mi.

WATER

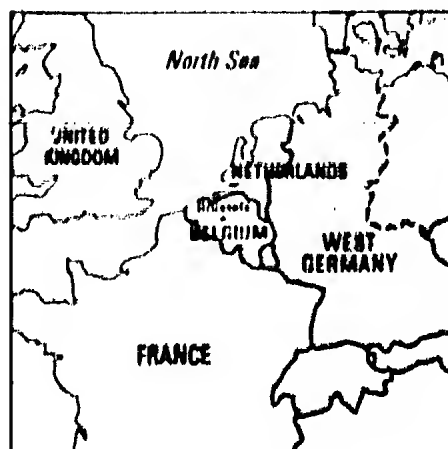
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 40 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 9,792,000, average annual growth rate 0.2% (current)

BELGIUM



(See reference map IV)

Nationality: noun: Belgians; adjective: Belgian
Ethnic divisions: 55% Flemings, 33% Walloons, 12% mixed or other

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 3% none or other

Language: French, Flemish (Dutch), German, in small area of eastern Belgium, divided along ethnic lines

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: 4.0 million, approximately 95% is found in the following sectors: 32% manufacturing, 21% services, 16% commerce, banking, and insurance, 8% construction, 7.5% transportation and communication, 4% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 1.2% mining, 0.8% public utilities and sanitary services (1972); 6.0% unemployed, early 1973

Organized labor: 48% of labor force (1969)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Belgium

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Brussels

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces

Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 4 law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive branch consists of King and cabinet; cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament; independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

Government leader: Head of State, King Baudouin; Prime Minister Leo Tindemans

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: held 10 March 1974 (held at least once every 4 years)

Political parties and leaders: Social Christian, Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb and Wilfred Martens,

co-presidents, Socialist, Andrieu Coolx and Willy Claes, co-presidents, Liberty and Progress, Seronon P. Deschamps, national president, Liberal Democratic and Pluralist Party, Roland Gillet, party president, Francophone Democratic Front Walloon Rally (Walloon nationalist), Leo Delassot, national president, Volksunie (Flemish Nationalist), Hugo Schlitz, party president, Communist, Louis Van Gent, president of political council

Voting strength (1974 election): 72 seats Social Christian, 59 seats Socialist, 30 seats Liberty and Progress, 22 seats Volksunie, 22 seats Francophone Democratic Front Walloon Rally, 1 seats Communist, 3 seats Democratic and Pluralist

Communists: 10,000 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Christian and Socialist Trade Unions, the Federation of Belgium Industries, numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle class artisans, and the legal and medical professions, two major organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia

Member of: Benelux, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Council of Europe, ECE, ECOSOC, EC, EMEA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IEA, IMF, NATO, OECD, Seabed Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WEU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$17.8 billion (1974, in 1973 prices), \$1,800 per capita (1973), 1973 — 60% consumption, 22% investment, 15% government, 3% net foreign balance, 1974 real GNP growth rate 4.1%

Agriculture: livestock production predominates, main crops — grains, beets, potatoes, 80% self-sufficient in food; calorie intake, 3,230 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Fishing: catch 42,200 metric tons, \$30.4 million (1973); exports \$28.0 million (1973), imports \$74.0 million (1973)

Major industries: engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, and petroleum

Shortages: iron ore, nonferrous minerals, petroleum

Crude steel: capacity 17.2 million metric tons; 16,227 million metric tons produced; 1,670 kg. per capita (1973 est.)

Electric power: 8,710,000 capacity (1973); 41.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973); 3,680 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$28.2 billion (f.o.b., 1974); ferrous metals, finished or semifinished precious stones, textile products

Imports: \$29.7 billion (c.i.f., 1974); nonelectrical machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, chemicals

July 1975

BELGIUM/BELIZE

Major trade partners: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1973) EU nine 72% (West Germany 21%, France 20%, Netherlands 17%, U.K. 6%, Italy 1%), U.S. 6%, Communist countries 2%.

Aid: economic - received, U.S., \$783.8 million authorized (FY67-70), \$2.5 million in FY73, 1980, \$200.8 million (1949-73), military - received, \$1,260.8 million authorized (FY67-73), net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, \$1,092 million (FY60-70), \$235.6 million in 1973.

Ordinary budget, 1975 (projected): revenue \$16.19 billion, projected expenditures \$19 billion (1 franc = US\$0.0257 floating).

Monetary conversion rate 1974 average: 1 franc = US\$0.0257 floating.

Fiscal year: calendar year.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,746 mi., 2,573 mi. standard gage and government owned, 1,545 mi. double track, 765 mi. electrified; 173 mi. privately owned, electrified narrow (3'3 1/2").

Highways: 57,700 mi.; 26,550 mi. bituminous, stone, black, or concrete, 31,150 mi. crushed stone, gravel, earth.

Inland waterways: 1,270 mi., of which 950 mi. are in regular use by commercial transport.

Ports: 5 major, 1 minor.

Pipelines: refined products, 600 mi., crude, 100 mi.; natural gas, 1,800 mi.

Civil air: 61 major transport aircraft.

Airfields: 31 total, 43 usable, 22 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 2.65 million telephones; 3.9 million radio receivers; 2.46 million TV receivers; 7 AM, 13 FM, and 21 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables; 1 communications satellite station.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,238,000; 1,793,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually 76,000.

Military budget: proposal for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$1,284 million; about 9% of proposed central government budget.

BELIZE

(formerly British Honduras)

LAND

8,870 sq. mi.; 38% agricultural (5% cultivated), 46% exploitable forest, 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands or other.



(See reference map 11)

Land boundaries: 320 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 210 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 138,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (1/60-1/70).

Nationality: noun—Belizean(s); adjective—Belizean.

Ethnic divisions: 51% Negro, 22% mestizo, 19% Amerindian, 8% other.

Religion: 50% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Seventh-day Adventist, Methodist, Baptist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite.

Language: English, Spanish, Maya, and Carib.

Literacy: 70%-80%.

Labor force: 34,500; 39% agriculture, 14% manufacturing, 8% commerce, 12% construction and transport, 20% services, 7% other; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; over 15% are unemployed.

Organized labor: 8% of labor force.

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Belize.

Type: internal self-governing British colony.

Capital: Belmopan.

Legal system: English law; constitution came into force in 1964, although country remains a British colony.

Branches: 18-member elected National Assembly and 8-member Senate (either house may choose its speaker or president, respectively, from outside its elected membership); cabinet; judiciary.

Government leader: Premier George Price.

Suffrage: universal adult (probably 21).

Elections: must be held within 5 years of last elections held in October 1974.

BELIZE/BERMUDA

Political parties and leaders: People's United Party (PUP), George Price; United Democratic Party (UDP), a coalition comprised of the National Independence Party (NIP) led by Philip Goldson, the People's Democratic Union (PDM) led by Dean Lindo, and the Liberal Party (LP) led by Harry Laurence; Corozal United Front (CUF), Santiago Ricalde; United Black Association for Development (UBAD), Evan X. Hyde

Voting strength (National Assembly): PUP 12 seats, UDP 6 seats

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Christian Workers' Union (CWI) which is connected with PUP

Member of: CARICOM

ECONOMY

GDP: \$75.0 million (1973 est.), \$570 per capita, 78% private consumption, 17% public consumption, 36% domestic investment, -31% net foreign balance (1968); real growth rate 1971 3.5%

Agriculture: main products — sugar, citrus fruits, corn, rice, beans, bananas, livestock products; net importer of food; calorie intake, 2,500 calories per day per capita

Major industries: timber and forest products, food processing, furniture, rum, soap

Electric power: 6,400 kw. capacity (1971), 26.2 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 210 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$31.7 million (f.o.b., 1973 est.); sugar, lumber, citrus fruits, fish

Imports: \$19.9 million (c.i.f., 1973); vehicles, petroleum, food, textiles, machinery

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 30%, U.K. 21%, Mexico 22%, Canada 13%; imports — U.S. 34%, U.K. 25%, Jamaica 7% (1970)

Aid: economic — U.S. (FY46-73), \$6.6 million, grants; from international organizations (1946-73), \$1.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: \$B111.72 = US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,400 mi.; 200 mi. paved, 500 mi. gravel, 550 mi. improved earth and 150 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 514 mi. river network used by shallow-draft craft

Ports: 1 major (Belize), 4 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

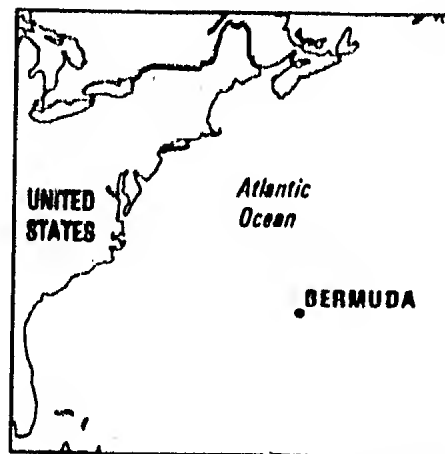
Airfields: 31 total, 31 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: 3,900 telephones in automatic and manual network; radio-relay system under construction; 68,000 radio receivers, 4 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 30,000; 19,000 fit for military service; 1,500 reach military age (18) annually

BERMUDA



LAND

21 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 60% forested, 21% built on, wasteland, and other, 11% leased for air and naval bases

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 61 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 56,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (1/68-1/74)

Nationality: noun—Bermudian(s); adjective—Bermudian

Ethnic divisions: approximately 63% African, 37% white

Religion: 47.5% Church of England, 38.2% other Protestant, 10.2% Catholic, 4.1% other

Language: English

Literacy: virtually 100%

Labor force: 24,855 (1974)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Colony of Bermuda

Type: British colony

Capital: Hamilton

Political subdivisions: 9 parishes

Legal system: English law

July 1975

BERMUDA/BHUTAN

Branches: Executive Council (cabinet) appointed by governor, led by government leader; bicameral legislature with an appointed Legislative Council, and a 40-member directly elected House of Assembly.

Government leaders: Governor Sir Edwin Leather; Government Leader (equivalent to Premier) Sir Edward Richards

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: at least once every 5 years; last general election, June 1972

Political parties and leaders: United Bermuda Party (UBP), Sir Edward Richards; Progressive Labor Party (P.L.P.), Walter N.H. Robinson

Voting strength (1972 elections): UBP 61.2%, P.L.P. 38.8%; House of Assembly seats — UBP 30, P.L.P. 10

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU)

ECONOMY

GNP: \$262 million (at market prices, 1972), \$1,760 per capita

Agriculture: main products — bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits

Major industries: tourism, finance

Electric power: 86,120 kw. capacity (1974); 298 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 5,320 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$29.4 million (f.o.b., 1973); mostly reexports of drugs and bunker fuel

Imports: \$122.9 million (f.o.b., 1973); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

Major trade partners: U.S. 45%, U.K. 22%, Canada 9% (1971)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bermuda dollar = US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 130 mi., all paved

Ports: 2 major (Hamilton, St. George's)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

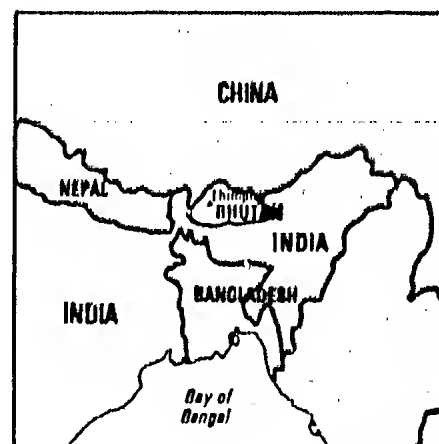
Airfields: 1 with concrete runway 9,710 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: modern telecom system suited to island needs, includes fully automatic telephone system with 36,000 sets; 50,000 radio and 22,000 TV receivers, 2 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

BHUTAN

LAND

18,000 sq. mi.; 15% agricultural, 15% desert, waste, urban, 70% forested



(See reference map VII)

Land boundaries: about 540 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,174,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (current)

Nationality: non-Bhutanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Bhutanese

Ethnic divisions: 60% Bhotias, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes

Religion: 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Buddhist-influenced Hinduism

Language: Bhotias speak various Tibetan dialects, most widely spoken dialect is Dzongkha, the official language; Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

Literacy: insignificant

Labor force: 300,000; 99% agriculture, 1% industry; massive lack of skilled labor

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Bhutan

Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Capital: Thimphu

Political subdivisions: 4 regions (east, central, west, south), further divided into 15-18 subdivisions

Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; in 1964 the King assumed full power — no constitution existed beforehand; a supreme court hears appeals from district administrators; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: appointed minister and indirectly elected assembly consisting of village elders, monastic representatives, and all district and senior government administrators (electoral reform provides for direct elections in near future)

Government leader: King Jigme Singhi Wangchuk

Suffrage: each family has one vote

Elections: popular elections on village level held every 3 years

BHUTAN/BOLIVIA

Political parties: all parties illegal
Communists: no overt Communist presence
Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy

Member of: Colombo Plan, Seabeds Committee, UPU, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: under \$100 per capita
Agriculture: rice, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit
Major industries: handicrafts (particularly textiles)
Electric power: 1,900 kw. capacity (1974); 5 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 4 kw.-hr. per capita
Exports: about \$1 million annually; rice, dolomite, and handicrafts

Imports: about \$1.4 million annually
Major trading partners: India
Aid: economic — India (FY61-72) \$180 million
Monetary conversion rate: both ngultrums and Indian rupees are legal tender; 8.0 ngultrums = 8.0 Indian rupees = US\$1 as of January 1975
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 810 mi.; 260 mi. surfaced, 320 mi. improved, 230 mi. unimproved earth
Freight carried: not available, very light traffic
Civil air: no major transport aircraft
Airfields: 1 asphalt runway 4,500 ft.
Telecommunications: facilities almost nonexistent; 570 telephones; 6,000 est. radio sets; no TV sets; 1 FM and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 279,000; 150,000 fit for military service; about 9,000 reach military age (18) annually
Supply: dependent on India

BOLIVIA

LAND

424,000 sq. mi.; 2% cultivated and fallow, 11% pasture and meadow, 45% urban, desert, waste, or other, 40% forest, 2% inland water
Land boundaries: 3,780 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 5,272,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)
Nationality: noun—Bolivian(s); adjective—Bolivian
Ethnic divisions: 50%-75% Indian, 20%-35% mestizo, 5%-15% white



(See reference map III)

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; active protestant minority, especially Methodist

Language: Spanish, Aymara, Quechua

Literacy: 35%-40%

Labor force: 2.5 million (1972); 69.1% agriculture, 3.3% mining, 9.6% services and utilities, 8% manufacturing, 10% other

Organized labor: 150,000-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and transportation

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Bolivia

Type: republic; de facto military dictatorship government

Capital: La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (judicial capital)

Political subdivisions: 9 departments with limited autonomy

Legal system: based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to dispositions dictated by governments since 1969; legal education at University of San Andres and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive: congress of two chambers (Senate and Chamber of Deputies), congress disbanded after 26 September 1969 ouster of President Siles; judiciary

Government leaders: President Hugo Banzer Suarez

Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single

Elections: postponed indefinitely

Political parties and leaders: political activities are proscribed indefinitely; most party leaders are in exile

Voting strength (1966 elections): Frente de la Revolucion Boliviana (a coalition composed of the MPC, PIR, PRA, PSD, and two interest groups, the

July 1975

BOLIVIA/BOTSWANA

campesinos and Chaco War Veterans) 61%, FSB 12%, MNB 10%, other 17%

Communists: three parties (all proscribed); PCB/Soviet led by Jorge Kelle Cueto, about 300 members; PCB/Chinese led by Oscar Zamora, 150 (including 100 in exile); POR (Trotskyist), about 50 members divided between three factions led by Hugo Gonzalez Moscoso, Guillermo Lara Escobar, and Amadeo Arze

Member of: IAEA, IADB, ICAO, International Tin Council, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, Seabed Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$1.14 billion (in 1973 dollars, 1974), \$230 per capita; 79% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 12% gross domestic investment, 3% net foreign balance (1974); real growth rate 1969-74 average 5.4%

Agriculture: main crops — potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, yucca, bananas; imports significant quantities of foodstuffs including lard, vegetable oils, and wheat; calorie intake, 1,800 calories per day per capita (1971)

Major industries: mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, and clothing

Electric power: 308,200 kw, capacity (1973); 903 million kw-hr. produced (1973), 181 kw-hr. per capita

Exports: \$190.7 million (f.o.b., 1974 est); tin, petroleum, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, antimony, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton

Imports: \$358.0 million (f.o.b., 1974 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports — U.K. 26%, U.S. 17%, West Europe 4%, Latin America 20%; imports — U.S. 28%, Latin America 27%, Japan 17%, Western Europe 26% (1972)

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73) \$300 million in loans, \$319 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$228 million; from other Western countries (1960-72), \$53.3 million; Communist countries (1970-74), \$60.2 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY52-73), \$36 million

Budget: (1973) \$124 million revenues, \$168 million expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 20 pesos = US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,310 mi., single track; 2,290 mi., meter gage, 20 mi., 2'6" gage; all government owned except 60 mi. of meter-gage track; 5.6 mi. of meter-gage track electrified

Highways: 23,200 mi., 700 mi. paved, 1,100 mi. gravel, 3,700 mi. improved earth, 14,700 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: officially estimated to be 6,250 mi. of commercially navigable waterways

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,010 mi.; refined products and crude 930 mi.; natural gas 350 mi.

Ports: none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Matarani, Peru)

Civil air: 63 major transport aircraft

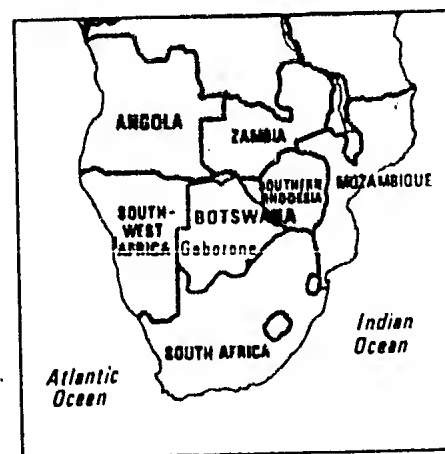
Airfields: 509 total, 490 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 101 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: poorest telecom facilities on continent; radio-relay network under construction; 50,000 telephones; est. 2.5 million radio and 41,000 TV receivers; 79 AM, 17 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49 1,227,000, 770,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 58,000

BOTSWANA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

220,000 sq. mi.; about 6% arable, less than 1% under cultivation, mostly desert

Land boundaries: 2,345 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 677,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

Nationality: noun—Botswana (sing., pl.); adjective—Botswana

Ethnic divisions: 94% Tswana, 5% Bushmen, 1% European

July 1975

BOTSWANA/BRAZIL**Religion:** 85% animist, 15% Christian**Language:** Africans speak Tswana vernacular**Literacy:** about 22% in English, about 32% in Tswana, less than 1% secondary school graduates**Labor force:** 385,000, most are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture, about 51,000 in informal cash economy, another 60,000 spend at least 6 to 9 months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1971)**Organized labor:** eight trade unions organized with a total membership of approximately 9,000 (1972 est.)**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Republic of Botswana**Type:** parliamentary republic; independent member of commonwealth since 1966**Capital:** Gaborone**Political subdivisions:** 12 administrative districts**Legal system:** based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (2½ years) and University of Edinburgh (2 years); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction**Branches:** executive — President appoints and presides over the cabinet which is responsible to Legislative Assembly; legislative — Legislative Assembly with 32 popularly elected members and 1 member elected by the 31 representatives, House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only; judicial — local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction**Government leader:** President Seretse Khama**Suffrage:** universal, age 21 and over**Elections:** general elections held 26 October 1974**Political parties and leaders:** Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Seretse Khama; Bechuanaland People's Party (BPP), Philip Matante; Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Mofamat Mphahlele; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma**Voting strength:** (October 1974 election) BDP (27 seats); BPP (2 seats); BNF (2 seats); BIP (1 seat)**Communists:** no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts**Member of:** AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, OAU, U.N., WMO**ECONOMY****GDP:** \$142.6 million (April 1971 - March 1972), about \$210 per capita, growth in current prices about 25% annually (FY's 1968-72)**Agriculture:** principal crops are corn and sorghum; livestock raised and exported**Major industries:** livestock processing, mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, asbestos, and manganese**Electric power:** 11,900 kw capacity (1971), 61 million kw-hr produced (1971), 96 kw-hr per capita**Exports:** \$107 million (1971 est.), cattle, animal products, minerals**Imports:** \$147 million (1971 est.), foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles**Major trade partners:** South Africa and U.K.**Budget:** (1976) revenue \$134 million (\$108 million from domestic taxes and \$26 million from borrowing and foreign aid), current expenditures \$75 million, investment expenditures \$59 million**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 SA Rand = US\$1.47 as of January 1975 (Botswana uses the South African Rand)**Fiscal year:** 1 April - 31 March**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 400 mi, 3'6" gage, single track; owned and operated by the Rhodesia Railways**Highways:** 12,900 mi; 50 mi paved, 730 mi crushed stone or gravel, remainder improved earth and unimproved earth**Inland waterways:** native craft only; of local importance**Civil air:** 9 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 81 total, 74 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.**Telecommunications:** the system is a minimal combination of a single main wire line and a few radiocommunication stations; Gaborone is the center; 5,620 telephones; 50,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-19, 161,000, 83,000 fit for military service; 8,000 reach military age (18) annually**BRAZIL****LAND**

3,290,000 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 13% pastures, 23% built-on area, waste, and other, 60% forested

Land boundaries: 8,125 mi.**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n. mi.**Coastline:** 4,655 mi.**PEOPLE****Population:** 107,613,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)

July 1975

BRAZIL

(See reference map III)

Nationality: noun Brazilian(s), adjective - Brazilian

Ethnic divisions: 60% white, 30% mixed, 8% Negro, and 2% Indian (1960 est.)

Religion: 93% Roman Catholic (nominal)

Language: Portuguese

Literacy: 67% of the population 15 years or older (1970)

Labor forces: about 30 million in 1970 (est.); 44.2% agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing, 17.8% industry, 15.3% services, transportation, and communication, 8.9% commerce, 4.8% social activities, 3.9% public administration, 5.1% other

Organized labor: about 50% of labor force; only about 1.5 million pay dues

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Federative Republic of Brazil

Type: federal republic; military-backed presidential regime since April 1964

Capital: Brasilia

Political subdivisions: 24 states, 4 territories, federal district (Brasilia)

Legal system: based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (powers of the two bodies have been sharply reduced); 11-man Supreme Court

Government leader: President Ernesto Geisel

Suffrage: compulsory over age 18, except illiterates and those stripped of their political rights; approximately 30 million registered voters in October 1970

Elections: President Medici's successor was chosen by a 505-member electoral college, composed of the members of Congress and delegates selected from the state legislatures, on 15 January 1974 and took office

on 15 March 1974. Geisel was the choice of Medici and top military chiefs

Voting strength (November 1970 congressional elections): 46% AIENA, 25% MDB, 28.5% blank and void

Political parties and leaders: National Renewal Alliance (AIENA), pro government, Luis Vianinha Filho, president, Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), opposition, Ulisses Guimarães, president

Communists: 6,000, 1,000 militants

Other political or pressure groups: excepting the military, the Catholic Church is the only active nationwide pressure group, however, divisions within the Church often prevent it from speaking with one voice; labor and student groups have almost no influence on the government

Member of: FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, HBL, H.O., IMCO, IMF, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPR, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$86 billion (1974), \$810 per capita, 30% gross investment, 76% consumption, 7% net foreign balance (1974); real growth rate 1974, 9.6%

Agriculture: main products — coffee, rice, beef, corn, milk, sugarcane, soybeans; nearly self-sufficient; calorie intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1962)

Fishing: catch 581,000 metric tons (1971) valued at \$160 million (1971); exports (f.o.b.) \$26.7 million, imports (f.o.b.) \$27.5 million (1971)

Major industries: textiles and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries

Crude steel: 8.5 million metric tons capacity (1974 est.); 7.5 million metric tons produced (1974); 70 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 15,625,000 kw. capacity (1973); 65.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 649 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$7,967 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, manufactures, iron ore, cotton, soybeans, sugar, wood, cocoa, beef, shoes

Imports: \$14,065 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, wheat

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 22%, West Germany 7%, Italy 6%, Netherlands 7%, Japan 6%, U.K. 6%; imports—U.S. 25%, West Germany 13%, Japan 7%, U.K. 3%, Italy 2% (1974)

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73)—loans \$4.3 billion, grants \$655 million; from international organizations (FY46-73) \$3.0 billion; from other Western countries (1960-71) \$617.0 million; from Communist countries (1959-74) \$330.6 million; drawings (1959-74) \$120 million

July 1975

BRAZIL/BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

Budget: (1974) revenues \$10.70 billion, expenditures \$10.55 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.845 cruzeiros = US\$1 (April 1975, changes frequently)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 19,935 mi.; 17,586 mi. 3'3 1/2" gage, 2,085 mi. 5'3" gage, 121 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 143 mi. narrow gages; 1,621 mi. electrified

Highways: 708,800 mi.; 43,100 mi. paved, 755,700 mi. gravel or earth

Inland waterways: 31,000 mi. navigable

Ports: 7 major, 25 significant minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 770 mi.; refined products, 290 mi.; natural gas, 24 mi.

Civil air: 168 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3,985 total, 3,906 usable; 145 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 395 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 18 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: moderately good telecom system; radio relay widely used; communications satellite ground station; 2.7 million telephones; est. 32 million radio and 8.7 million TV receivers; 920 AM, 150 FM, and 165 TV stations; 6 submarine cables, including 1 coastal

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 21,561,000; 16,031,000 fit for military service; 1,200,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$1,336 million; 11.4% of federal budget

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

Coastline: about 3,300 mi

PEOPLE

Population: 189,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (7/67-7/73)

Nationality: noun British Solomon Islander(s), adjective British Solomon Islander

Ethnic divisions: 93.0% Melanesians, 1.0% Polynesians, 1.5% Micronesians, 0.3% Chinese, 0.8% Europeans, 0.4% others

Religion: almost all at least nominally Christian; Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Methodist churches dominant

Literacy: 60%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: British Solomon Islands Protectorate

Type: British protectorate administered as crown colony

Capital: Honiara

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts

Legal system: a High Court plus Magistrates Courts, also a system of native courts throughout the islands

Branches: executive authority in High Commissioner; a legislative assembly of 24 elected members, a few appointed members

Government leaders: governor D.C.C. Luddington, Chief Minister Mamaloni

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: every 4 years, latest May-June 1973

Political parties and leaders: United Solomon Islands Party

ECONOMY

GDP: \$31 million (1970), \$195 per capita

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas; self-sufficient in rice

Exports: \$9.6 million (1973); timber 40%, copra 31%, fish 15%

Imports: \$11.3 million (1973)

Major trade partners: exports — Japan 51%, British Commonwealth 20%; imports — Australia 45%, U.K. 17%, Japan 15%

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Australian dollar = US\$1.31 (1975)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroad: none

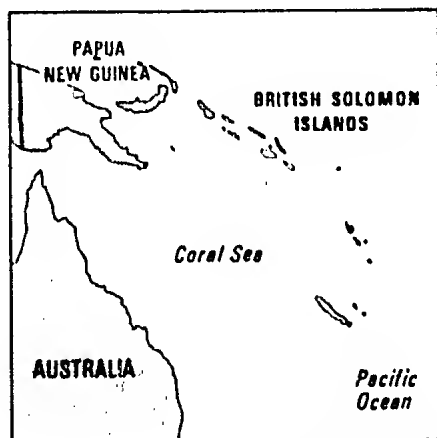
Highways: 518 mi.; 150 mi. sealed or all-weather

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 3 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

About 11,500 sq. mi.

July 1975

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS/BRUNEI

Airfields: 22 total, 22 usable, 1 permanent surface runway 6,300 ft.; 7 natural surface runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 natural surface runways less than 3,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations.

Telecommunications: 1 AM broadcast, no FM, and no TV stations, 7,700 radio receivers, 1,526 telephones, no TV sets, international connections with London, England, via cable broadcasts.

BRUNEI



(See reference map VII)

LAND

2,230 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated; 22% industry, waste, urban or other; 75% forested.

Land boundaries: 237 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 100 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 155,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (8/71-7/73).

Nationality: noun—Bruneian(s); adjective—Bruneian.

Ethnic divisions: 52% Malays, 28% Chinese, 15% indigenous tribes, 5% other.

Religion: 60% Muslim (Islam official religion); 8% Christian; 32% other (Buddhist and animist).

Language: Malay and English official, Chinese.

Literacy: 45%.

Labor force: 32,155; 30.5% agriculture; 32.8% industry, manufacturing, and construction; 33.8% trade, transport, services; 2.9% other.

Organized labor: 8.4% of labor force.

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Brunei.

Type: British protectorate; constitutional sultanate.

Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan.

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts.

Legal system: based on Islamic law, constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959.

Branches: chief of state is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council) who appoints Executive Council and Legislative Council.

Government leaders: Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah.

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over; 3-tiered system of indirect elections, popular vote cast for lowest level (district councillors).

Elections: last elections — March 1965, further elections postponed indefinitely.

Political parties and leaders: antigovernment, exiled Brunei People's Party, Chairman A. M. N. Azahari.

Communists: information not available.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$177 million (1971 est.), \$1,430 per capita; average annual growth rate (1969-71) 6%.

Agriculture: main crops — rubber, rice, pepper, must import most food.

Major industry: crude petroleum, natural gas.

Electric power: 81,000 kw. capacity (1974); 210 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 1,351 kw.-hr. per capita.

Exports: \$167 million (f.o.b. 1972); 96% crude petroleum.

Imports: \$107 million (c.i.f. 1972); 47% machinery and transport equipment, 30% manufactured goods, 8% food.

Major trade partners: exports of crude petroleum to Japan; imports from Japan 30%, U.S. 24%, U.K. 15%, Singapore 9%.

Monetary conversion rate: 2.51 Brunei dollars = US\$1.

Fiscal year: calendar year.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 6 mi. narrow gage (20).

Highways: 750 mi.; 234 mi. paved (bituminous treated), 250 mi. gravel or stone, 266 mi. unimproved.

Inland waterways: 130 mi.; navigable by craft drawing less than 4 ft.

Ports: 2 minor (Bandar Seri Begawan, formerly Brunei, and Kuala Belait).

Pipelines: crude oil, 84 mi.; refined products, 35 mi.; natural gas, 35 mi.; crude oil and natural gas, 150 mi. under construction.

Civil air: no major transport aircraft.

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

BRUNEI/BULGARIA

Telecommunications: service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast coverage good; 7,788 telephones; 20,000 radio and 3,000 est. TV sets; Radio Brunei broadcasts from 3 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 37,000; 22,000 fit for military service; about 1,000 reach military age (18) annually

BULGARIA



(See reference map IV)

LAND

42,800 sq. mi.; 41% arable, 11% other agricultural, 33% forested, 15% other

Land boundaries: 1,170 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 220 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 8,741,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)

Nationality: noun—Bulgarian(s); adjective—Bulgarian

Ethnic divisions: 85.3% Bulgarians, 8.5% Turks, 2.6% Gypsies, 2.5% Macedonians, 0.3% Armenians, 0.2% Russians, 0.6% other

Religion: regime promotes atheism; religious background of population is 85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Muslim, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian and other

Language: Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

Literacy: 95% (est.)

Labor force: 4.6 million (July 1973); 32% agriculture, 33% industry, 35% other

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of Bulgaria

Type: Communist state

Capital: Sofia

Political subdivisions: 28 okrugs (districts), including capital city of Sofia

Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; new constitution adopted in 1971; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; legal education at University of Sofia; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative (National Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary

Government leaders: Todor Zhivkov, Chairman, State Council (President and chief of state); Stanko Todorov, Chairman, Council of Ministers (premier)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: theoretically held every 5 years for National Assembly; last elections held on 27 June 1971; 99.8% of the electorate voted

Political parties and leaders: Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Petur Tanchev, secretary

Communists: 700,000 party members (April 1971)

Mass organizations and front groups: Fatherland Front, Dimitrov Communist Youth League, Central Council of Trade Unions, National Committee for Defense of Peace, Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Committee of Bulgarian Women, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship

Member of: CEMA, GATT (observer), IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists, International Medical Association, International Radio and Television Organization

ECONOMY

GNP: \$17.6 billion, 1971 (at 1973 prices), \$2,020 per capita; 1971 growth rate 6.5%

Agriculture: mainly self-sufficient; main crops—grain, vegetables; calorie intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1969/70)

Fishing: catch 108,000 metric tons (1972)

Major industries: agricultural processing, machinery, textiles and clothing, mining, ore processing, timber

Shortages: some raw materials, metal products, meat and dairy products; fodder

Crude steel: 2.2 million metric tons produced (1973), 260 kg. per capita

July 1975

BULGARIA/BURMA

Exports: \$3,838 million (f.o.b., 1974); in 1974, 41% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 17% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, and other industrial material; 3% agricultural raw materials; 20% foodstuffs, raw materials for food industry, and animals; 10% industrial consumer goods

Imports: \$1,283 million (f.o.b., 1974); in 1974, 42% machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment; 37% fuels, minerals, raw materials, metals, other materials; 8% agricultural raw materials; 8% foodstuffs and animals; 6% industrial consumer goods

Major trade partners: 27% with non-Communist countries; 73% with Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: (commercial) 0.97 leva, (noncommercial) 1.20 leva = US\$1 (April 1975)

Fiscal year: calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July - 30 June

Note: foreign trade figures were converted at the 1974 rate of 0.97 leva = US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,796 mi.; about 2,636 mi. standard gage, 160 mi. narrow gage; 157 mi. double track; 692 mi. electrified; government owned (1974)

Highways: 22,300 mi.; 13,100 mi. paved, 6,100 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 3,100 mi. earth (1974)

Inland waterways: 300 mi. (1975)

Freight carried: rail — 84.6 million short tons, 11.6 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway—701.8 million short tons, 7.3 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway—est. 4.9 million short tons, est. 1.7 billion short ton/mi. (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1974)

Ports: 2 major (Varna, Burgas), 5 minor (1975)

Airfields: 394 total; 112 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 8,000-9,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 heliports

Civil air: 41 major transport aircraft (1975)

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, est. 549 million leva; about 6% of total budget

BURMA

LAND

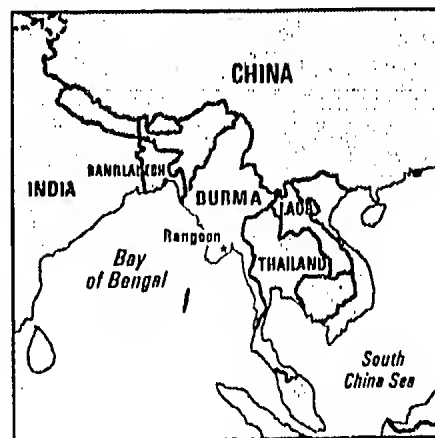
262,000 sq. mi.; 28% arable, of which 12% is cultivated, 62% forest, 10% urban and other (1969)

Land boundaries: 3,630 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 1,900 mi.



(See reference map VII)

PEOPLE

Population: 30,429,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/70-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Birman(s); adjective—Burmese

Ethnic divisions: 72% Burman, 7% Karen, 6% Shan, 2% Kachin, 2% Chin, 2% Chinese, 3% Indian, 6% other

Religion: 85% Buddhist, 15% animist and other

Language: Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

Literacy: 70% (official claim)

Labor force: 10 million; 67% agriculture, 13% industry, 20% services, commerce, and transportation

Organized labor: no figure available; old labor organizations have been disbanded, and government is forming one central labor organization

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

Type: republic under new 1974 constitution

Capital: Rangoon

Political subdivisions: seven divisions and seven constituent states; subdivided into townships, villages, and wards

Legal system: People's Justice system and People's Courts instituted under 1974 constitution; legal education at Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: State Council rules through a Council of Ministers; People's Assembly has legislative power

Government leader: Chairman of State Council and President, Gen. U. Ne Win

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: People's Assembly and local People's Councils elected in 1974

July 1975

BURUNDI/BURUNDI

Political parties and leaders: government-sponsored Burundian Socialist Program Party only legal party

Communists: estimated 5,000-8,000

Other political or pressure groups: People's Patriotic Party; Kachin Independence Army; Karen Nationalist Union, several Shan factions

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IIB, ILLO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Sembeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$2.8 billion (FY74), \$90 per capita; real growth rate 2.7% (FY74)

Agriculture: main crops — paddy, sugarcane, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land

Fishing: catch 446,000 metric tons (1972), \$80 million (1971)

Major industries: agriculture¹ processing; textiles and footwear, wood and wood products; petroleum refining

Electric power: 397,000 kw. capacity (1974); 956 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 32 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$210 million (f.o.b., 1974); rice, teak

Imports: \$125 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery and transportation equipment, textiles, other manufactured goods

Major trade partners: exports — India, Western Europe, U.K., Japan; imports — Japan, Western Europe, India, U.K.

Budget: (FY75) \$351 million revenues; \$594 million expenditures; \$243 million deficit; 30% military, 70% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: 6.239 kyat = US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,041 mi.; 1,971 mi. meter gage, 70 mi. narrow-gage industrial lines; 204 mi. double track; government owned

Highways: 15,566 mi.; 6,553 mi. paved, 4,449 mi. gravel, 4,564 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,000 mi.; 2,000 mi. navigable by large commercial vessels

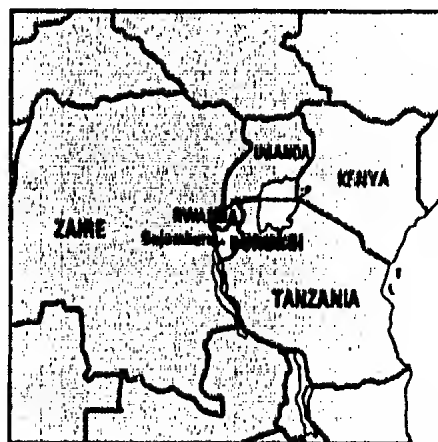
Ports: 4 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 96 total, 80 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 38 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: provide minimum requirements for local intercity service; international service is fair; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the more

populous areas; 20,411 telephones; 627,000 radio, and no TV sets; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

BURUNDI

(See reference map VI)

LAND

11,000 sq. mi.; about 37% arable (about 66% cultivated), 23% pasture, 10% scrub and forest, 30% other

Land boundaries: 605 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 3,777,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (7/70-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Burundian(s); adjective—Burundian

Ethnic divisions: Africans — 86% Hutu (Bantu), 13% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pigmy); non-Africans include (late 1968) 3,000 Europeans, 1,000 Asians

Religion: over 60% Christian (50% Catholic, 10% Protestant); rest mostly animist plus small number of Muslims

Language: Kirundi and French official

Literacy: about 55% in Kirundi, 10% in Swahili, and 6% in French

Labor force: 1,865,471 (1970 est.)

Organized labor: sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB), membership about 30,000, affiliated with government party

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Burundi

Type: republic; military government since November 1966; no constitution; new constitution being drafted

Capital: Bujumbura

Political subdivisions: 8 provinces, subdivided into 18 arrondissements and 78 communes

July 1975

BURUNDI/CAMBODIA

Legal system: based on German and French civil codes and customary law, has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Presidential Cabinet with Council of Ministers; no legislature

Government leaders: President Michel Micombero, re-elected by party for seven-year term in October 1974

Elections: last legislative election May 1965

Political parties and leaders: National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), a predominantly Tutsi party, was declared sole legitimate party in 1966

Communists: no Communist party; resumed diplomatic relations with The Peoples Republic of China in October 1971 following a six-year suspension; U.S.S.R. and North Korea have diplomatic missions in Burundi

Member of: AFDB, EAMA, ECA, HIRD, ICAO, ILO, IMO, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: about \$227 million (1972 est.), \$60 per capita

Agriculture: major cash crops — coffee, cotton; main food crops — manioc, yams, corn, sorghums, bananas, haricot beans; not self-sufficient

Industries: light consumer goods such as beverages, shoes, soap

Electric power: 13,100 kw. capacity (1974); 26 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 7 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$30 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, cotton, hides, skins

Imports: \$43 million (c.i.f., 1974); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products

Major trade partners: U.S., Belgium, Congo; much trade unrecorded

Aid: \$17.7 million (1970) includes Belgium \$7.4 million, U.N. \$3.1 million, EDF \$2.9 million; France \$2.0 million (1970); U.S. \$10 million FY61-73

Budget: FY72 — revenue \$32 million, current expenditure \$29 million, investment expenditure \$2 million

Monetary conversion rate: 78.80 Burundi francs=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,700 mi.; 338 mi. bituminous, remainder crushed stone, gravel, laterite, and improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Tanganyika navigable for lake steamers and barges

Ports: 1 minor lake

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

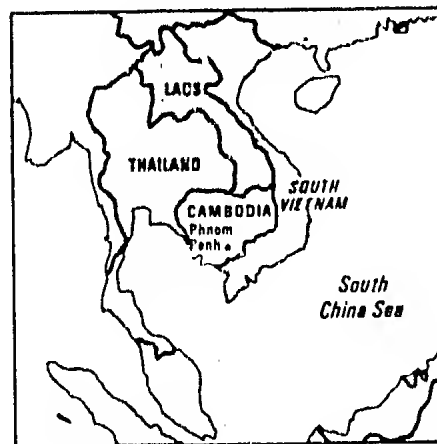
Airfields: 12 total, 12 usable, 1 with permanent-surface runway, 1 with runway 8,000-11,000 ft.

Telecommunications: telegraph is principal service, limited telephones; 4,800 telephones, 100,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 888,000, 461,000 fit for military service; 43,000 reach military age (16) annually

Military budgets: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$8,006,000; about 22.6% of ordinary budget

CAMBODIA

(See reference map VII)

LAND

70,000 sq. mi.; 16% cultivated, 74% forested, 10% built-on area, wasteland, and other

Land boundaries: 1,515 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: about 275 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 7,634,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/68-7/69)

Nationality: noun—Cambodian(s) or Khmer (sing., pl.); adjective—Cambodian or Khmer

Ethnic divisions: 89% Khmer (Cambodian), 3% Vietnamese, 5% Chinese, 3% other minorities

Religion: 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% various other

Language: Cambodian

Literacy: 55% (est.)

July 1975

CAMBODIA/CAMEROON

GOVERNMENT

Type: authoritarian government controlled by the Khmer Communist Party

Capital: Phnom Penh

Legal system: no post-war data available although system of "people's tribunals" reported

Government leader: virtual "head of state" is Prince Sihanouk

Political parties and leaders: political life dominated by covert Khmer Communist Party and panoply of overt mass front organizations

Communist party strength about 10,000

Other political or pressure groups: none

Member of: likely to replace former government in a number of international bodies but not formally admitted to any as of May 1, 1975

ECONOMY

GNP: \$950 million (1971), \$140 per capita (1971 prices); no growth rate available

Agriculture: mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops -- rice, rubber, corn; largely self-sufficient prior to the war; food shortages--rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

Major industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, textiles

Shortages: fossil fuels

Exports: \$15 million est. (f.o.b., 1974); rubber

Imports: \$210 million est. (f.o.b., 1974); rice, machinery and equipment, petroleum products, transport equipment

Major trade partners: (1973) exports -- Singapore, Hong Kong, South Vietnam; imports -- U.S., Japan, France; negligible with Communist countries

Budget: (1974) revenues 23.1 billion riels; expenditures 81.0 billion riels; deficit 60.9 billion riels; 62% military, 38% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: adjustable; approximately 1,700 riels = US\$1 (March 1975)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 380 mi. meter gage; government owned; many sections in disrepair due to hostilities

Highways: 8,100 mi.; 1,510 mi. bituminous, 4,370 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 2,220 mi. unimproved earth; some roads not operable because of recent hostilities

Inland waterways: 2,300 mi. navigable all year to craft drawing 2 ft., 175 mi. navigable to craft drawing 6 ft.

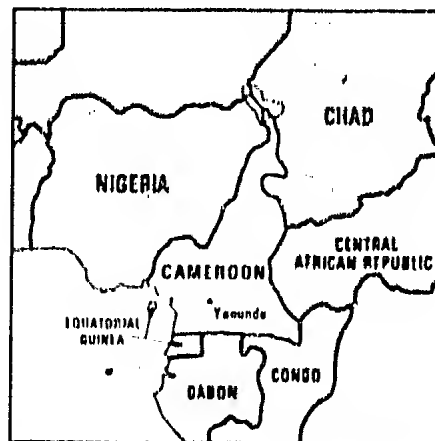
Freight carried: (1970) rail -- 50 million ton-miles; waterway -- approximately 300,000 short tons annually; figures unavailable for highways

Ports: 2 major, 5 minor

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,776,000; 986,000 fit for military service; 78,000 reach military age (18) annually

CAMEROON



(See reference map, VI)

LAND

183,400 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 18% grazing, 13% fallow, 50% forest, 15% other

Land boundaries: 2,830 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 18 n. mi.

Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 6,363,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (7/69-7/70)

Nationality: noun--Cameroonians; adjective--Cameronian

Ethnic divisions: about 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 10% Fulani, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 11% Kirdi, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African

Religion: about one-half animist, one-third Christian; rest Muslim

Language: English and French official, 24 major African language groups

Literacy: South 40%, North 10%

Labor force: most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and herding; 200,000 wage earners (maximum) including 22,000 government employees, 63,000 paid agricultural workers, 49,000 in manufacturing

Organized labor: under 45% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Republic of Cameroon

Type: unitary republic; one-party presidential regime

Capital: Yaounde

Political subdivisions: 7 provinces divided into 39 departments

July 1975

CAMEROON/CANADA

Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; new military constitution adopted 1972; judicial review in Supreme Court, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President of the Republic; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, legislative, and judicial

Government leaders: President Ahmadou Ahidjo

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: presidential elections held 5 April 1975; parliamentary elections last held 18 May 1973

Political parties and leaders: single party, Cameroonian National Union (UNC), President Ahmadou Ahidjo

Communists: no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Cameroon Peoples Union (UPC), an illegal terrorist group now reduced to scattered acts of banditry with its factional leaders in exile

Member of: ACCT, AFBD, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IIRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1,425 million (1973), per capita about \$240; real growth rate about 7% per annum

Agriculture: commercial and food crops — cocoa, coffee, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, peanuts, palm oil and palm kernels, root starches, livestock, millet, sorghum, and rice

Fishing: imports 6,137 metric tons, \$2.5 million (1972); exports 1,718 metric tons (largely shrimp), \$2.7 million

Major industries: small aluminum plant, food processing and light consumer goods industries, sawmills

Electric power: 301,000 kw. capacity (1973); 1.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 323 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$326 million (f.o.b., 1973); cocoa and coffee about 55%; other exports include timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, and tea

Imports: \$310 million (c.i.f., 1973); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina for refining, petroleum products, food and beverages; about 2.2% from Communist countries

Major trade partners: about 70% of total trade with France and other EC countries; about 12% of total trade with U.S.

Budget: FY75 budget est. balanced at \$348 million

Monetary conversion rate: 216 Communauté Financière Africaine francs = US\$1 as of January 1975

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 623 mi.; 533 mi. meter gage, 90 mi. 1'11 1/2" gage

Highways: approximately 14,000 mi.; including 900 mi. bituminous, 13,100 mi. gravel and earth

Inland waterways: 1,300 mi.

Ports: 1 major (Douala), 3 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 61 total, 61 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: good telephone service between Douala and Yaounde, late in southern part; fair to good telegraph service; 21,900 telephones; 225,000 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; limited wired broadcast; 1 submarine cable; microwave radio-relay under construction Yaounde to Fort Fourneau; satellite earth communications station under construction in Yaounde

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 1,434,000; 711,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 62,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, \$39,239,000; 10.8% of total budget

CANADA



(See reference map 1)

LAND

3,850,000 sq. mi.; 4% cultivated, 2% meadows and pastures, 44% forested, 42% waste or urban, 8% inland water

Land boundaries: 5,600 mi.

July 1975

CANADA

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 56,500 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 22,781,000, average annual growth rate 1.3% (7/69-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Canadian(s); adjective—Canadian

Ethnic divisions: 44% British Isles origin, 30% French origin, 26% other

Religion: 48% Protestant, 47% Catholic, 5% other

Languages: English and French official

Labor force: 8.4 million; 20% service, 22% manufacturing, 16% trade, 8% transportation and utilities, 6% agriculture, 6% construction, 8% other, 5.4% unemployed

Organized labor: 27% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Dominion of Canada

Type: federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign

Capital: Ottawa

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces and 2 territories

Legal system: based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; constitution is British North America Act of 1867 and various amendments; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: federal executive power vested in cabinet collectively responsible to House of Commons, and headed by Prime Minister; federal legislative authority resides in Parliament consisting of Queen represented by Governor-General, Senate, and Commons; judges appointed by Governor-General on the advice of the government; Supreme Court is highest tribunal

Government leader: Pierre Elliott Trudeau

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: legal limit of 5 years, last election July 1974

Political parties and leaders: Liberal, Pierre Trudeau; Progressive-Conservatives, Robert Stanfield; New Democratic, David Lewis; Social Credit, René Caron

Voting strength (1974 election): Liberal 43% (141 seats), Progressive Conservative 35% (95 seats), New Democratic Party 16% (16 seats), Social Credit 5% (11 seats), other 1%, Independents hold 1 seat

Communists: 2,000

Member of: ACCT, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRC, IEA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU,

NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$139.5 billion (1974), \$6,200 per capita (1974); 58% consumption, 23% investment, 19% government, (1974); 1974 growth rate 3.7%, 1961 constant prices

Agriculture: main products — livestock, grains (principally wheat), dairy products; food shortages — fresh fruits and vegetables; calorie intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1966-67)

Fishing: catch .7 million metric tons (1974); exports 2 million metric tons (1974)

Major industries: mining, metals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals

Shortages: rubber, rolled steel, textile fibers and yarns, fruits, precision instruments

Crude steel: 13.6 million metric tons produced (1974)

Electric power: 51,162,000 kw. capacity (1973); 262.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 10,350 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$32,766 million (f.o.b., 1974); principal items — transportation equipment, wood and wood products, ferrous and nonferrous ores, crude petroleum, wheat; Canada is a major food exporter

Imports: \$32,282 million (f.o.b., 1974); principal items — transportation equipment, machinery, crude petroleum, communication equipment, textiles, steel, fabricated metals, office machines, fruits and vegetables

Major trade partners: 66% U.S., 12% EC, 6% Japan (1974)

Aid: economic — (received) U.S., \$204 million (FY49-73), \$148 million (FY74), none (FY58-67); gross official aid to less developed countries and multilateral agencies, \$3,688 million (1960-73), \$637 million (1973); military — U.S., \$13.1 million (FY49-73), none since 1961

Budget: total revenues \$30,055 million; total expenditures \$29,354 million; current expenditures \$28,375 million; gross capital formation \$979 million; budget surplus \$701 million (1974) (National Accounts Basis)

Monetary conversion rate: there is no designated par value for the Canadian dollar, which was allowed to float freely on the exchanges beginning 1 June 1970; since then the Canadian dollar has moved between US\$0.98-1.04 in value, 1974 average 1C\$=US\$1.0223

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

July 1975

CANADA/CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 46,351 mi.; 45,513 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage (27 mi. electrified); 727 mi. 3'6" gage (in New-foundland); 111 mi. 3' gage

Highways: 518,177 mi.; 306,088 mi. surfaced (100,234 mi. paved), 122,080 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 1,875 mi.

Pipelines: oil, 13,140 mi.; natural gas, 46,425 mi.

Ports: 19 major, 300 minor

Civil air: 572 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,747 total, 1,458 usable; 254 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 12,000 ft., 28 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 271 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 59 seaplane stations

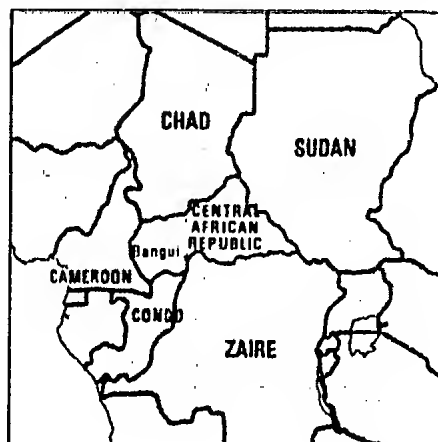
Telecommunications: excellent service provided by modern telecom media; 12.4 million telephones; 21.1 million radiobroadcast receivers; 9.0 million TV receivers; countrywide AM, FM, and TV coverage including 580 AM, 80 FM, and 480 TV stations; 8 coaxial submarine cables; 3 satellite earth stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,556,000; 4,777,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (17) annually 230,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, \$2.8 billion; about 10% of proposed central government budget

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



(See reference map VI)

LAND

242,000 sq. mi.; 10%-15% cultivated, 5% dense forests, 80%-85% grazing, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, waste

• **Land boundaries:** 3,095 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,787,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/67-7/71)

Nationality: noun---Central African(s); adjective---Central African

Ethnic divisions: approximately 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; Banda (32%) and Baya-Mandjia (29%) are largest single groups; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 6,000 are French and majority of the rest Portuguese

Religion: 40% Protestant, 28% Catholic, 27% animist, 5% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

Language: French official; Sangho, the lingua franca and unofficial national language

Literacy: estimated at 5%-10%

Labor force: about half the population economically active, 80% of whom are in agriculture; approximately 64,000 salaried workers

Organized labor: 1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Central African Republic

Type: republic; constitution abrogated following military coup in January 1966

Capital: Bangui

Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures

Legal system: based on French, Islamic, and tribal law; in 1966 the Chief of State assumed all power and abrogated the existing constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Gen. Bokassa heads government and rules by decree; assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; judiciary, including Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts

Government leader: President for life Jean-Bedel Bokassa

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: none have been held under Bokassa regime

Political parties and leaders: Black African Social Evolution Movement (MESAN), ruling party under former regime, still in existence but plays little role, led by President Jean-Bedel Bokassa

Communists: no Communist Party or significant number of sympathizers

Member of: ACCT, AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

July 1975

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/CHAD

ECONOMY

GDP: \$260 million (1974); \$150 per capita

Agriculture: commercial -- cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops -- millet, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes, beef; requires wheat, flour, rice, beef, and sugar imports

Major industries: sawmills, cotton textile mills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting

Electric power: 16,850 kw. capacity (1973); 50 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 30 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$64 million (f.o.b., 1973 est.); diamonds (43%), coffee, cotton, lumber

Imports: \$58 million (c.i.f., 1973 est.); textiles, petroleum products, machinery and electrical equipment, motor vehicles and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceuticals

Aid: economic -- U.S. (FY61-73) \$8.3 million; (1972 est. disbursements) EC \$6.4 million, IDA \$3.9 million, U.S. \$2.3 million, U.N. \$1.2 million, communist countries (1964-74) \$6.8 million

Major trade partners: France; preferential tariff applied to EC countries and franc zone; U.S.

Budget: 1974 budget estimates -- receipt \$65.4 million, current expenditure \$71.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 216 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs = US\$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 13,250 mi.; 415 mi. bituminous, 2,265 mi. gravel and/or crushed stone, 3,420 mi. improved earth, 7,450 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 4,400 mi.; traditional trade carried on by means of dugouts on the extensive system of rivers and streams; the Oubangui River between Bangui and Brazzaville is navigable for about 8 months a year, and short sections of the Sangha and the Lobaye Rivers are navigable throughout year; during high-water period (July - December) Oubangui navigable upstream from Bangui as far as Ouango

Ports: Bangui, Ouango (river ports)

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 65 total, 49 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 48 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: facilities are meager and provide only barely sufficient services; principal network is 39 low-capacity, low-powered radio-communication stations; no cables or radio relay links are used; single center of Bangui has only international radio connections; 5,100 telephones; 65,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 157,000, 235,000 fit for military service

Supply: mainly dependent on France, but has received equipment from Israel, Italy, U.S.S.R.

CHAD



(See reference map VI)

LAND

496,000 sq. mi.; 17% arable, 35% pastureland, 2% forest and scrub, 46% other uses and waste

Land boundaries: 3,720 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 4,028,000, average annual growth rate 2% (7/71-7/72)

Nationality: noun—Chadian(s); adjective—Chadian

Ethnic divisions: over 240 tribes representing 12 major ethnic groups -- Muslims (Arabs, Touhou, Fulani, Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Wadai) in the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Mayo-Kebbi, and Chari) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, 5,000 of them French

Religion: about half Muslim, 5% Christian, remainder animist

Language: French official; Chadian Arabic is lingua franca in north, Sara and Sanho in south

Literacy: estimated 5%-10%

Labor force: only 55% of population in economically active group, of which 90% are engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing; 47,000 wage earners in industry and civil service

Organized labor: about 20% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Chad

Type: republic; military regime in power since April 1975

July 1975

CHAD/CHILE

Capital: N'Djamena**Political subdivisions:** 14 prefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority exercised by Supreme Military Council composed of 9 officers

Government leaders: President of Supreme Military Council, General Felix Malloum

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: all political activity banned

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned

Communists: no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: lightly armed Muslim rebel bands have been opposing the government since October 1965 in east-central and since August 1969 in northern Chad

Member of: ACCT, AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, GATT, ICAO, IBRD, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, OAU, Seabeds Committee, UEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$300 million (1971), \$85 per capita; estimated real annual growth rate 2.5% (1963-68)

Agriculture: commercial — cotton, gum arabic, livestock, fish; food crops — peanuts, millet, sorghum, rice, dates, manioc, wheat; imports food

Fishing: catch 120,000 metric tons (1971), \$14 million; exports \$300,000 (1969)

Major industries: agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mill, slaughterhouses, brewery), nation

Electric power: 24,800 kw. capacity (1974); 57 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 15 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$38 million (f.o.b., 1973); cotton 65.7%

Imports: \$82 million (c.i.f., 1973); cement, petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery, textiles, and motor vehicles; \$1.3 million from Communist countries (1967)

Major trade partners: France (about 40% in 1969) and CDEAC countries; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: major source France, \$169 million, 1961-69; EDF \$393 million (1965-70); U.S. (FY62-73) \$11.1 million; U.S.S.R. \$4.1 million (1968-74); China, \$50.1 million, 1971-74; military aid (1954-68) — \$5.1 million, from France \$4.1 million, remainder from

West Germany and Israel, more than \$10 million annually (est.) in French military aid (1969-71)

Budget: 1974 ordinary budget (est.) — \$78 million

Monetary conversion rate: 216 Communauté Financière Africaine francs = US\$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 10,200 mi.; 160 mi. bituminous, 3,300 mi. gravel and laterite, and 15,740 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: approximately 1,300 mi. of year-round navigability, increased to 3,000 mi. during high-water period

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 68 (total, 63 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.)

Telecommunications: fair system of radiocommunication stations only for intercity links; principal center N'Djamena, secondary center Sarh; 5,100 telephones; 70,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 964,000; 495,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 37,000

Supply: dependent on France primarily

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, \$15,228,000; about 21% of total budget

CHILE**LAND**

286,000 sq. mi.; 2% cultivated, 7% other arable, 15% permanent pasture, grazing, 29% forest, 47% barren mountains, deserts, and cities

CHILE

Land boundaries 3,930 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing 200 n. mi.)

Coastline 4,000 mi.

PEOPLE

Population 10,584,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun — Chilean(s); adjective — Chilean

Ethnic divisions: 95% European stock and mixed European with some Indian admixture, 3% Indian, 2% other

Religion 89% Roman Catholic, 11% Protestant

Language: Spanish

Literacy 89%

Labor force: 3.3 million (1973); 19% agricultural, 28% industry and construction, 29% services, 14% commerce, 5% mining, 5% other (1973)

Organized labor: 25% of labor force (1973)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Chile

Type: republic

Capital: Santiago

Political subdivisions: 25 provinces, reorganization of regional structure in progress

Legal system: based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; constitution adopted 1925, amended since then, currently being revised; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President and 4-man Military-Police Junta; bicameral legislature currently dissolved; independent judiciary

Government leader: President, Gen. Augusto PINOCHET Ugarte; other Junta members, Adm. Jose Toribio MERINO Castro, Gen. Gustavo LEIGH Gusman, Gen. Cesar MENDOZA Duran

Suffrage: universal (except enlisted military and police) and compulsory at age 18

Elections: next scheduled presidential election, 1976

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Patricio Aylwin; National Party (PN), Sergio Onofre Jarpa; PDC and PN are officially in "recess"; Popular Unity coalition parties (outlawed) — Communist Party (PCCh), Luis Corvalan (in prison); Socialist Party (PS), Clodomiro Almeyda and Carlos Altamirano (both in exile); Radical Party (PR); Christian Left (IC); United

Popular Action Movement (MAPU), Independent Popular Action (API)

Voting strength (1970 presidential election): 36.6% Popular Unity coalition, 35.3% conservative Independent, 28.1% Christian Democrat; (1973 Congressional election) 44% Popular Unity coalition, 56% Democratic Confederation (PDC and PN)

Communists 200,000

Other political or pressure groups: organized labor; business organizations; landowners' associations (SNA — Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura); extreme leftist, Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR); rightist, Patria y Libertad (PyL)

Member of ECOSOC, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IIB, IMF, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 with LAFTA), OAS, Security Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$8.18 billion (1974 at 1972 prices), \$840 per capita; 73% private consumption, 16% government consumption; 16% gross investment, -6% net imports and factor payments abroad (1972 est.); real growth rate, 1970-74 average annual increase 2.8%

Agriculture: main crops — wheat, other cereals, potatoes; about 65% self-sufficient; 2,650 calories per day per capita (1971 est.)

Fishing: catch 1.49 million metric tons (1971); exports \$20.3 million, imports \$2.1 million (1972)

Major industries: copper, nitrates, foodstuffs, fish processing, textiles and apparel, iron and steel, pulp and paper

Crude steel: 0.7 million metric tons capacity (1967); 596,000 metric tons produced (1974), 61 kg. per capita

Electric power: 2,472,000 kw. capacity (1973); 8.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 850 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1974 est.); copper, iron ore, nitrates, and iodine

Imports: \$2.2 billion (c.i.f., 1974 est.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports — EC 44%, Japan 14%, U.S. 8%, LAFTA 11%; imports — EC 28%, U.S. 16%, Japan 3%, LAFTA 18% (1972)

Aid: economic—extensions from U.S. (FY46-73)—\$1,488.5 million (\$1,265 million loans, \$224 million grants); from international organizations (FY46-73)—\$600 million (of which IBRD \$233 million, IDB \$273 million); from other Western countries (1960-66)—\$170.6 million; from Communist countries (1967-74)—\$447.7 million; military (FY53-73)—from U.S., \$48 million in loans, \$137 million in grants

Budget:

July 1975

CHILE/CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF

Monetary conversion rates: 3,400 escudos=US\$1 for financial transactions; 2,750 escudos=US\$1 for exports and imports (March 1975)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 5,511 mi.; 2,086 mi. 5'6" gage, 151 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 2,644 mi. 3'3 3/4" gage, 69 mi. 2'6" gage, 22 mi. 1'11 5/8" gage, 536 mi. specific gage not given; 199 mi. double track; 711 mi. electrified

Highways: 39,600 mi.; 5,500 mi. paved, 19,800 mi. gravel, 14,300 mi. improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 451 mi.

Pipelines: crude oil, 470 mi.; refined products, 490 mi.; natural gas, 200 mi.

Ports: 10 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 41 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 354 total, 354 usable; 43 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 54 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 6 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: extensive radio relay network; telephone network modern, 450,000 instruments; communications satellite ground station; 2.75 million radio and 1 million TV receivers; 150 AM, 30 FM, and 30 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,508,000; 1,892,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (19) annually about 94,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, US\$439 million; about 14.7% of central government budget

urban (32% of this area consists largely of denuded wasteland, plains, rolling hills, and basins from which about 3% could be reclaimed); 8% forested; 2% 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 15,000 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 9,000 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 942,012,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

Ethnic divisions: 94% Han Chinese; 6% Chuang, Uighur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Pu-I, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities

Religion: most people, even before 1949, have been pragmatic and eclectic, not seriously religious; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, ancestor worship; about 2%-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

Language: Chinese (Mandarin mainly; also Cantonese, Wu, Fokienese, Amoy, Hsiang, Kan, Hakka dialects), and minority languages (see ethnic divisions above)

Literacy: at least 25%

Labor force: 335 million (mid-1966); 85% agriculture, 15% other; shortage of skilled labor (managerial, technical, mechanics, etc.); surplus of unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of China

Type: Communist state; real authority lies with Communist party's political bureau; the National People's Congress, in theory the highest organ of government, in reality merely rubber stamps the party's programs; the State Council is the actual governing organism

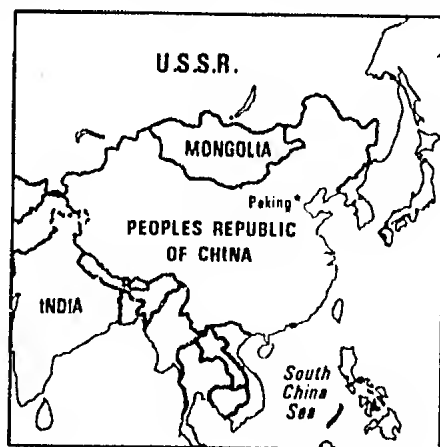
Capital: Peking

Political subdivisions: 21 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, and 5 autonomous regions

Legal system: before 1966, a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court although legal activity centered in parallel network of Public Security organs; laws and legal procedure clearly subordinated to priorities of party policy; whole system largely suspended during Cultural Revolution, but gradually being revived

Branches: prior to 1966 control was exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervised more than 50 ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the standing

CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF



(See reference map VII)

LAND

3.7 million sq. mi.; 11% cultivated, sown area extended by multicropping, 78% desert, waste, or

July 1975

CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF/CHINA, REPUBLIC OF

committee of the National People's Congress; this system broke down under "Cultural Revolution" pressures but has been reconsolidated and streamlined to 29 ministries.

Government leaders: Premier of State Council, Chou En-lai; government subordinate to central committee of CCP, under Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Suffrage: universal over age 18, though this is academic.

Elections: no meaningful elections.

Political parties and leaders: Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Mao Tse-tung; Mao is Chairman of Central Committee; a new central committee was formed at the 10th Party Congress held in August 1973.

Voting strength: 100% Communist for practical purposes; no political nonconformity permitted.

Communists: about 28 million party members in 1973.

Other political or pressure groups: army (PLA) remains a major force, although many soldiers who acquired a wide range of civil political-administrative duties during the Cultural Revolution have been removed; many veteran civilian officials, in eclipse since the Cultural Revolution, have been reinstated; mass organizations, such as the trade unions and the youth league, have been rebuilt in the provinces, plans are underway to rebuild the national organizations.

Member of: U.N., Red Cross, Seabeds Committee, other international bodies.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$223 billion (1974), \$240 per capita.

Agriculture: main crops — rice, wheat, miscellaneous grains, cotton; calorie intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1974); agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 7.0 million tons in 1974.

Major industries: iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles.

Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians.

Crude steel: 23.8 million metric tons produced (1974), 26 kilograms per capita (1974).

Exports: \$5.9 billion (f.o.b., 1974); agricultural products, minerals and metals, manufactured goods.

Imports: \$6.7 billion (c.i.f., 1974); grain, chemical fertilizer, industrial raw materials, machinery and equipment.

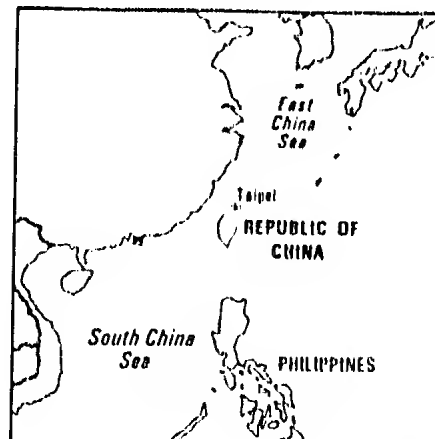
Major trade partners: Japan, U.S., Hong Kong, West Germany, Singapore/Malaysia, Canada, Australia, France, U.S.S.R. (1974).

Monetary conversion rate: about 1.8 yuan = US\$1 (arbitrarily established).

Fiscal year: calendar year.

COMMUNICATIONS

Airfields: 382 total; 213 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways over 12,000 ft., 78 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 212 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations.

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF

(See reference map VIII)

LAND

11,000 sq. mi. (Taiwan and Pescadores); 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 55% forested, 15% other (urban, industrial, degraded, water area).

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 615 mi. Taiwan, 285 mi. offshore islands.

PEOPLE

Population: 15,982,000 (excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners), average annual growth rate 1.8% (7/73-7/74).

Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese.

Ethnic divisions: 84% Taiwanese, 14% mainland Chinese, 2% aborigines.

Religion: 93% mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other.

Language: Chinese Mandarin (official language), also Taiwanese and Hakka dialect.

Literacy: about 90%.

Labor force: 4.9 million; 33% primary industry (agriculture), 32.1% secondary industry (including manufacturing, mining, construction), 34.9% tertiary industry (including commerce and services) 1972.

Organized labor: about 12% of 1972 labor force (government controlled).

July 1975

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF/COLOMBIA

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of China**Type:** republic; one-party presidential regime**Capital:** Taipei**Political subdivisions:** 16 counties, 4 cities, 1 special municipality (Taipei)**Legal system:** based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1947, amended 1960 to permit Chiang Kai-shek to be reelected, and amended 1972 to permit President to restructure certain government organs; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations**Branches:** 5 independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly**Government leaders:** President Yen Chia-kan; Premier Chiang Ching-kuo**Suffrage:** universal over age 20**Elections:** national level — legislative yuan every 3 years but no general election held since 1948 election on mainland (partial election for Taiwan province representatives December 1969 and December 1972); local level — provincial assembly, county and municipal executives every 4 years; county and municipal assemblies every 4 years**Political parties and leaders:** Kuomintang, or National Party, led by Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo, has no real opposition; 2 insignificant parties are Democratic Socialist Party, Young China Party**Voting strength (1972 provincial assembly election):** 58 seats Kuomintang, 13 seats independents**Other political or pressure groups:** none**Member of:** expelled from U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; attempting to retain membership in international financial institutions

ECONOMY

GNP: \$14.1 billion (1974), 3900 per capita; real growth, .6%**Agriculture:** most arable land intensely farmed — 60% cultivated land under irrigation; main crops — rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; food shortages — wheat, corn, soybeans**Fishing:** catch 697,425 metric tons (1974)**Major industries:** textiles, clothing, chemicals, plywood, electronics, sugar milling, food processing, cement, ship building**Exports:** \$5,631 million (f.o.b., 1974); textiles 28%, electrical machinery, plywood and wood products 7%, machinery and metal products 7%, plastics 6%, sugar 5%**Imports:** \$6,988 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery 17%, electrical machinery 11%, basic metals 11%, crude oil 10%, chemical products 9%**Major trade partners:** exports — 36% U.S., 15% Japan; imports — 31% Japan, 21% U.S. (1974)**Aid:** economic — U.S. (FY53-74) \$3.1 billion committed; IBRD (1964-74) \$311 million committed; Japan (1965-73) \$217 million committed; ADB (1968-74) \$93 million committed; military — U.S. (FY49-74) \$3.5 billion committed**Budget:** \$2.0 billion (FY75)**Monetary conversion rate:** NT\$38 (New Taiwan) = US\$1**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Pipelines: 382 mi. refined products, 60 mi. natural gas**Airfields:** 39 total, 37 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations**Telecommunications:** good international and domestic service; 742,304 telephones; est. 3 million radio receivers; 1.3 million TV receivers; 114 AM, 4 FM broadcast stations; 3 TV systems; 2 satellite ground stations; radio relay links to Hong Kong and the Philippines; new interisland submarine cable; Manila submarine cable planned

COLOMBIA



(See reference map III)

LAND

440,000 sq. mi.; settled area 28% consisting of cropland and fallow 5%, pastures 14%, woodland, swamps, and water 6%, urban and other 3%; unsettled area 72% — mostly forest and savannah

Land boundaries: 3,750 mi.

July 1975

COLOMBIA

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,500 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 22,217,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—Colombian(s); adjective—Colombian

Ethnic divisions: 58% mestizo, 20% caucasian, 14% mulatto, 4% Negro, 3% mixed Negro-Indian, 1% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 47% of population over 15 years old

Labor force: 5.6 million (1966); 47% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 18% services, 9% commerce, 13% other (1964)

Organized labor: 13% of labor force (1968)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Colombia

Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital: Bogota

Political subdivisions: 22 departments, 4 territorial districts, 4 special districts, 1 federal district

Legal system: based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, amendments codified in 1946 and 1968; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President, bicameral legislature, judiciary

Government leader: President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: every fourth year; last presidential and congressional elections April 1974; municipal and departmental elections, April 1972

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party, President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen; Conservative Party, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado; National Popular Alliance (ANAPO), Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno

Voting strength: 1974 presidential election — Alfonso Lopez Michelsen 55%, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado 32%, Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno 9.5%; 1974 congressional election — Senate: Liberal Party 59%, Combined Conservative Party 34%, ANAPO 6.2%; Chamber of Deputies: Liberal Party 56%, Combined Conservative Party 31%, ANAPO 9.5%; abstention by approximately 50% of eligible voters

Communists: 10,000-12,000 members est.

Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; PCC/ML, Chinese Line Communist Party, led by Pedro Lupo Leon Arboleda Bohlan

Member of: FAO, IADU, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, H.O., IMF, ITU, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$9.38 billion, est., in 1972 prices (1974), \$380 per capita; 74% private consumption, 7% public consumption, 19% gross investment (1973); real growth rate 1974, 6.5% est.; average real growth rate, 1969-73, 6.6%

Agriculture: main crops — coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, plantains, bananas, cotton, tobacco; calorie intake, 2,140 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 91,200 metric tons 1972; exports \$1.7 million (1969), imports \$5.9 million (1969)

Major industries: textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, and metal products

Crude steel: 0.39 million metric tons production (1972), 17 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 3,167,000 kw. capacity (1973); 12.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 543 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1973 est.); coffee, petroleum, cotton, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides

Imports: \$876 million (c.i.f., 1973 est.); transportation equipment, machinery, industrial metals and raw materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper products, foodstuffs and beverages

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 36%, Germany 16%, Spain 7%; imports — U.S. 40%, Germany 10%, Japan 8%, Spain 4% (1973)

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), \$1,296 million loans, \$270 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$1.6 billion; from other Western countries (1960-71), \$77.6 million; from Communist countries (1968-74) \$21.5 million (\$2.7 million drawn) military — assistance from U.S. (FY46-73) — \$142 million

Budget: (1973) revenues \$810 million; expenditures \$900 million

Monetary conversion rate: 29.08 pesos = US\$1 (January 1975, changes frequently), selling rate

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,160 mi., all 3'0" gage, single track, 22 mi. electrified

July 1975

COLOMBIA/COMORO ISLANDS

Highways: 30,300 mi.; 4,100 mi. paved, 22,400 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 3,800 mi. improved earth

Inland waterways: 8,900 mi., navigable by river boats

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,000 mi.; refined products, 830 mi.; natural gas, 370 mi.; natural gas liquids 80 mi.

Ports: 5 major, 5 minor

Civil air: 111 major transport aircraft

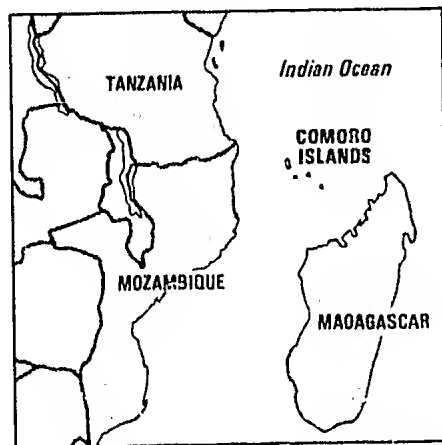
Airfields: 695 total, 684 usable; 43 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 84 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: nationwide radio-relay telecom system; communications satellite ground station; 2.0 million telephones; 6.5 million radio and 1.3 million TV receivers; 290 AM, 130 FM, and 54 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,869,000; 3,710,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 248,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$115.5 million; about 8.9% of central government budget

COMORO ISLANDS

(See reference map VI)

LAND

838 sq. mi.; 4 main islands; forests 16%, pasture 7%, cultivable area 48%, non-cultivable area 29%

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 211 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 251,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (9/66-9/72)

Nationality: noun—Comoran(s); adjective—Comoran

Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Malay, Negroid

Religion: predominantly Islamic

Language: French, Arabic, Swahili

Literacy: presumably low

Labor force: mainly agricultural

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Territory of the Comoro Islands

Type: overseas territory of France (France has agreed to grant independence; Comorans voted in favor of independence in December 1974)

Capital: Moroni

Political subdivisions: 4 prefectures, 4 district councils

Legal system: French and Muslim law

Branches: High Commissioner appointed by French government; assisted by elected Chamber of Deputies of 39 members, and an 8-man Council of Ministers, President elected by Chamber of Deputies

Government leader: Ahmed Abdallah, President of Council of Ministers

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: at discretion of Council of Ministers, on advice of President; must be held before expiration of 5-year electoral mandate

Political parties and leaders: Comoran Democratic Union, Mohammed Dahlan; Democratic Assembly of Comoros People, Said Mohamed Jaffar; Comoros Socialist Party; Umma, Prince Said Ibrahim; Mahorais Movement, Marcel Henry

Voting strength: in elections for Chamber of Deputies in 1972, independence coalition of CDU and DACP won 34 seats, Mahorais Movement won 5

Communists: information not available

ECONOMY

GDP: about \$25 million (1968); \$100 per capita; growth probably negligible through 1974

Agriculture: food crops — rice, manioc, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; export crops — essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, sisal

Exports: \$6.0 million (1972); perfume oils, vanilla, copra, sisal

Imports: \$11.3 million (1972); foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles

Major trade partners: France, Malagasy Republic, Italy, Kenya, Tanzania and U.S.

COMORO ISLANDS/CONGO

Electric power: est. 1,000 kw. capacity (1974); est. 3.2 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 11 kw.-hr. per capita

Aid: French aid in 1971 was about \$2.7 million, or about 50% of the islands entire budget

Budget: 1972—revenues \$7.6 million, current expenditures \$6.2 million, investment expenditures \$0.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 216 Communaute Financiere Africaine (CFA) francs = US\$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 621 mi.; approximately 183 mi. bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel

Ports: 1 minor (Moroni on Grande Comore)

Civil air: 7 major transports (registered in France)

Airfields: 5 total, 5 usable; 5 with permanent surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000 to 11,999 feet, 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane alighting area

Telecommunications: minimal system of HF radiocommunication stations for interisland and external communications to Madagascar and Reunion; Dzaoudzi center but of slight significance; 1,300 telephones; 35,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Defense is the responsibility of France

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 n. mi.
Coastline: 105 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,316,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

Nationality: noun—Congolese (sing., pl.); adjective—Congolese or Congo

Ethnic divisions: about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in south, Teke (17%) in center, M'Bochi (12%) and Sangha (20%) in north; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French

Religion: about half animist, half nominally Christian, less than 1% Muslim

Language: French official, many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used

Literacy: about 20%

Labor force: about 40% of population economically active, most engaged in subsistence agriculture; 79,100 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed

Organized labor: 16% of total labor force (1965 est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Republic of the Congo

Type: republic; military regime established September 1968

Capital: Brazzaville

Political subdivisions: 9 regions divided into districts

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1963 and 1969

Branches: President, Prime Minister, Council of State; National Assembly; judiciary presumably still functions according to provisions of 1963 constitution; all policy made by Congolese Workers Party Central Committee and Politburo

Government leaders: President, Major Marien Ngonabi; Prime Minister Henri Lopes

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: last legislative elections June 1973

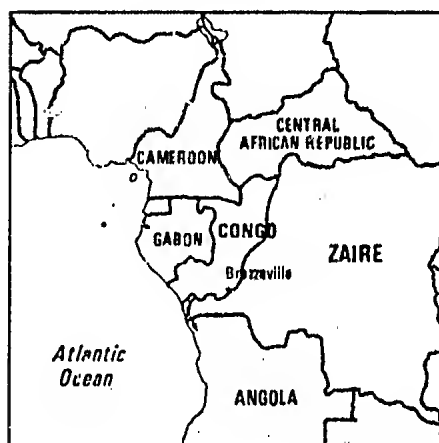
Political parties and leaders: Congolese Workers Party (PCT) is only legal party; president, Marien Ngonabi

Communists: unknown number of Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutionary Union of Congolese Union (URFC), General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)

Member of: ACCT, AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, IBRD, FAO,

CONGO



(See reference map VI)

LAND

135,000 sq. mi.; 63% dense forest or woodland, 33% cultivable or grazing (2% cultivated est.), 4% urban or waste

Land boundaries: 2,805 mi.

July 1975

CONGO/COOK ISLANDS

ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: about \$277 million (1970 est.), \$310 per capita; real growth rate about 4% per year

Agriculture: cash crops -- sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops -- root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish

Fishing: catch 21,000 metric tons, \$5.6 million (1972)

Major industries: sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap

Electric power: 42,600 kw. capacity (1974); 120 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 90 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$81 million (f.o.b., 1972); lumber, sugar, tobacco, veneer, and plywood

Imports: \$113 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Major trade partners: France and other EC countries on preferential basis

Budget: 1973--revenue \$82 million, expenditure \$101 million

Monetary conversion rate: 216 Communaute Financiere Africaine francs = US\$1 as of January 1975

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 490 mi., 3'6" gage, single track

Highways: 6,741 mi.; 380 mi. bituminous surface treated; remainder gravel, laterite, or improved earth

Inland waterways: 4,030 mi. navigable

Ports: 1 major (Pointe Noire)

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 71 total, 54 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 18 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

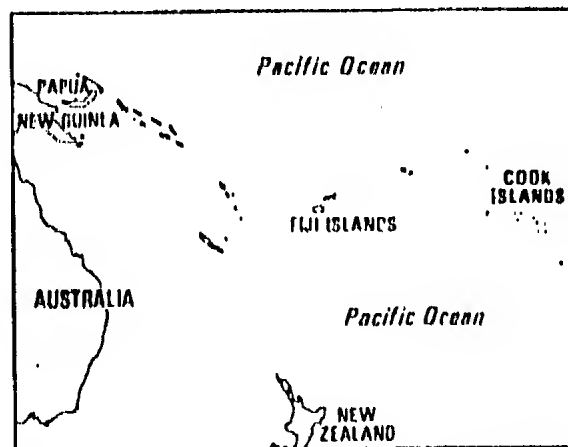
Telecommunications: all services only fair; barely adequate for government and public; principal network is comprised of 30 low-capacity, low-powered radio communication stations; few wire lines connect key centers of Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Dolisie with maximum of 21 channels; 10,200 telephones; 75,000 radio receivers; 2,600 TV receivers; 3 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 321,000; 162,000 fit for military service; about 13,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$19,903,000; about 16.8% of total budget

COOK ISLANDS



LAND

About 93 sq. mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

Coastline: about 75 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 21,000, official estimate for 30 September 1973

Nationality: noun--Cook Islander(s); adjective--Cook Islander

Ethnic divisions: 81.3% Polynesian (full blood), 7.7% Polynesian and European, 7.7% Polynesian and other, 2.4% European, 0.9% other

Religion: Christian, majority of populace members of Cook Islands Christian Church

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Cook Islands

Type: self-governing in "free association" with New Zealand; Cook Islands government fully responsible for internal affairs and has right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral action; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs, in consultation with Cook Islands government

Capital: Rarotonga

Branches: New Zealand Governor General appoints High Commissioner of Cook Islands, who represents the Queen and the New Zealand government; High Commissioner appoints the Premier; Legislative Assembly of 22 members, popularly elected; House of Arikis (chiefs), 15 members, appointed by High Commissioner, an advisory body only

Government leader: Premier Albert Henry

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every 4 years, latest in December 1974

July 1975

COOK ISLANDS/COSTA RICA

Political parties and leaders: Cook Islands Party, Sir Albert Henry; Democratic Party, Dr. Thomas Davis

Voting strength (1974): Cook Islands Party, 14 seats; Democratic Party, 8 seats

ECONOMY

GDP: \$400 per capita (1973)

Agriculture: export crops include copra, citrus fruits, pineapple, tomatoes, and bananas, with subsistence crops of yams and taro

Industry: fruit processing

Electric power: 2,800 kw. capacity (1974); 8 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 381 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2.7 million (1971); fruit juice, clothing, citrus fruits

Imports: \$5.8 million (1971)

Major trade partners: (1970) exports — 98% New Zealand, imports — 76% New Zealand, 7% Japan

Monetary conversion rate: 1 NZ\$ = US\$1.3535 (February 1975)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 162 mi.; 12 mi. paved, 68 mi. gravel, 52 mi. improved earth, 30 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total; 1 with composite surface runway 7,240 ft., 3 with natural surface runways 4,000-7,900 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: 3 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 7,000 radio receivers, and 740 telephones; microwave relay station provides connection with New Zealand

COSTA RICA**LAND**

19,700 sq. mi.; 30% agricultural land (8% cultivated, 22% meadows and pasture), 60% forested, 10% waste, urban, and other

Land boundaries: 415 mi.

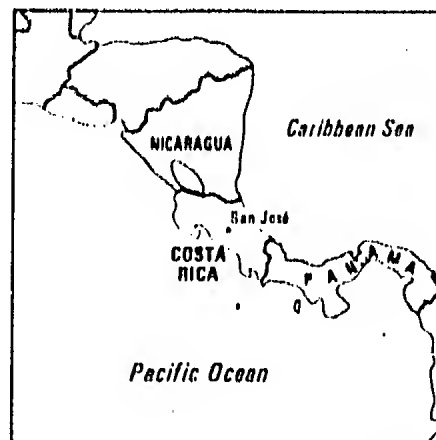
WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing 200 n. mi.; specialized competence over living resources to 200 n. mi.)

Coastline: 800 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,968,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)



Nationality: noun—Costa Rican(s); adjective—Costa Rican

Ethnic divisions: 98% white (including mestizo), 2% Negro

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: about 85%

Labor force: 607,000 (1973); 46.3% agriculture; 13.2% manufacturing; 11% commerce; 8% construction, transportation, and communications; 21.5% other; shortage of skilled labor (1968)

Organized labor: about 11.5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Costa Rica

Type: unitary republic

Capital: San José

Political subdivisions: 7 provinces

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Costa Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President, unicameral legislature, Supreme Court elected by legislature

Government leader: President Daniel Oduber

Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 18 and over

Elections: every 4 years; next, February 1978

Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Party (PIN), Daniel Oduber, José Figueres; National Unification (UN), Francisco Calderón Guardia, Guillermo Villa Arce; National Independent Party (PNI), Jorge González Marten; Democratic Renovation Party (PRD), Rodrigo Carazo; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jorge Monge Zamora; Socialist Action Party (PASO) (Communist front), Marcial Aguilar; Popular Vanguard Party (PVP, Communist, illegal), Manuel Mora

Voting strength (1974 election): National Unification (coalition of PUN, PR, and PURA), 30.4% — 16 seats; PLN, 43.5% — 27 seats; PNI, 11% — 6 seats; PRD, 9% — 3 seats; PASO, 2.3% — 2 seats

COSTA RICA/CUBA

July 1975

Communists: 3,200 members, 10,000 sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCDTD), General Confederation of Workers (CGT), Chamber of Coffee Growers, National Association for Economic Development (ANFE)

Member of: CACM, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$1,170 million (1974 est.), \$600 per capita; real growth rate 1974, 4%

Agriculture: main products — bananas, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products; calorie intake, 2,610 calories per day per capita (1966)

Fishing: catch 8,000 metric tons, \$2.5 million (1972); exports, \$1.8 million (1970), imports \$0.5 million (1970)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer

Electric power: 320,000 kw. capacity (1972); 1.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 650 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$425 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cacao

Imports: \$695 million (c.i.f., 1974 est.); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—39% U.S., 18% CACM, 11% West Germany; imports—32% U.S., 21% CACM, 7% West Germany, 10% Japan (1972)

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), \$122 million loans, \$101 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$203 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), \$7.7 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY60-73) \$1.9 million; Communist—\$15 million (economic) from U.S.S.R. (1971)

Monetary conversion rate: 8.51 colones=US\$1 (official buying rate); 8.60 colones=US\$1 (official selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 407 mi.; 395 mi. 3'6" gage, 12 mi. 3'0" gage, all single track, 72 mi. electrified

Highways: 14,300 mi.; 1,000 mi. paved, 4,100 mi. otherwise improved, 9,200 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: about 455 mi. perennially navigable

Pipelines: refined products, 80 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Limon, Golfito, Puntarenas), 4 minor

Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 134 total, 134 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: good domestic telephone service; 95,000 telephones; connection into Central

American microwave net; 350,000 radio and 150,400 TV receivers; 45 AM, 8 FM, and 11 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 420,000; 280,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually about 21,000

Supply: dependent on imports from U.S.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, \$5.2 million for Ministry of Public Security, including the Civil Guard; about 2.3% of total central government budget

CUBA

(See reference map 11)

LAND

44,200 sq. mi.; 35% cultivated, 30% meadow and pasture, 20% waste, urban, or other, 15% forested

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 2,320 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 9,252,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (current)

Nationality: noun—Cuban(s); adjective—Cuban

Ethnic divisions: 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% Negro, 1% Chinese

Religion: at least 85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power

Language: Spanish

Literacy: about 96%

Labor force: 2.36 million; 34% agriculture, 17% industry, 6% construction, 6% transportation, 29% services, 8% unemployed and underemployed

Organized labor: 46% of total force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Cuba

Type: Communist state

Capital: Havana

CUBA/CYPRUS

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces

Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced Constitution of 1940; a new constitution is currently in the drafting stage; legal education at Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; no legislature; controlled judiciary

Government leaders: Prime Minister Fidel Castro Ruz

Political parties and leaders: Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raul Castro Ruz

Communists: approx. 170,000 party members

Member of: CEMA, ECLA, FAO, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), IAEA, ICAO, IIB, ILO, IMCO, International Rice Commission, International Sugar Council, International Wheat Agreement, ITU, OAS (nonparticipant), Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1.7 billion (1972 est. at 1972 prices), \$540 per capita; 60% private consumption, 20% public consumption, 20% gross investment; real growth rate 1972, -2%

Agriculture: main crops — sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits

Fishing: catch 150,229 metric tons (1973); exports \$53 million (1974), imports \$13.1 million (1972)

Major industries: sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals

Shortages: spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods

Crude steel: 0.35 million metric tons capacity (planned); 220,600 metric tons produced (1973); 20 kg. per capita

Electric power: 1,137,000 kw. capacity (1972); 4.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 570 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$3,050 million (f.o.b., 1973 est.); sugar, nickel, tobacco

Imports: \$2,600 million (c.i.f., 1973 est.); capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports — U.S.S.R. 32%, China 5%, other Communist countries 14%, Japan 13%; imports—U.S.S.R. 46%, China 6%, other Communist countries 9% (1974 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso=US\$1.21 (nominal)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 9,150 mi. government owned; 3,150 mi. common carrier lines (8 mi. double track and 95 mi.

electrified) and about 6,000 mi. plantation-industrial lines; common carrier lines comprise 3,100 mi. 4'8 1/2" standard gage, and about 50 mi. 3'0" and 2'6" narrow gage; plantation-industrial lines comprise about 4,000 mi. standard gage and 2,000 mi. narrow gage

Highways: 12,800 mi.; 5,400 mi. paved, 7,400 mi. gravel and earth surfaced

Inland waterways: 150 mi.

Pipelines: natural gas, 50 mi.

Ports: 8 major (including U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo), 41 minor; Guantanamo under U.S. control

Civil air: 32 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 201 total, 190 usable; 44 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 27 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: modern facilities adequately serve military and most civil needs; excellent international facilities, satellite ground station; 360,000 telephones; 2.0 million radio and 600,000 TV receivers; 100 AM, 25 FM, and 23 TV stations; 6 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1966 (last announced budget), \$213 million; about 7.8% of total budget

CYPRUS



(See reference map V)

LAND

3,572 sq. mi.; 47% arable and land under permanent crops, 18% forested, 10% meadows and pasture, 25% waste, urban areas, and other

July 1975

CYPRUS

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 400 mi. (approx.)

PEOPLE

Population: 650,000, average annual growth rate 1.3% (7/72-7/73)

Nationality: noun--Cypriot(s); adjective--Cypriot
Ethnic divisions: 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% British, Armenian, and other

Religion: 78% Greek Orthodox, 18% Muslim, 4% Armenian Orthodox and other

Language: Greek, Turkish, English

Literacy: about 82% of population 7 years or older

Labor force: 267,000 (1970 est.), 38% agriculture, 23% industry, 9% commerce, 2% mining, 28% other; 3,130 registered unemployed (December 1968)

Organized labor: 21% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Cyprus

Type: republic since August 1960; separate de facto Greek Cypriot, and Turkish Cypriot governments have evolved since outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974; negotiations, which have been going on since January 1975, have focused on the creation of a federal system of government with substantial autonomy in each of the two communities

Capital: Nicosia

Political subdivisions: 6 administrative districts

Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications; as of early December 1974, it appeared that negotiations would soon be underway to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots

Branches: currently a rump government consisting basically of Greek Cypriot parts of bodies provided for by constitution; headed by President of the Republic and comprised of Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court

Government leaders: President, Archbishop Makarios III (Greek); Vice President, Rauf Denktaş (Turk)

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: held every 5 years; 1965 elections suspended; 1968 elections only for President and Vice President; 1970 parliamentary elections demonstrate notable increase in voting strength of Communist Party (AKEL); 1973 elections only for President and Vice President

Political parties and leaders: Reform Party of the Working People (AKEL) (Communist Party), Ezekias

Papaioannou; Unified Party (UP), Glafkos Clerides; Progressive Movement (PM) (pro-Makarios), Andreas Azinas; Democratic National Party (DEF), Takis Evdokas; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; Turkish National Union Party (TNUP), Rauf Denktaş

Voting strength (1968 presidential and vice presidential elections) Greek Cypriot President Makarios 90%; Turkish Cypriot Vice President Fazıl Kucuk unopposed; (1970 parliamentary elections) 40% of Greek Cypriot vote for Reform Party of the Working People, 24% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Unified Party, 16% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Progressive Movement, 9% of the Greek Cypriot vote for the Democratic National Party as well as 9% for the United Democratic Union of the Center, 2% of the Greek Cypriot vote for independents; 76% of the Greek Cypriot electorate voted; 80% of the Turkish Cypriot community voted and overwhelmingly elected 15 of Rauf Denktaş's supporters to the Turk Cypriot House contingent in a separate election; 1973 elections — Makarios unopposed and Rauf Denktaş unopposed

Communists: 12,000; sympathizers estimated to number 60,000

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON) (Communist-controlled); Pan Cyprian Confederation of Labor (PEO) (Communist-controlled); Cyprus Confederation of Labor (SEK) (pro-West); Cyprus Turkish Federation of Trade Unions (KTBF)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, HDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$871.0 million (1974), \$1,350 per capita; 1974 real growth rate 2.0%

Agriculture: main crops — vine products, citrus, potatoes, other vegetables; food shortages — grain, dairy products, meat, fish; calorie intake, 2,460 calories per day per capita (1964-66)

Major industries: mining (cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—food, beverages, footwear

Shortages: water, petroleum

Electric power: 204,000 kw. capacity (1973); 829.2 million kw.-hr. produced (1973), 985 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$160 million (f.o.b., 1974—converted at average trade conversion factor of 1 Cyprus pound=US\$2.85); principal items — copper, pyrites, citrus, raisins, and other agricultural products

Imports: \$400 million (c.i.f., 1974—converted at average trade conversion factor of 1 Cyprus

July 1975

CYPRUS/CZECHOSLOVAKIA

pound—US\$2.85), principal items—manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, foods

Major trade partners: (1973) imports—25% West Germany 9%, Italy 8%, France 7%, U.S. 7%; exports—U.K. 42%, West Germany 7%, Netherlands 4%, U.S.S.R. 4%

Aid: economic—U.S., \$32.5 million authorized FY46-73; IBID, \$56.1 million (FY46-73); U.N. Technical Assistance, \$1.7 million (FY46-72); U.N. Special Fund, \$9.9 million (FY46-72)

Budget: 1974—revenues \$137 million, expenditures \$263 million, deficit \$126 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cyprus pound=US\$2.61 (December 1971 through January 1973), 1 Cyprus pound=US\$2.895 (trade conversion factor as of December 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Note: 1974 GNP, import, export, and budget figures are Government of Cyprus figures which include 100% of island until August 1974 and 60% of island thereafter; the Turkish sector of island for last 4 months of 1974 is part of Turkish mainland economy

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,000 mi.; 2,100 mi. bituminous surface treated; 2,900 mi. gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Ports: 3 major (Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol), 6 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 12 total, 10 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: moderately good telecommunication system; 63,000 telephones; 205,600 radio receivers; 85,400 TV receivers; 12 AM, 6 FM, and 5 TV stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$18.5 million about 13.1% of central government budget

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LAND

49,400 sq. mi.; 42% arable, 14% other agricultural, 35% forested, 9% other

Land boundaries: 2,200 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 14,804,000, average annual growth rate 0.8% (current)



Nationality: noun—Czechoslovak(s); adjective—Czechoslovak

Ethnic divisions: 65.0% Czechs, 29.2% Slovaks, 4.0% Magyars, 0.6% Germans, 0.5% Poles, 0.4% Ukrainians, 0.3% others (Jews, Gypsies)

Religion: 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other

Language: Czech, Slovak, Hungarian

Literacy: almost complete

Labor force: 7.1 million; 18% agriculture, 37% industry, 11% services, 34% construction, communications and others

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Prague

Political subdivisions: 2 ostensibly separate and autonomous republics (Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic); 7 regions (kraj) in Czech lands, three regions in Slovakia; national capitals of Prague and Bratislava have regional status

Legal system: civil law system based on Austrian-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960, amended in 1968 and 1970; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Karlova University School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—President (elected by Federal Assembly), cabinet (appointed by President); legislative—Federal Assembly (elected directly), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of regional matters; judiciary—Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party

Government leaders: President Ludvik Svoboda (reelected March 1973), Premier Lubomir Strougal

July 1975

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/DAHOMY

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: governmental bodies every 5 years (last election, November 1971); President every 5 years

Dominant political party and leader: Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), Gustav Husak, General Secretary; Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) has status of "provincial KSC organization"

Voting strength (1971 election): 99.81% Communist-sponsored single slate

Communists: 1.25 million party members

Other political groups: puppet parties — Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party

Member of: CEMA, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, Seabeds Committee, U.N., Warsaw Pact

ECONOMY

GNP: \$43.6 billion in 1974 (at 1973 prices), \$2,970 per capita; 1974 real growth rate 4.6%

Agriculture: diversified agriculture; main crops — wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets; net food importer — meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables; caloric intake, 3,100 calories per day per capita (1967)

Major industries: machinery, food processing, metallurgy, textiles, chemicals

Shortages: ores, crude oil

Crude steel: 13.7 million metric tons produced (1974), 910 kg. per capita

Exports: \$7,402 million (f.o.b., 1974); 50% machinery, equipment; 28% fuels, raw materials; 4% foods, food products, and live animals; 18% consumer goods, excluding foods (1973)

Imports: \$7,582 million (f.o.b., 1974); 37% machinery, equipment; 43% fuels, raw materials; 13% foods, food products, and live animals; 7% consumer goods, excluding foods (1973)

Monetary conversion rate: noncommercial 9.27 crowns=US\$1, commercial 5.30 crowns=US\$1 in April 1975

Fiscal year: calendar year

Note: foreign trade figures were converted at the rate of 5.80 crowns=US\$1

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 8,255 mi.; 8,075 mi. standard gage, 70 mi. broad gage, 110 mi. narrow gage; 1,741 mi. double track; 1,651 mi. electrified; government owned (1974)

Highways: 45,613 mi.; 863 mi. concrete; 34,200 mi. bituminous; 1,900 mi. cobblestone, brick sett, stone block; 8,650 mi. crushed stone, gravel, improved earth (1974)

Inland waterways: 517 mi. (1975)

Pipelines: crude oil, 900 mi.; refined products, 535 mi.; natural gas, 3,200 mi.

Freight curried rail:—204.3 million short tons, 44.5 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway—1,050.5 million short tons, 9.3 billion short ton/mi. (1973); waterway—est. 5.4 million short tons, est. 1.9 billion short ton/mi. (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1974)

Ports: no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdansk, Szczecin in Poland; Rijeka, Yugoslavia; Hamburg, West Germany; Rostock, East Germany; principal river ports are Prague, Melnik, Usti nad Labem, Decht, Komarno, Bratislava (1975)

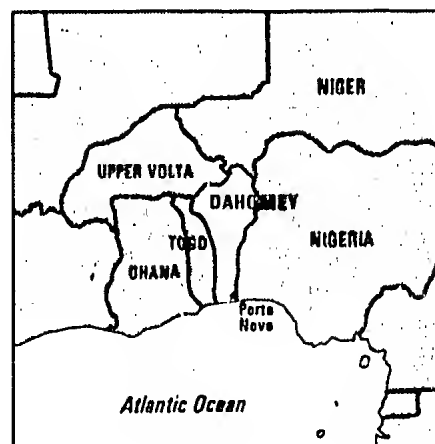
Civil air: 57 major transport aircraft (1975)

Airfields: 133 total; 34 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 45 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget: (announced) for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, est. 19.3 billion crowns, about 7% of total budget

DAHOMY



(See reference map VI)

LAND

44,700 sq. mi.; southern third of country is most fertile; arable land 80% (actually cultivated 11%), forests and game preserves 19%, non-arable 1%

Land boundaries: 1,220 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (100 n. mi. mineral exploitation limit)

Coastline: 75 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 3,105,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (8/72-8/74)

Nationality: noun—Dahomean(s); adjective—Dahomean

DAHOMEY/DENMARK

Ethnic divisions: 99% Africans (12 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Ilariba), 5,500 Europeans

Religion: 12% Muslim, 8% Christian, 80% animist

Language: French official; Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south, at least 6 major tribal languages in north

Literacy: about 20%

Labor force: 85% of labor force engaged in agriculture; 15% civil service, artisans, and industry

Organized labor: approximately 75% of wage earners, divided among two major and several minor unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Dahomey

Type: republic, under military rule since 26 October 1972

Capital: Porto-Novo (official), Cotonon (de facto)

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces, 46 districts

Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive and legislative power vested in 14-man military revolutionary government headed by a president; National Revolutionary Council of 67 soldiers and civilians advises the government

Government leader: Lt. Col. Mathieu Kerekou, President and chief of government, charged with national defense, planning, coordination of external aid, information, and national orientation

Suffrage: universal for adults whenever elections or referendums are held

Elections: current government has held no elections and none are scheduled

Political parties: none

Communists: no Communist party; some sympathizers

Member of: ACCT, AFDB, ECA, EAMA, Entente, FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$272 million (1972 est.), \$90 per capita; real growth rate, 4.6% per annum (1967-71)

Agriculture: major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, and tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops — corn, cassava, yams, sorghum and millet; livestock, fish

Fishing: catch 32,900 metric tons (1971); exports 122.2 metric tons, imports 4,000 metric tons

Major industries: palm oil and palm kernel oil processing

Electric power: 11,310 kw. capacity (1974); 50 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 16 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: about \$62 million (f.o.b., 1972); palm products (34%); other agricultural products

Imports: \$90 million (c.i.f., 1972); clothing and other consumer goods, cement, lumber, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

Major trade partners: France, EC, franc zone; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: economic (through FY73) — EC, \$4.5 million; U.N., \$8.9 million; West Germany, \$1 million; Taiwan, \$1 million; U.S. (FY59-73), \$14.7 million; China, \$14 million extended (1972)

Budget: 1974 est. — receipts \$48 million, expenditures \$52.2

Monetary conversion rate: 216 Communauté Financière Africaine francs = US\$1 as of January 1975

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 360 mi., all meter gage (3'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ")

Highways: 4,300 mi.; 547 mi. paved, 2,665 mi. gravel and/or improved earth, remainder unimproved

Inland waterways: 400 mi. navigable

Ports: 1 major (Cotonon), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 10 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telephone service concentrated in south; telegraph limited, but more extensive than telephone; 8,325 telephones; 54,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 718,000; 359,000 fit for military service; about 30,000 males and 29,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service

Supply: dependent on France

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$6,664,300; about 11.4% of total budget

DENMARK

LAND

16,600 sq. mi. (exclusive of Greenland and Faeroe Islands); 64% arable, 8% meadows and pastures, 11% forested, 17% other

Land boundaries: 42 mi.

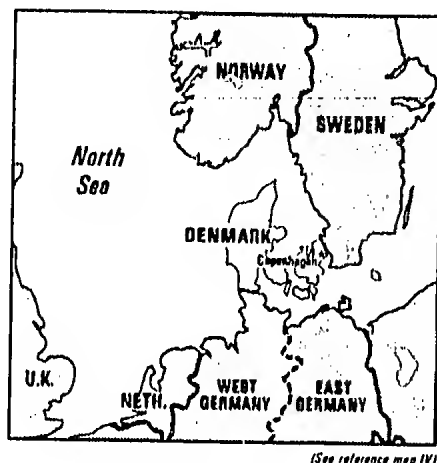
WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 2,100 mi.

July 1975

DENMARK



PEOPLE

Population: 5,071,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (current)

Nationality: noun—Dane(s); adjective—Danish

Ethnic divisions: homogenous white population

Religion: 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

Language: Danish; small German-speaking minority

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 2.5 million; 9.5% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 26.6% manufacturing, 8.3% construction, 15.7% commerce, 6.8% transportation, 5.6% services, 25.7% government, 1.8% other; 6.3% of registered labor force unemployed (September 1974)

Organized labor: 65% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Denmark

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Copenhagen

Political subdivisions: 14 counties, 277 communes, 88 towns

Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Arhus; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts

Government leaders: Queen Margrethe II; Prime Minister, Anker Jorgensen

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: on call of prime minister but at least every four years (last election 9 January 1975)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Anker Jorgensen; Moderate Liberal, Poul Hartling; Conservative, Erik Hamstrup Clemmensen; Radical Liberal, Asger Banushak-Jensen; Socialist Peoples, Signe Omann; Communist, Knud Jespersen; Left Socialist, a triumvirate consisting of Ernst Dohl, Leif Smidergaard Andersen, and Niels Finn Christensen; Center Democratic, Einarl Jakobsen; Progressive, Mogens Glistrup; Christian People's, Jens Miller; Justier, Ib Christiansen

Voting strength (1975 election): 50.0% Social Democratic, 23.3% Moderate Liberals, 13.6% Progressive, 7.1% Radical Liberal, 5.5% Conservative, 5.3% Christian Peoples, 4.0% Socialist Peoples, 4.2% Communist, 2.2% Center Democratic, 3.9% other

Communists: 7,500-8,000; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 110,809 Communist votes cast in 1973 elections

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$27.3 billion (1974), \$5,410 per capita; 54% private consumption, 26% investment, 20% government; 1974 growth rate 1.5%, constant prices

Agriculture: highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops — cereals, root crops; food shortages—oilseeds, grain, feedstuffs; caloric intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

Fishing: catch 1.44 million metric tons valued at \$211 million, exports \$391 million (1973)

Major industries: food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, transport equipment, metal products, brick and mortar, furniture and other wood products

Shortages: most industrial raw materials and fuels

Crude steel: 449,000 metric tons produced (1973), 90 kg. per capita

Electric power: 5,970,000 kw. capacity (1973); 17.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,900 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$7,697 million (f.o.b., 1974); principal items — meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, and furniture

Imports: \$9,919 million (c.i.f., 1974); principal items — industrial machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, textile fibers and yarns, iron and steel products, chemicals, grain and feedstuffs, wood and paper

DENMARK/DOMINICA

Major trade partners: EC-nine 44.37% (U.K. 13.60%; West Germany 16.01%); Sweden 14.71%; U.S. 5.00%; Communist countries 3.00% (1974)

Aid: economic — U.S., \$343 million authorized FY46-73; HUD, \$85.0 million through 1973, none since 1964; net official economic aid given to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, \$250.5 million (1960-70), \$58.3 million (1969), \$63.2 million (1970), \$80 million (1971 provisional); military — U.S., \$626 million (FY49-73)

Budget: (1974) expenditures \$11.0 billion, revenues \$11.3 billion

Monetary conversion: 1 Kroner = US\$0.164, 1974, average exchange rate

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,810 mi. Danish State Railways (DSB); 1,461 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 52 mi. electrified and 453 mi. double tracked; remaining 349 mi. of standard gage lines are privately owned and operated

Highways: 38,295 mi.; 31,196 mi. concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 5,645 mi. gravel and crushed stone; 1,451 mi. improved earth

Inland waterways: 259 mi.

Pipelines: refined products, 260 mi.

Ports: 16 major, 44 minor

Civil air: 73 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 130 total, 109 usable; 18 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 2,170,000 telephones; 1,710,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 1,660,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, 13 FM, and 30 TV stations; 14 submarine coaxial cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,200,000; 1,052,000 fit for military service; 38,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, \$794 million; about 7% of central government budget

DOMINICA

LAND

305 sq. mi.; 24% arable, 2% pasture, 67% forests, 7% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 92 mi.



(See reference map 11)

PEOPLE

Population: 76,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (4/60-4/70)

Nationality: noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

Ethnic divisions: mostly of African Negro descent

Religion: Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist

Language: English; French patois

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 23,000; about 50% in agriculture

Organized labor: 25% of the labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Dominica

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

Capital: Roseau

Political subdivisions: 10 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law; three local magistrate courts and the British Caribbean Court of Appeals

Branches: legislature, 11 member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier

Government leaders: Premier Patrick John; U.K. Governor Sir Louis Cools-Lartigue

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage over age 18

Elections: every 5 years; most recent March 1975

Political parties and leaders: Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Patrick John; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), Miss M. Eugenia Charles (unofficial)

Voting strength: House of Assembly seats—DFP 3 seats, DLP 16 seats, independent 2 seats

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM

July 1975

DOMINICA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECONOMY

GDP: \$21.0 million (1971 est.), \$270 per capita; 8.8% increase in 1971 -- including price changes

Agricultural products: bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa

Major industries: agricultural processing, tourism

Electric power: 5,120 kw, capacity (1971); 15 million kw.-hr. produced (1971 est.), 220 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$6.1 million (f.o.b., 1970); bananas, lime juice and oil, cocoa, reexports

Imports: \$16.3 million (c.i.f., 1970); machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured articles

Major trade partners: U.K. 53%, Commonwealth Caribbean countries 15%, Canada 10%, U.S. 7% (1963)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.07 East Caribbean dollars = US\$1 (May 1975), now floating with pound sterling

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 460 mi.; 230 mi. paved, 160 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth surface, 70 mi. unimproved

Ports: 2 minor (Roseau, Portsmouth)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 with asphalt runway 4,830 ft.

Telecommunications: 2,800 telephones in fully automatic network; VIII link to St. Lucia; 15,000 radio receivers; 150 TV receivers; 1 AM station

Land boundaries: 221 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 800 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 4,607,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (7/72-7/73)

Nationality: noun--Dominican(s); adjective--Dominican

Ethnic divisions: 73% mulatto, 16% white, 11% Negro

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 68%

Labor force: 1.3 million; 73% agriculture, 8% industry, 19% services and other

Organized labor: 12% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Dominican Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Santo Domingo

Political subdivisions: 26 provinces and the National District

Legal system: based on French civil codes; 1966 constitution

Branches: President popularly elected for a 4-year term; bicameral legislature consisting of Senate (27 seats) and Chamber of Deputies (74 seats) elected for 4-year terms; members of Supreme Court elected by Senate

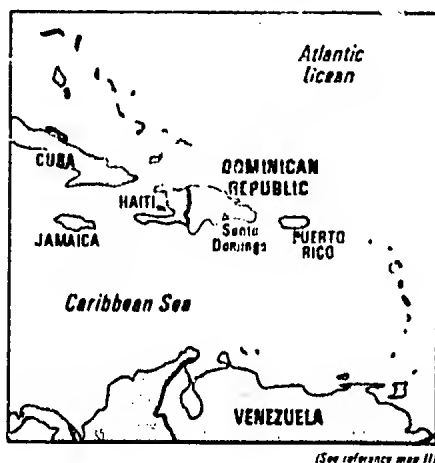
Government leader: President, Joaquin Balaguer

Suffrage: universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married, except members of the armed forces and police, who cannot vote

Elections: national, last election May 1974, next election May 1978

Political parties and leaders: Reformist Party (PR), Joaquin Balaguer; Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Francisco Pena Gomez, Secundino Gil Morales; Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), Juan Bosch; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elias Wessin y Wessin; Revolutionary Social Christian Party (PRSC), Rogelio Delgado Bogaert; Movement for National Conciliation (MNC), Jaime Manuel Fernandez Gonzalez; Anti-re-election Movement of Democratic Integration (MIDA), Francisco Augusto Lora; National Civic Union (UCN), Guillermo Delmonte Urraca; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Luis Tajara Burgos; Fourteenth of June Revolutionary Movement (MR-1J4), split into several factions, illegal; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), central committee, illegal; Dominican Popular Movement

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



LAND

18,800 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 4% fallow, 17% meadows and pastures, 45% forested, 20% built-on or waste

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC/ECUADOR

(MPD), illegal; 12th of January National Liberation Movement (ML-12E), Plinio Mutos Moquete, illegal; Communist Party of the Dominican Republic (PCRD), Luis Montas Gonzalez, illegal; Popular Socialist Party (PSP), illegal

Voting strength (1974 election): 85% PR, 15% PDP, all other parties abstained

Communists: an estimated 1,500 to 1,800 members in six different factions; effectiveness limited by ideological differences and organizational inadequacies

Member of: GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, IIB, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$2.4 billion (1973), \$540 per capita; real growth rate 1973, 9.3%

Agriculture: main crops — sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn; self-sufficient in rice; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1966)

Major industries: sugar processing, nickel mining, bauxite mining, peanut processing, textiles, cement

Electric power: 256,218 kw. capacity (1973); 1.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 260 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$635 million (f.o.b., 1974); sugar, nickel, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bauxite

Imports: \$486 million (c.i.f., 1973); foodstuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 60%, EC 14% (1973); imports — U.S. 56% (1973)

Aid: economic — from U.S. (FY46-73), \$22.1 million in grants, \$297 million in loans; from international organizations (FY46-72), \$147 million; from other western countries (1960-71), \$11.7 million military — assistance from U.S. (FY53-73), \$33 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso = US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,000 route mi. of which 65 mi. government-owned common carrier (3'6" gage) and 935 mi. privately owned plantation network (approximately 4 different gages ranging from 1'10 1/2" to 4'8 1/2", with 2'6" predominating)

Highways: 7,000 mi.; 3,500 mi. paved, 3,500 mi. gravel and improved earth

Pipelines: product lines (1.5 mi. and 43 mi.) under construction

Ports: 5 major (Santo Domingo, Barahova, Haina, Las Calderas, San Pedro de Macoris), 17 minor

Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 55 total, 43 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio relay network; 90,000 telephones; 600,000 radio and 190,000 TV receivers, 101 AM, 31 FM, and 11 TV stations; 3 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial; planned COMSAT station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 1,067,000; 676,000 fit for military service; 52,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: dependent upon U.S. and Western Europe

ECUADOR



(See reference map III)

LAND

106,000 sq. mi. (including Galapagos Islands); 11% cultivated, 8% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 26% waste, urban, or other (excludes the Oriente and the Galapagos Islands, for which information is not available)

Land boundaries: 1,200 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.

Coastline: 1,390 mi. (includes Galapagos Is.)

PEOPLE

Population: 6,705,000 (excluding nomadic Indian tribes), average annual growth rate 2.9% (11/62-6/74)

Nationality: noun—Ecuadorian(s); adjective—Ecuadorian

Ethnic divisions: 40% mestizo, 40% Indian, 10% white, 5% Negro, 5% Oriental and other

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing)

EQUADOR

Language: Spanish, Quechua

Literacy: 57%

Labor force: 2 million, of which 56% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 4% construction, 7% commerce, 4% public administration, 16% other services and activities

Organized labor: less than 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Ecuador

Type: republic; under military regime since February 1972

Capital: Quito

Political subdivisions: 20 provinces including Galapagos Islands

Legal system: based on civil law system; modified 1945 constitution re-instituted in February 1972; legal education at 4 state and 2 private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President and Government Council assumed power February 1972; government decisions announced by decree over the president's signature; judiciary system supervised by Supreme Court; six special tribunals established in July 1972

Government leader: President, General Guillermo Rodriguez Lara

Suffrage: universal for literates over age 18

Elections: none scheduled

Political parties and leaders: National Velasquista Front, personalistic, Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra (in exile); Radical Liberal Party, Ignacio Hidalgo Villavicencio; Social Christian Party, generally conservative, Camilo Ponce; Conservative Party, Galo Pico Mantilla; Concentration of Popular Forces, populist, Assad Bucaram; National Revolutionary Party, leftist, Carlos Julio Arosemena

Voting strength: in June 1968 national elections, Velasquistas, a center-left coalition, and a rightist coalition each got approximately one-third

Communists: Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-Moscow, Pedro Saad — secretary-general), 500 members plus an estimated 3,000 sympathizers; Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE/ML, pro-Peking), 100 members; Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador (PSRE), 200 members

Member of: ECOSOC, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, LAFTA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (formed in May 1969 within LAFTA), OAS, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: 3.1 billion (1974), \$450 per capita; 62% private consumption, 16% public consumption, 22% gross investment (1974 est.); real growth rate 1974, 14%

Agriculture: main crops — bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugarcane, cotton, corn, potatoes, rice; caloric intake, 1,970 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 105,000 metric tons (1971); exports \$30.0 million (1973), imports negligible (1971)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, petroleum

Electric power: 386,200 kw. capacity (1973); 1.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 184 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$834 million (f.o.b., 1974); bananas, petroleum, coffee, cocoa, sugar, fish products

Imports: \$602 million (f.o.b., 1974); agricultural and industrial machinery, wheat, petroleum products, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 35%, EC 15%, Japan 5%, imports — U.S. 33%, EC 26%, Japan 11% (1973)

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), \$209 million loans, \$118 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$273 million; from Communist countries (1967-74), \$15.4 million loans; military — assistance from U.S. (FY49-72), \$63 million

Monetary conversion rate: 25.25 sucres = US\$1 (official selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 660 mi.; 615 mi. 3'6" gage, 45 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage; all single track

Highways: 12,700 mi.; 1,900 mi. paved, 4,400 mi. otherwise improved earth, 6,400 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 960 mi.

Pipelines: crude oil, 390 mi.; refined products, 320 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolivar), 11 minor

Civil air: 27 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 185 total, 185 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 20 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: facilities adequate only in largest cities; satellite ground station; 130,000 telephones; 690,000 radio and 250,000 TV receivers; 240 AM, 38 FM, and 16 TV stations

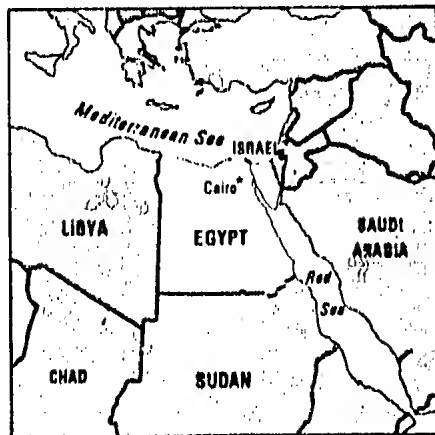
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,667,000; 1,088,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 71,000

July 1975

EGYPT

EGYPT



LAND

386,200 sq. mi. (including 22,200 sq. mi. occupied by Israel); 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% multiple cropped); 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 0.7% inland water

Land boundaries: 1,570 mi. (1967), excludes occupied area 1,531 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 2,140 mi. (1967), excludes occupied area 1,340 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 37,335,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (current)

Nationality: noun - Egyptian(s); adjective - Egyptian or United Arab Republic

Ethnic divisions: 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

Religion: (official estimate) 94% Muslim, 6% Copt and other

Language: Arabic official, English and French widely understood by educated classes

Literacy: around 40%

Labor force: 8 to 12 million; 45% to 50% agriculture, 10% industry, 10% trade and finance, 30% services and other; serious shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: 1 to 3 million

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Arab Republic of Egypt

Type: republic; under presidential rule since June 1956

Capital: Cairo

Political subdivisions: 25 governorates

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; permanent constitution written in 1971; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State which oversees validity of administrative decisions; legal education at Cairo University; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive power vested in President, who appoints cabinet; People's Assembly has little actual power (serves mainly for discussion and automatic approval); independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

Government leader: President Anwar Sadat

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections to People's Assembly every 5 years (most recent October 1971); presidential elections every 6 years (next scheduled in 1976)

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned except for the government-sponsored sociopolitical grouping, Arab Socialist Union (ASU)

Communists: approximately 500, party members

Member of: AAPSO, Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFG, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WPC

ECONOMY

Agriculture: main cash crop — cotton; other crops — rice, onions, beans, citrus fruit, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food, but agriculture a net earner of foreign exchange

Major industries: textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement

Electric power: 4,176,000 kw. capacity (1974); 8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 220 kw.-hr. per capita

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Egyptian pound = US\$2.54 (selling rate); 0.394 Egyptian pound = US\$1 (selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year, beginning in 1973

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,358 mi.; 570 mi. double track; 15 mi. electrified; 2,976 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 156 mi. 3'3 3/4" gage, 226 mi. 2'6 1/2" gage

Highways: 29,358 mi.; 5,914 mi. paved, 279 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 6,398 mi. improved earth, 16,767 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 2,100 mi.; Suez Canal, 100 mi. long, temporarily closed to navigation because of sunken vessels; normally used by ocean-going vessels drawing up to 38 ft. of water; Alexandria-Cairo waterway navigable by barges of 500-ton capacity; Nile and large canals by barges of 420-ton capacity;

July 1975

EGYPT/EL SALVADOR

Suez Canal by barges of 200- to 300-ton capacity; secondary canals by sailing craft of 10- to 70-ton capacity.

Freight carried: Suez Canal (1966) -- 242 million tons of which 175.6 million tons were PCL.

Pipeline: crude oil, 185 mi.; refined products, 390 mi.; natural gas, 30 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez), 8 minor.

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft.

Airfields: 98 total, 82 usable; 69 with permanent-surface runways; 42 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways over 12,000 feet, 20 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations.

Telecommunications: second best system of coaxial and multicoreductor cables, open-wire lines, and radio communication stations in Africa; principal centers Alexandria and Cairo, secondary centers Al Mansurah, Ismailia, and Tanta; 471,800 telephones; 5.1 million radio and 600,000 TV receivers; 12 AM, 1 FM, and 26 TV stations.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,515,000; 5,109,000 fit for military service; about 390,000 reach military age (20) annually.

PEOPLE

Population 4,100,000, average annual growth rate 3.0% (7/73-7/74).

Nationality: noun--Salvadeño(s); adjective--Salvadoran.

Ethnic divisions: 84%-88% mestizo; Indian and white minorities, 6%-8% each.

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic, probably 97%-98%.

Language: Spanish.

Literacy: 50% of population 10 years of age and over (1973 est.).

Labor force: 1,395,000 (est. 1973); 57% agriculture, 14% services, 14% manufacturing, 6% commerce, 9% other; shortage of skilled labor and large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation.

Organized labor: 3.5% of total labor force, 6.6% of nonagricultural labor force (1972 est.).

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of El Salvador.

Type: republic.

Capital: San Salvador.

Political subdivisions: 14 departments.

Legal system: based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of El Salvador; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations.

Branches: traditionally dominant executive, fairly independent unicameral legislature, Supreme Court.

Government leader: President Arturo Armando Molina.

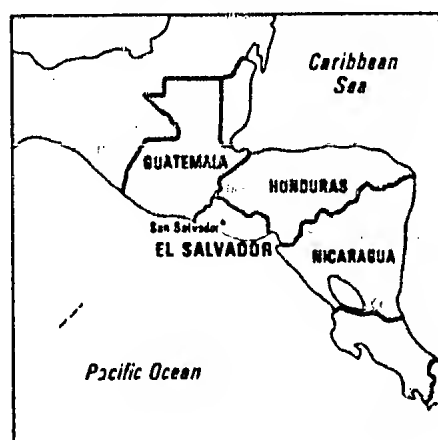
Suffrage: universal over age 18.

Elections: legislative elections every 2 years; presidential elections every 5 years; presidential elections March 1977, legislative and municipal elections March 1976.

Political parties and leaders: National Conciliation Party (PCN), President Arturo A. Molina; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Juan Ramirez Ramila, Dr. Pablo Mauricio Alvergue, Jose Napoleon Duarte; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Benjamin Wilfredo Navarrete, Roberto Quinonez Meza, Dr. Jose Antonio Guzman; Communist Party of El Salvador (PCES), illegal, Jorge Shafiek Handal; National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo; National Democratic Union Party (PUDN), Communist Front, Jorge Shafiek Handal, Francisco Roberto Lima, Julio Ernesto Contreras, Julio Castro Bellosu; Independent Democratic United Front (FUDI), Gen. Jose A. Medrano, Raul Salaverria.

Voting strength: February 1972 presidential election -- PCN 43.4%, PDC, PUDN, and MNR

EL SALVADOR



(See reference map 11)

LAND

8,260 sq. mi.; 32% cropland (9% corn, 5% cotton, 7% coffee, 11% other), 26% meadows and pastures, 31% nonagricultural, 11% forested.

Land boundaries: 320 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.

Coastline: 190 mi.

July 1975

EL SALVADOR/EQUATORIAL GUINEA

coalition, 42.1%; FUDI, 12.3%; PPS 2.2%; Much 1974 legislative election — PCN, 36 seats; PDC, MNR, and PUDN coalition, 15 seats; FUDI, 1 seat
 Communists: 100 to 200 active members; sympathizers, 5,000

Other political or pressure groups: the military; about 100 prominent families; General Confederation of Trade Unions (CGS); Unifying Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions (FUSS), Communist dominated; Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Catholic Church; Salvadoran National Association of Educators (ANDES)

Member of: Central American Common Market, IADB, IAEA, OAS, ODECA, Srebels Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$1.6 billion (1974 est.), \$110 per capita; 80% private consumption, 11% government consumption, 10% domestic investment, -9% net foreign balance (1974 est.); real growth rate 1974, 6% (prelim.)

Agriculture: main crops — coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, rice, beans; caloric intake, 2,000 calories per day per capita (1963-64)

Fishing: catch 15,600 metric tons (1972); exports \$6.0 million (1971), imports \$0.5 million (1972)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

Electric power: 20,000 kw. capacity (1972); 820 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 220 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$153 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, cotton, sugar

Imports: \$557 million (c.i.f. 1974 prelim.); machinery, automotive vehicles, petroleum, foodstuffs, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 33%, CACM 32%, EC 18%, Japan 10%; imports — U.S. 29%, CACM 25%, EC 20%, Japan 11% (1973)

Aid: economic — from U.S. (FY46-73), \$90.6 million loans, \$67.2 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$193 million; from other Western countries (1960-71) \$9.8 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY53-73), \$8 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.5 colones = US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 375 mi., 3'0" gage; single-tracked; 285 mi. privately owned, 90 mi. government owned

Highways: 5,400 mi.; 750 mi. bituminous, 950 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 3,700 mi. earth

Inland waterways: Lempa River partially navigable

Ports: 3 major (Acajutla, La Union, La Libertad), 1 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

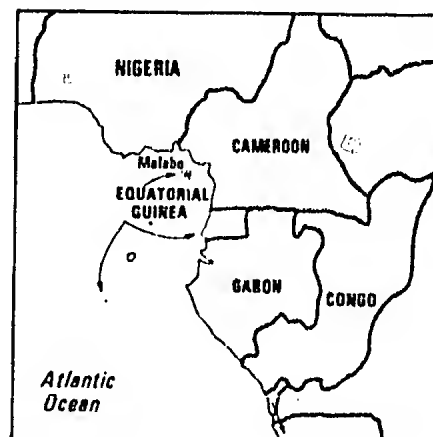
Airfields: 132 total, 130 usable; 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: nationwide trunk radio relay system; connection into Central American microwave net; 47,000 telephones; 600,000 radio and 111,000 TV receivers; 57 AM, 6 FM, and 5 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 927,000; 569,000 fit for military service; 41,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$12.5 million; 5.6% of central government budget

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

(See reference map VI)

LAND

10,800 sq. mi.; Rio Muni, about 10,000 sq. mi., largely forested; Fernando Po, about 800 sq. mi.

Land boundaries: 335 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 184 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 318,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (7/68-7/69); Rio Muni, 225,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7/68-7/69); Fernando Po, 93,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/68-7/69)

Nationality: noun—Equatorial Guinean(s); adjective—Equatorial Guinean

Ethnic divisions: indigenous population of Province Francisco Macias Nguema primarily Bubi,

July 1975

EQUATORIAL GUINEA/ETHIOPIA

some Fernandinos; of Rio Muni primarily Fang; some 300-400 Nigerians, mostly on Fernando Po; less than 1,000 Europeans, primarily Spanish

Religion: natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained

Language: Spanish official language of government and business; also pidgin English, Fang

Literacy: 12% (est.)

Labor force: most Equatorial Guineans involved in subsistence agriculture

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Type: republic, one-party presidential regime since 1968

Capital: Malabo, Province Francisco Macias Nguema

Political subdivisions: 2 provinces (Province Francisco Macias Nguema and Rio Muni)

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system and customary law, new constitution adopted July 1973; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: there are legislative and judicial branches but President exercises virtually unlimited power

Government leader: President for life, Francisco Macias Nguema

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: parliamentary elections held December 1973

Political parties and leaders: National Unity Party of Workers (PUNT) is the sole legal party, led by President Macias

Communists: no significant number of Communists or sympathizers

Member of: Conference of East and Central African States, ECA, IBRD, IMF, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$63.7 million (1970 est.); \$220 per capita

Agriculture: major cash crops — Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Fernando Po, cocoa; main food products — rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm fruits, manioc, and livestock

Fishing: catch 4,000 metric tons (1970); exports \$86,000 (1970)

Major industries: fishing, sawmilling

Electric power: 2,800 kw. capacity (1974); 23 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), about 75 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$24.9 million (1970); cocoa, coffee, and wood

Imports: \$21.0 million (1970); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles

Major trade partner: Spain

Aid: Spain, \$14.0 million (1969); Libya, \$1 million (1971); China \$2.1 million extended (1971)

Budget: 1970 budget receipts \$44.7 million, expenditures \$10 million, capital expenditures \$10 million

Monetary conversion rate: 64.47 Guinean pesetas = US\$1 (official)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: Rio Muni — 1,533 mi., including approx. 115 mi. bituminous, remainder gravel and earth; Fernando Po — 186 mi., including 91 mi. bituminous, remainder gravel and earth

Inland waterways: Rio Muni has approximately 104 mi. of year-round navigable waterway, used mostly by pirogues

Ports: 2 major (Macias Nguema, Biyogo, Rey Malabo), 3 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for the size and stage of development of the country; international communications by radio from Bata and Santa Isabel to Cameroon, Nigeria, and Spain; 1,500 telephones; 76,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 74,000; 37,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1970, \$3,475,700; 14.3% of total budget

ETHIOPIA**LAND**

455,000 sq. mi.; 10% cropland and orchards, 55% meadows and natural pastures, 6% forests and woodlands, 29% wasteland, built-up areas, and other

Land boundaries: 3,230 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.; sedentary fisheries extends to limit of fisheries

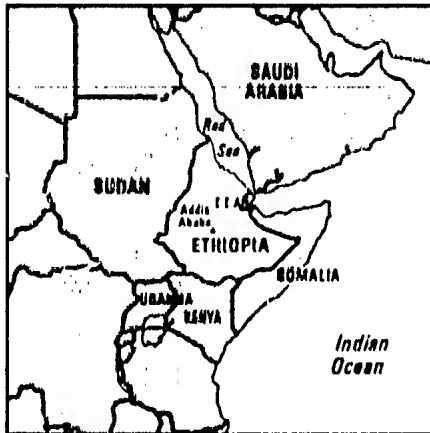
Coastline: 680 mi. (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 27,948,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/73-7/74)

July 1975

ETHIOPIA



(See reference map VI)

Nationality: noun—Ethiopian(s); adjective—Ethiopian

Ethnic divisions: Galla 40%, Amhara and Tigray 32%, Sidamo 9%, Shannella 6%, Somali 6%, Afar 4%, Gunge 2%, other 1%

Religion: 35%-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 40%-45% Muslims, 15%-20% animist, 5% other

Language: Amharic official; many local languages and dialects; English major foreign language taught in schools

Literacy: about 5%

Labor force: 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government

Organized labor: 60,000 registered labor union members

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Ethiopia

Type: under military rule since mid-1974; monarchy abolished in March 1975, but republic not yet declared

Capital: Addis Ababa

Political subdivisions: 14 provinces (also referred to as regional administrations)

Legal system: complex structure with civil, Islamic, common and customary law influences; constitution suspended September 1974; military leaders have promised a new constitution but established no time frame for its adoption; legal education at Haile Selassie I University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: effective power exercised by Ethiopian Military Administrative Council (EMAC), an unorganized group of about 110 young officers and enlisted men; predominantly civilian cabinet is ineffectual and holds office at sufferance of military; legislature dissolved September 1974; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either

Government leaders: Bilgadier General Tefel Benti, Chairman of the Military Administrative Council

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: lower house of Parliament election in June 1973

Political parties and leaders: only amorphous reform groups especially among younger, better educated Ethiopians

Communitists: none

Other political or pressure groups: some dissident ethnic groups, most important of which is Eritrean Liberation Front, separatist group operating in northeastern Ethiopia

Member of: ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$2,450 million (1972), \$80 per capita; average annual real growth rate 4% (1967-72)

Agriculture: main crops — coffee, teff, durra, barley, wheat, corn, sugarcane, cotton, pulses, oilseeds; livestock

Major industries: cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery

Electric power: 384,800 kw. capacity (1974); 673 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 25 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$240 million (f.o.b., 1973); coffee 38%, pulses 15%, hides and skins 12%, oilseeds, oilcakes, and nuts 10%; \$4.6 million to Communist countries (1971)

Imports: \$215 million (c.i.f., 1973); metals, machinery and vehicles 47%, petroleum and chemicals 17%, foodstuffs, live animals, and beverages 7%; \$9.7 million from Communist countries (1970)

Major trade partners: imports — Italy, Japan, West Germany, and U.S.; exports—U.S., West Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Japan

Monetary conversion rate: 2.07 Ethiopian dollars=US\$1 (official since 1973)

Fiscal year: 8 July - 7 July

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 630 mi.; 420 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 20 mi. 3'6" gage, 190 mi. 3'1 3/8" gage; all single track

Highways: 14,500 mi.; 1,675 mi. bituminous, 3,100 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized earth, remainder earth

Inland waterways: navigation possible on Lake Tana and on approx. 140 mi. of unconnected and basically unimproved waterways, of which only 71 mi. are navigable year round

Ports: 2 major (Assab, Massawa), 1 minor

July 1975

ETHIOPIA/FAEROE ISLANDS

Civil air: 18 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 132 total, 122 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 46 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: system better than most African countries; composed of open-wire lines, radiocommunication stations, and small number of multiconductor cable and radio-relay links; principal center Addis Ababa, secondary center Asmara; 60,800 telephones; 500,000 radio receivers; 20,000 TV receivers; 5 AM, no FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 7,028,000; 3,745,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 278,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 7 July 1975, \$76,785,700; 19.3% of total budget

Languages: Faeroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 15,000; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: The Faeroe Islands

Type: self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament

Capital: Torshavn on the island of Streymoy

Political subdivisions: 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town

Legal system: based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed High Commissioner, and provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faeroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissioner, but exercised by provincial cabinet responsible to provincial parliament

Government leaders: Queen Margrethe II; Prime Minister, Atli Dam; Danish Governor, Leif Groth

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every 4 years; next election 1979

Political parties and leaders: Peoples, Hakun Djurhus; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Sammel Petersen; Progressive, Kjartan Mohr; Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Union, Kristian Djurhus

Voting strength (1975 election): Social Democratic 25.8%, Republican 22.5%, Peoples 20.5%, Union 19.1%, Home Rule 7.2%, Progressive 2.5%

Communists: insignificant number

Member of: Nordic Council

ECONOMY

GDP: \$90.9 million (1971), about \$2,270 per capita

Agriculture: sheep and cattle grazing

Fishing: catch 208,000 metric tons; exports, \$60 million (1973)

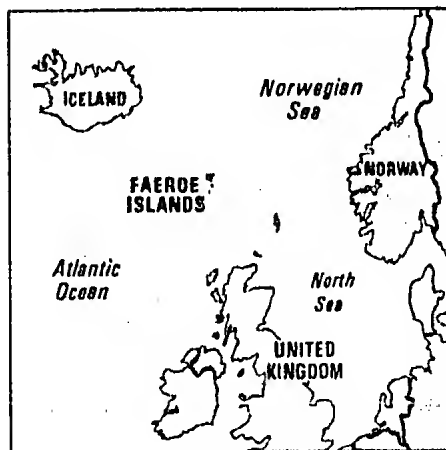
Major industry: fishing

Electric power: 28,000 kw. capacity (1972); 82 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,800 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$46.2 million (f.o.b., 1972); fish and fish products

Imports: \$46.7 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

Major trade partners: (1972) Denmark 47%, EC-six 12%, U.K. 8%, U.S. 8%, Norway 4%, Sweden 4%

FAEROE ISLANDS

(See reference map IV)

LAND

540 sq. mi.; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.; fishing, 12 n. mi. (from extended base lines)

Coastline: 475 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 40,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (4/66-11/70)

Nationality: noun—Faeroese (sing., pl.); adjective—Faeroese

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

July 1975

FAEROE ISLANDS/FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

Budget: (FY72) expenditures \$22.1 million, revenues \$22.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Danish Kroner = US\$0.164 (1974)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: none

Ports: 1 minor

Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runway, less than 4,000 ft.

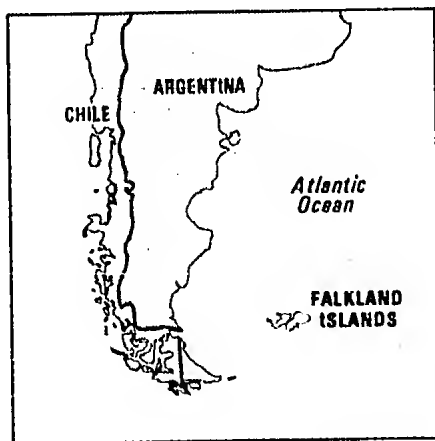
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: good international communications; fair domestic facilities; 11,500 telephones, 12,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, and 3 FM stations 3 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49 included with Denmark

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)¹



(See reference map III)

LAND

Colony — 4,700 sq. mi.; area consists of some 200 small islands, chief of which are East Falkland (2,580 sq. mi.) and West Falkland (2,038 sq. mi.); dependencies — consists of the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the Shag and Clerke Rocks

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 800 mi.

¹The possession of the Falkland Islands has been disputed by the U.K. and Argentina (which refers to them as the Malvinas) since 1833.

PEOPLE

Population: 2,000 (preliminary total from the census of 3 December 1972)

Nationality: noun—Falkland Islander(s); adjective—Falkland Island

Ethnic divisions: almost totally British

Religion: predominantly Church of England

Language: English

Literacy: compulsory education up to age 14

Labor force: 1,100 (est.); over 95% (est.) in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Colony of the Falkland Islands

Type: British crown colony

Capital: Stanley

Political subdivisions: local government is confined to capital

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council

Government leader: Governor and Commander in Chief Ernest G. Lewis (also High Commissioner for British Antarctic Colony)

Suffrage: universal

ECONOMY

Government budget: Colony — revenues, \$1.0 million (FY68); expenditures, \$1.1 million (FY68)

Agriculture: Colony — predominantly sheep farming; dependencies — whaling and sealing

Major industries: Colony — wool processing; dependencies — whale and seal processing

Electric power: 1,000 kw. capacity (1972); 2.2 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,085 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: Colony — \$2.28 million (1969); wool, hides and skins, and other; dependencies — no exports in 1968 or 1969

Imports: Colony — \$1.22 million (1969); food, clothing, fuels, and machinery; dependencies — \$8,368 (1969); mineral fuels and lubricants, food, and machinery

Major trade partners: nearly all exports to the U.K., also some to the Netherlands and to Japan; imports from Curacao, Japan, and the U.K.

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Falkland Island pound = US\$2.60

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 22 mi.; 10 mi. paved, 12 mi. gravel, and earth; no other made-up roads in the islands beyond the immediate vicinity of Stanley

Ports: 1 major (Port Stanley), 4 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

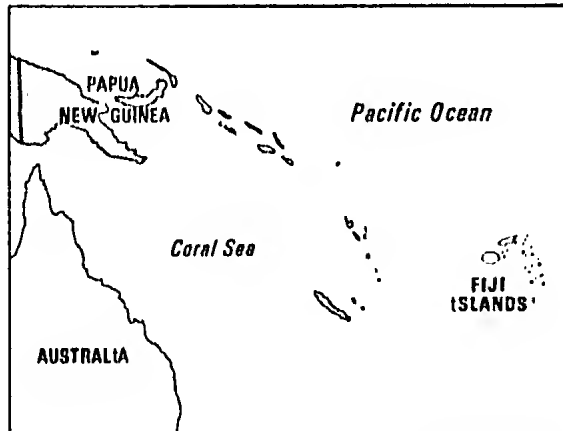
July 1975

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)/FIJI

Airfields: 1 usable airfield, 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: government-operated open-wire and radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 600 telephones; 1 AM station and 1,100 est. radiobroadcast receivers

FIJI



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

7,055 sq. mi.; landownership — 83.6% Fijians, 1.7% Indians, 6.4% government, 7.2% European, 1.1% other; about 30% of land area is suitable for farming

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 700 mi. (est.)

PEOPLE

Population: 572,000, average annual growth rate 1.8% (7/72-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Fijian(s); adjective—Fijian

Ethnic divisions: 42% Fijian, 50% Indian, 8% European, Chinese and others

Religion: Fijians mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority

Language: English and Fijian (official), Hindustani widely spoken among Indians

Literacy: over 80%

Labor force: 95,000; over 50% in agriculture, no breakdown on remainder

Organized labor: about 50% of labor force organized into 22 unions; unions organized along lines of work, breakdown by ethnic origin causes further fragmentation

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Dominion of Fiji

Typical independent state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as head of state

Capital: Suva

Political subdivisions: 14 provinces

Legal system: based on British

Branches: executive—Prime Minister; legislative—52-member House of Representatives; Alliance Party 33 seats, National Federation Party 19 seats

Government leader: Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every 5 years unless House dissolves earlier, last held March-April 1972

Political parties: Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by S. M. Koya

Communists: few, no figures available

Member of: Commonwealth, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$329 million (1973), \$600 per capita; 6.8% real growth rate (1971-73)

Agriculture: main crops — sugar, coconut products, bananas, rice; major deficiency, grains

Major industries: sugar processing, tourism

Electric power: 76,000 kw. capacity (1971); 230 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 410 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$85 million (f.o.b., 1973 including reexports); sugar 48%, copra 8%, copper 8%

Imports: \$199 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery 25%, manufactured goods 25%, food 20%

Major trade partners: exports—U.K. 40%, Australia 14%, U.S. 14%, Canada 11%; imports—Australia 30%, Japan 16%, U.S. 14%, New Zealand 12%

Aid: disbursed 1968 — Australia \$1.5 million, U.S. \$0.6 million, U.K. \$1.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Fijian dollar = US\$1.2774 (April 1975)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,599 mi.; 172 mi. paved, 1,427 mi. gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: 126 mi.; 76 mi. navigable by motorized craft and 200-ton barges

Ports: 1 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 17, 15 usable; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft., 2 seaplane stations

July 1975

FIJI/FINLAND

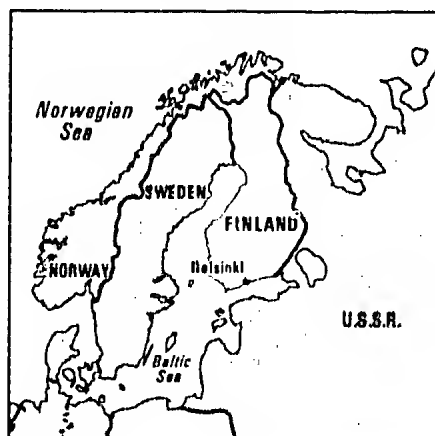
Telecommunications: modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPARC cable link between U.S./Canada and New Zealand/Australia, et al; 22,523 telephones; 251,000 radio receivers; 6 AM, 2 FM, and no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 146,000; 81,000 fit for military service; 6,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: the defense of the Fiji Islands was the responsibility of the U.K. until 10 October 1970; military budget for 1971, \$314,000

FINLAND



(See reference map IV)

LAND

130,000 sq. mi.; 8% arable, 58% forested, 34% other

Land boundaries: 1,575 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi.; Aland Islands, 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 700 mi. (approx.), excludes islands and coastal indentations

PEOPLE

Population: 4,701,000, average annual growth rate 0.4% (1/73-1/74)

Nationality: noun—Finn(s); adjective—Finnish

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population, small Lappish minority

Religion: 93% Evangelical Lutheran, 1% Greek Orthodox, 1% other, 5% no affiliation

Language: Finnish 92%, Swedish 7%; small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 2.2 million; 16.6% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 26.4% mining and manufacturing, 8.4% construction, 15.4% commerce, 6.8% transportation and communications, 4.0% banking and finance, 20.1% services; 1.8% unemployed

Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Finland

Type: republic

Capital: Helsinki

Political subdivisions: 12 provinces; 443 communes, 78 towns

Legal system: civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; legal education at Universities of Helsinki and Turku; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 4 superior courts, 193 lower courts

Government leader: President Urho K. Kekkonen; Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa

Suffrage: universal over age 20; not compulsory

Elections: parliamentary, every 4 years (next in 1976); presidential, every 6 years (extraordinary parliamentary legislation extended President Kekkonen's term, which normally expires in 1974, to 1978)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Rafael Paasio; Center, Johannes Virolainen; Peoples Democratic League (Communist front), Ele Alenius; Conservative, Harri Holkeri; Liberal, Pekka Tarjanne; Swedish Peoples Party, Kristan Gestrin; Rural, Veikko Verramo; Finnish People's Unity Party, Eino Haikala; Communist, Aarne Saarinen

Voting strength (1972 election): 25.8% Social Democratic, 17.6% Conservative, 17.0% Peoples Democratic League, 16.4% Center, 9.2% Rural, 5.3% Swedish Peoples, 5.2% Liberals, 2.5% Christian Peoples, 1.0% other

Communists: 47,000; an additional 65,000 persons belong to Peoples Democratic League; a further number of sympathizers, as indicated by 421,000 votes cast for Peoples Democratic League in 1970 elections

Member of: CEMA (special cooperation agreement), EC (free trade agreement), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

July 1975

FINLAND/France

ECONOMY

GNP: \$21 billion (1974); \$4,500 per capita; 51.8% consumption, 31.6% investment, 22.6% government, -6.0% net exports of goods and services; 1974 growth rate 5.2%, constant prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops — cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages — food and fodder grains; calorie intake 2,940 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

Major industries: include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining

Shortages: fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood, and iron ore

Crude steel: 1.7 million metric tons produced (1973), 370 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 6,689,320 kw. capacity (1973); 24.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 5,710 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$5.5 billion (f.o.b., 1974); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, iron and steel, clothing and footwear

Imports: \$6.8 billion (c.i.f., 1974); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

Major trade partners (1973): 40% E.C.-nine (12% West Germany, 13% U.K.); 18% Sweden; 16% U.S.S.R.; 6% U.S.

Aid: U.S. \$182 million authorized FY46-73, \$22.1 million in FY71, none in 1972, 1.5 million in 1973; IBRD—\$296.5 million authorized through 1946-73, \$20 million in 1973; Finnish foreign aid programs have amounted to \$23 million 1961-69, \$15,000 in 1970

Budget: (1974) expenditures \$5.2 billion, revenues \$5.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: new markka (Fmk) 3.75 = US\$1 (1974 trade conversion factor, IMF)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,964 mi.; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total 3,946 mi. broad gage (5'0"), 288 mi. multiple track, and 238 mi. electrified; 14 mi. narrow gage (2'5 1/2") and 4 mi. broad gage are privately owned

Highways: 41,660 mi.; 12,060 mi. bituminous, 31,900 mi. stabilized gravel, 700 mi. gravel and earth; 12,400 mi. of private roads

Inland waterways: 4,100 mi. total (including Saimaa Canal); 2,300 mi. suitable for steamers; Saimaa Canal locks (278 ft. by 43.3 ft. with a 16.7 ft.

depth over sill) can accommodate vessels of up to 260 ft. in length, 38.6 ft. beam, and 14.3 ft. draft

Pipelines: natural gas, 100 mi.

Ports: 11 major, 14 minor

Civil air: 31 major transport aircraft

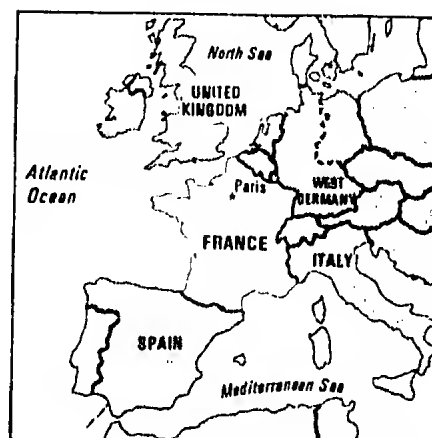
Airfields: 103 total, 102 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: facilities provide essential services for government, public, and industry; 1,630,000 telephones; 2,100,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 1,330,000 TV receivers; 11 AM, 39 FM, and 60 TV stations; 4 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,205,000; 975,000 fit for military service; 39,000 reach military age (17) annually

FRANCE



LAND

213,000 sq. mi.; 35% cultivated, 26% meadows and pastures, 14% waste, urban, or other, 25% forested

Land boundaries: 1,795 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 2,130 mi. (includes Corsica, 400 mi.)

PEOPLE

Population: 53,034,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (7/69-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Frenchman (men); adjective—French

Ethnic divisions: 45% Celtic; remainder Latin, Germanic, Slav, Basque

FRANCE

Religion: 83% Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 13% unaffiliated
Language: French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional patois — Provençal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: 21,900,000 (est. in October 1974); 47% services, 39% industry, 12% agriculture, 2% unemployed

Organized labor: 17% of labor force, 23.4% of salaried labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: French Republic

Type: republic, with president having wide powers

Capital: Paris

Political subdivisions: 95 metropolitan departments, 21 regional economic districts

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts; legal education at over 25 schools of law

Branches: presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature — National Assembly (490 members), Senate (283 members) restricted to a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle

Government leader: President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

Suffrage: universal over age 18; not compulsory

Elections: National Assembly — every 5 years, last election March 1973, direct universal suffrage, 2 ballots; Senate — indirect collegiate system for 9 years, renewable by one-third every 3 years; President — direct, universal suffrage every 7 years, 2 ballots, last election May 1974

Political parties and leaders: Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR); Independent Republicans (IR), Valéry Giscard d'Estaing; Communist (PCF), George Marchais; Progress and Modern Democracy (PDM), Jacques Duhamel; Left Radical Party, Robert Fabre; Center Democratic Party, Jean Lecanuet; Radical Socialists and Reformers, Jean Jacques Servan-Schreiber; Socialist Party, François Mitterrand; Unified Socialist Party (PSU), Michel Mousel

Voting strength (first ballot, 1974 election): 43.2% Communist Socialist Alliance, 32.6% IR, 15.1% UDR, 9.1% other

Communists: 250,000-300,000 (est.); Communist voters, 5 million average

Other political or pressure groups: Communist-controlled labor union (Confédération Générale du Travail) nearly 1,500,000 members (est.), National

Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Français—CNPF or Patronat)

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO (signatory), OECD, Sebards Committee, SEATO, South Pacific Commission, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$271 billion (1974 est.), \$5,150 per capita; 59.4% consumption, 28.7% investment (including government), 11.8% government consumption; 0.1% net foreign balance (1973); 1974 real growth rate 3.9% (est.)

Agriculture: Western Europe's foremost producer; main products — beef, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; food shortages — fats and oils, tropical produce; calorie intake, 3,270 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Fishing: catch 783,000 metric tons, \$380 million (1972); exports \$64 million, imports \$300 million (1972)

Major industries: steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, metallurgy

Shortages: crude oil, textile fibers, most coniferous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

Crude steel: 27.0 million metric tons produced (1974), 580 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 45,200,000 kw. capacity (1974); 180.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974); 3,000 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$46.4 billion (f.o.b., 1974); principal items — machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing, chemicals

Imports: \$52.1 billion (c.i.f., 1974); principal items — crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel products, foodstuffs, agricultural products

Major trade partners: West Germany 18%; Belgium-Luxembourg 11%; Italy 9%; U.S. 6%; Netherlands 5%; U.K. 5%; Eastern Europe 3%; U.S.S.R. 1%; Franc Zone 4%

Aid: economic (received) — U.S., \$5,382 million authorized (FY46-73), \$14 million in FY73; military — U.S., \$1,355 million authorized (FY46-73); net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies — \$8,400 million (FY60-70), \$1,125 million in 1971, \$457 million in 1974

Budget: (1974) expenditures 236.7 billion francs, revenues 240.5 billion francs, surplus 3.8 billion francs

Monetary conversion rate: 1 franc=US\$0.2079 (1973 average)

July 1975

FRANCE/FRENCH GUIANA

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 23,170 mi.; 22,450 mi. standard gage, 720 mi. other gages (3'3 3/4" to 4'9"); 5,824 mi. electrified, 9,892 mi. double or multiple track

Highways: National, Departmental, and Communal roads total 497,200 mi. comprising 292,600 mi. paved, 190,000 mi. crushed stone and gravel, and 14,600 mi. improved earth; in addition, there are approximately 434,000 mi. of local farm and forest roads

Inland waterways: 9,320 mi.; 4,670 mi. heavily traveled

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,400 mi.; refined products, 2,700 mi.; natural gas, 9,390 mi.

Ports: 23 major, 165 minor

Civil air: 321 major transport aircraft (including 10 foreign owned but French registered)

Airfields: 462 total, 438 usable; 206 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 22 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 126 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 10 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, and radio and TV broadcast services; 12.3 million telephones; 18 million radiobroadcast receivers; 14.3 million TV receivers; 50 AM, 84 FM, and 1,320 TV stations; 18 submarine cables (17 coaxial); 4 communication satellite ground stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 12,843,000; fit for military service 10,346,000; 424,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$9.7 billion; about 17% of central government budget

FRENCH GUIANA

LAND

35,100 sq. mi.; 90% forested, 10% wasteland, built-on, inland water and other, of which .05% is cultivated and pasture

Land boundaries: 735 mi.

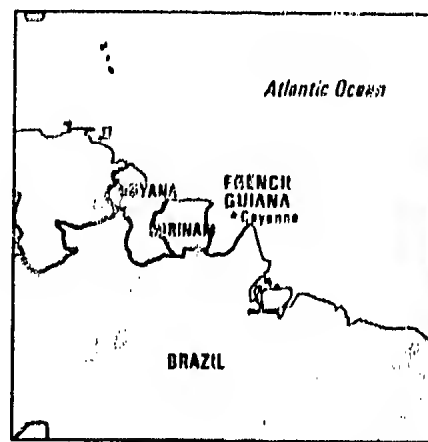
WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 235 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 55,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (7/68-7/73)



(See reference map III)

Nationality: noun—French Guianese (sing., pl.); adjective—French Guiana

Ethnic divisions: 95% Negro or mulatto, 5% caucasian, 10,000 East Indian, Chinese

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: French

Literacy: 73%

Labor force: 17,012 (1967 census); services 49%, construction 21%, agriculture 18%, industry 8%, transportation 4%; information on unemployment unavailable

Organized labor: 7% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Department of French Guiana

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate

Capital: Cayenne

Political subdivisions: 2 arrondissements, 19 communes each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is Court of Appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana

Branches: executive: prefect appointed by Paris; legislative: popularly elected 16-member General Council and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and of the locally elected deputy and senator to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Prefect Herve Bourseiller

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every 5 years; last election March 1973; local elections

FRENCH GUIANA/FRENCH POLYNESIA

last held September 1973; last French presidential election in May 1974

Political parties and leaders: Parti Socialiste Guyanais (PSG), Leopold Heder, Senator; Union du Peuple Guyanais (UPG), weak leftist allied with, but also reported, to have been absorbed by the PSG; Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Hector Rivierez, delegate to French National Assembly

Communists: Communist party membership negligible

ECONOMY

GNP: \$40 million (at market prices, 1970), \$800 per capita

Agriculture: main crops — rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugarcane

Fishing: catch 1,300 metric tons (1972); shrimp exports \$3.9 million; imports \$2.3 million (1969)

Major industries: timber, rum, gold mining, production of rosewood essence, and space center

Electric power: 18,600 kw. capacity (1972); 56 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,080 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2.7 million (f.o.b. 1971); shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence

Imports: \$39.8 million (c.i.f., 1971); food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods and petroleum

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 78%, France 11%, Martinique 5%; imports — France 49%, U.S. 10%, Trinidad and Tobago 3% (1969)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.44 French francs = US\$1 (1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 20 mi. private plantation line, 1'11 1/2" gage; 8 mi. abandoned narrow-gage line

Highways: 450 mi.; 250 mi. paved, 200 mi. improved earth or gravel

Inland waterways: 290 mi., navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal steamers; 2,110 mi. possibly navigable by native craft

Ports: 1 major (Cayenne), 7 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

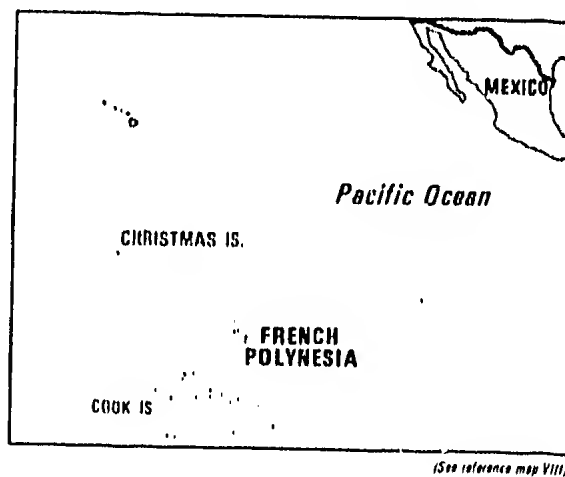
Airfields: 13 total, 10 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

Telecommunications: limited open-wire telecom system with about 6,800 telephones; 7,100 radio receivers and 3,000 TV receivers, 1 AM, 2 FM and 2 TV stations; satellite communications station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 13,000; 9,000 fit for military service

FRENCH POLYNESIA



LAND

About 1,544 sq. mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

Coastline: about 975 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 120,000 official estimate for 1 July 1973

Nationality: none—French Polynesian(s), adjective—French Polynesian

Ethnic divisions: 78% Polynesian, 12% Chinese, 6% local French, 4% metropolitan French

Religion: mainly Christian; 55% Protestant, 32% Catholic

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Territory of French Polynesia

Type: overseas territory of France, administered by French Ministry for Overseas Territories

Capital: Papeete

Political subdivisions: 5 districts

Legal system: based on French; lower and higher courts

Branches: 30-member Territorial Assembly, popularly elected; 5-member Council of Government, elected by Assembly; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris, also one Senator

Government leader: Pierre Angeli, Governor, appointed by French government

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every 5 years

Political parties and leaders: Pupu Here Ai'a, Senator Ponvanna a Oopa, John Teuriki; Te E'a Api, Francis Sanford; Union Tahitienne-Union pour la Defense de la Republique, Te Antahoera'a

July 1975

FRENCH POLYNESIA/FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND ISSAS

ECONOMY

GDP: \$259 million (1970), \$1,963 per capita (1971)

Agriculture: coconut main crop

Major industries: maintenance of French nuclear test base, tourism

Electric power: 36,000 kw. capacity (1974); 79 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 577 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$13 million (1972); principal products — coconut products (79%), mother-of-pearl (14%) (1971)

Imports: \$140 million (1972)

Major trade partners: imports — 59% France, 14% U.S.; exports — 86% France

Aid: France \$16 million (1973)

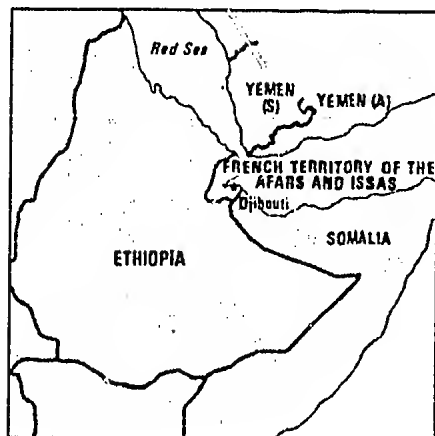
Monetary conversion rate: 100 CFP = 1NZ\$ (1971)

COMMUNICATIONS

Airfields: 19 total, 19 usable; 10 with permanent surface runways, 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: 10,856 telephones; 70,000 radio and 13,000 TV sets; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND ISSAS



LAND

9,000 sq. mi.; 89% desert wasteland, 10% permanent pasture, and less than 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 321 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 195 mi. (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 125,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1967)

Nationality: noun—Afar(s), Issa(s); adjective—Afar, Issa

Ethnic divisions: 59,350 Somalis (large number of the Somalis are temporary immigrants from Somalia, not citizens of territory), 53,650 Afars, 6,000 Arabs, 7,000 French (inclusive of French military forces)

Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Christian

Language: Somali, Afar, French, Arabic, all widely used

Literacy: about 5%

Labor force: a small number of semiskilled laborers at port

Organized labor: some 3,000 railway workers organized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Territory of Afars and Issas

Type: overseas territory of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and by one senator in French Senate

Capital: Djibouti

Legal system: based on French civil law system, traditional practices and Islamic law

Branches: President of Council of Government; 8-member Council of Government appointed by 40-member Chamber of Deputies; ultimate political authority exercised by Paris-appointed President of the Council of Government, sometimes referred to as Prime Minister

Government leader: Ali Aref Bourhan

Suffrage: universal

Elections: Chamber of Deputies election held November 1973

Political parties and leaders: Rassemblement Democratique Afar, Ali Aref Bourhan; Union Democratique Afar; Union Populaire Africaine; Union Democratique Issa, Omani Farah Iltireh; African People's League, Hassan Gouled

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

ECONOMY

Gross territorial product: \$68 million (1970)

Agriculture: livestock; desert conditions limit commercial crops to about 15 acres, including fruits and vegetables

Industry: ship repairs and services of port and railroad

Electric power: 23,200 kw. capacity (1974); 56.3 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 450 kw.-hr. per capita

Imports: \$60 million (1972); almost all domestically needed goods

Exports: \$27 million, including perhaps \$18 million of transit trade (1972); hides and skins, and transit of coffee

Aid: \$2.4 million in 1967 from France

Monetary conversion rate: 177 Djibouti francs = US\$1

Fiscal year: probably same as that for France (calendar year)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 60 mi. meter gage

Highways: 1,180 mi.; 62 mi. paved, 1,118 mi. improved earth

Ports: 1 major (Djibouti)

Airfields: 7 total, 7 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft (registered in France)

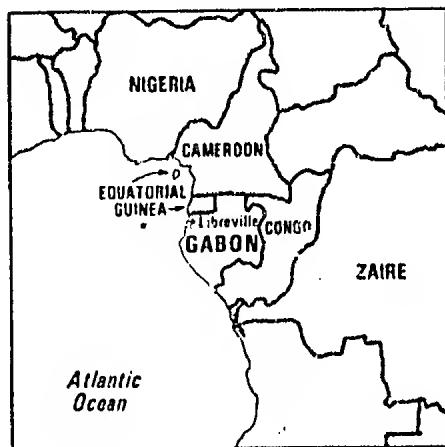
Telecommunications: fair telephone services; poor telegraph facilities; 2,900 telephones; 10,200 radio receivers; 2,550 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 30,000; about 17,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of France

GABON



LAND

102,000 sq. mi.; 75% forested, 15% savanna, 9% urban and wasteland, less than 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 1,505 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 100 n. mi.

Coastline: 550 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 513,000, average annual growth rate 1.7% (7/66-7/70)

Nationality: noun—Gabonese (slug., pl.); adjective—Gabonese

Ethnic divisions: about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Mbede, Okande); about 21,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 14,000 French

Religion: 55% to 75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist

Language: French official language and medium of instruction in schools; Fang is a major vernacular language

Literacy: about 12%

Labor force: about 280,000 of whom 74,000 are wage earners in the modern sector

Organized labor: less than 30% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Gabonese Republic

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964

Capital: Libreville

Political subdivisions: 9 regions, 6 communes, 4,500 villages

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Center of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

Branches: power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for 7-year term; a bicameral 70-member National Assembly has limited powers; judiciary

Government leader: President Omar Bongo

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: Presidential and parliamentary elections last held February 1973

Political parties and leaders: Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party

Communists: no organized party; probably some Communist sympathizers

Member of: ACCT, AFDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, OPEC (associate), UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$448 million (1972, est.), \$860 per capita; real GDP growth 8.5%

July 1975

GABON/GAMBIA

Agriculture: commercial — cocoa, collee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops — bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food

Fishing: catch 4,000 metric tons (1970); exports \$600,000 (1970)

Major industries: sawmills, petroleum refinery, natural gas, agricultural processing; mining of increasing importance; major minerals — manganese, uranium, gold and iron

Electric power: 60,000 kw. capacity (1974); 165 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 306 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$226 million (f.o.b., 1974); wood and wood products 40%; minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold, crude oil) 60% (1970)

Imports: \$148 million (c.i.f., 1973), excluding UDEAC trade; mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: France, U.S., West Germany, and Curacao; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone

Budget: 1975 est. — receipts \$650 million, current expenditures \$184 million, investment expenditures \$446 million

Monetary conversion rate: 216 Commanande Financiere Africaine francs = US\$1 as of January 1975

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 4,000 mi.; 140 mi. paved, 3,268 mi. gravel and/or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: approximately 1,000 mi. perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil, 40 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Libreville, Port-Gentil, Owendo), 2 minor

Civil air: 18 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 165 total, 103 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 20 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

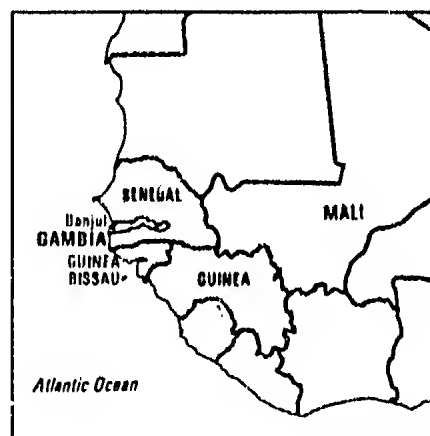
Telecommunications: fair telephone and telegraph services; good broadcast coverage in vicinity of Libreville; 2 AM and 2 TV stations; 7,000 telephones; 90,000 radio receivers; 5,100 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 126,000; 65,000 fit for military service; 5,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$13,357,509; 3.4% of total budget

GAMBIA



LAND

4,000 sq. mi.; 25% uncultivated savanna, 16% swamps, 4% forest parks, 55% upland cultivable areas, built-up areas, etc.

Land boundaries: 460 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 n. mi.

Coastline: 50 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 523,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/68-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Gambian(s); adjective—Gambian

Ethnic divisions: over 99% Africans (Malinke 40.8%, Fulani 13.5%, Wolof 12.9%, remainder made up of several smaller groups); fewer than 1% Europeans and Lebanese

Religion: 85% Muslim, 15% animist and Christian

Language: English official; Malinke and Wolof most widely used vernaculars

Literacy: about 10%

Labor force: approx. 165,000, mostly engaged in subsistence farming; about 15,000 are wage earners (government, trade, services)

Organized labor: 25% to 30% of wage labor force at most

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of The Gambia

Type: republic; independent since February 1965

Capital: Banjul

Political subdivisions: Banjul and 5 divisions

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution

July 1975

GAMBIA/GERMANY, EAST

adopted by April 1970; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: cabinet of 10 members; 41-member House of Representatives, in which 4 seats are reserved for chiefs, 4 are appointed, 32 are filled by election for 5-year terms; a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an *ex officio* member; independent judiciary

Government leader: Dawda K. Jawara, President

Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), Secretary General Dawda K. Jawara, and United Party (UP), John Forster

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: general elections held March 1972; PPP 28 seats, UP 3 seats, 1 independent seat

Communists: insignificant number

Member of: Commonwealth, ECA, OAU, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$64 million (FY72 est.), about \$130 per capita

Agriculture: main crops — peanuts, rice, palm kernels

Fishing: catch 6,000 metric tons (1971); exports \$108,000 (1971)

Major industry: peanut processing

Electric power: 9,600 kw. capacity (1974); 12 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 38 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$17.2 million (FY72); peanuts and peanut products 92% to 95%, palm kernels

Imports: \$17.8 million (FY72); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports — U.K. and France; imports — U.K. and Japan

Aid: economic — U.K. (1968-71) about \$8 million commitment; U.S. (FY56-73) \$5.2 million

Budget: (FY73 est.) expenditures \$11 million, receipts \$11.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Dalasi = US\$0.59

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 775 mi.; 185 mi. bituminous surface treated, 320 mi. gravel/laterite, 270 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 377 mi.

Ports: 1 major (Banjul)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station (non-operational)

Telecommunications: good telephone and telegraph services; 1,900 telephones; 60,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 420,000; 61,000 fit for military service

GERMANY, EAST



(See reference map IV)

LAND

41,800 sq. mi.; 43% arable, 15% meadows and pasture, 27% forested, 15% other

Land boundaries: 1,435 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 560 mi. (including islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 16,885,000 (including East Berlin), average annual growth rate -0.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% German, .3% Slavic and other

Religion: 53% Protestant, 8% Roman Catholic, 39% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics actively participate

Language: German, small Sorb (West Slavic) minority

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 8.2 million; 34.1% industry; 4.7% handicrafts; 6.8% construction; 11.9% agriculture; 6.8% transport and communications; 10.1% commerce; 16.8% services; 2.5% other

Organized labor: 87.7% of total labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: German Democratic Republic

Type: Communist state

July 1975

GERMANY, EAST

Capital: East Berlin (not officially recognized by U.S., U.K., and France, which together with the U.S.S.R. have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin)

Political subdivisions: (excluding East Berlin) 14 districts (Bezirke), 218 counties (Kreise), 8,777 communities (Gemeinden)

Legal system: civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1968 by approx. 95% of the voters in national (referendum); court system parallels administrative divisions; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Halle and Jena; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; more stringent penal code adopted 1968

Branches: legislative — Volkskammer (elected directly); executive — Chairman of Council of State, Chairman of Council of Ministers, Cabinet (approved by Volkskammer); judiciary — Supreme Court; entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party

Government leaders: Chairman, Council of State, Willi Stoph (Head of State); Chairman, Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann (Head of Government)

Suffrage: all citizens age 18 and over

Elections: national every 4 years; prepared by an electoral commission of the National Front; ballot supposed to be secret and voters permitted to strike names off ballot; more candidates than offices available; parliamentary elections held 14 November 1971

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Unity (Communist) Party (SED), headed by First Secretary Erich Honecker, dominates the regime; 4 token parties (Christian Democratic Union, National Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, and Democratic Peasant's Party) and an amalgam of special interest organizations participate with the SED in National Front

Voting strength: 1971 parliamentary elections: 98.33% voted the regime slate; 1970 local elections: 99.85% voted the regime slate

Communists: 1.9 million party members

Other special interest groups: Free German Youth, Free German Trade Union Federation, Democratic Women's Federation of Germany, German Cultural Federation (all Communist dominated)

Member of: CEMA, IPU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., Warsaw Pact

ECONOMY

GNP: \$51.3 billion in 1974 (1973 prices), \$3,210 per capita, 1974 growth rate 5.7%

Agriculture: food deficit area; main crops — potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats, industrial crops;

shortages in grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef; calorie intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1970-74)

Fish catch: 333,000 metric tons (1973)

Major industries: metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, uranium, and shipbuilding

Shortages: coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

Crude steel: 6 million metric tons produced (1974), approx. 360 kg. per capita

Electric power: 16,580,000 kw. capacity (1974); 80.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 4,755 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$8,350 million (f.o.b. delivering country, 1974)

Imports: \$9,400 million (f.o.b. delivering country, 1974)

Major trade partners: \$17,930 million (1973); 31% U.S.S.R., 25% other Communist countries, 36% non-Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 3.57 DME = US\$1 for trade data (1974 rate)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year, economic data reported for calendar years except for calorie intake, which is reported for the consumption year 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 8,895 route mi.; 8,673 mi. standard gage, 222 mi. meter or other narrow gage, 1,400 mi. double track standard gage; 860 mi. overhead electrified (1973)

Highways: about 28,359 mi. classified highways; 7,696 mi. state highways including 928 mi. autobahn; 20,663 mi. district roads; additionally about 34,465 mi. unclassified minor unpaved roads (1973)

Inland waterways: 1,562 mi. (1975)

Freight carried: rail — 325.6 million short tons, 32.2 billion short ton/mi. (1973); highway — 600.6 million short tons, 10.3 billion short ton/mi. (1973); waterway — est. 13.5 million short tons, est. 1.3 billion short ton/mi. (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1974)

Pipelines: crude oil, 500 mi.; refined products, 150 mi.; natural gas 300 mi.

Ports: 4 major (Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassitz), 13 minor (1975)

Airfields: 151 total; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 49 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 43 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 9.6 billion DME; about 9% of total budget

GERMANY, WEST

GERMANY, WEST



(See reference map IV)

LAND

96,000 sq. mi. (including West Berlin); 33% cultivated, 23% meadows and pastures, 13% waste or urban, 29% forested, 2% inland water

Land boundaries: 2,630 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 925 mi. (approx.)

PEOPLE

Population: 62,155,000 (including West Berlin), average annual growth rate 0.2% (current)

Nationality: none—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: 99% Germanic, 1% other

Religion: 49% Protestant, 41.6% Roman Catholic, 6.4% other

Language: German

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 26.7 million; 44.4% in manufacturing and construction, 15.2% services, 12.8% commerce, 8.2% government, 7.2% agriculture, 5.4% communication and transportation, 1% mining; 2.6% average unemployed as of 1974, excluding self employed

Organized labor: 31% of total labor force; 37.5% of wage and salary earners

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Federal Republic of Germany

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bonn

Political subdivisions: 10 Länder (states); Western sectors of Berlin are governed by U.S., U.K., and France which, together with the U.S.S.R., have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral parliament — Bundesrat (upper house), Bundestag (lower house); President (titular head), Chancellor (executive head); independent judiciary

Government leaders: President, Walter Scheel; Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt leads coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: usually every 4 years; last election held 19 November 1972

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU), Helmut Kohl, Franz-Josef Strauss, Karl Carstens, Kurt Biedenkopf; Social Democratic Party (SPD), Willy Brandt, Heinz Kuhn, Helmut Schmidt; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Hans Friderichs, Wolfgang Meischnick; National Democratic Party (NPD), Martin Müssgönig; Communist Party (DKP)

Voting strength (1972 election): 45.9% SPD, 41.8% CDU/CSU, 8.4% FDP, 0.9% Splinter groups of left and right (no parliamentary representation)

Communists: about 30,000 members and supporters

Other political or pressure groups: expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IEA, IIB, IMCO, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WEU, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$384.1 billion (1974), \$6,200 per capita (including West Berlin) (1973); 51% consumption, 23% investment, 20% government (current), net foreign balance 3%; 1974 growth rate 0.4%, 1962 constant prices

Agriculture: main crops — grains, potatoes, sugar beets, 75% self-sufficient; food shortages — fats and oils, pulses, tropical products; calorie intake, 3,180 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Fishing: catch 155,613 metric tons, \$160 million (1973); exports \$109 million, imports \$302 million (1974)

Major industries: among world's largest producer of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles

Shortages: fats and oils, sugar, cotton, wool, rubber, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, nonferrous metals, sulfur

July 1975

GERMANY, WEST/GHANA

Crude steel: 60.6 million metric tons capacity; 53.2 million metric tons produced (1974); 860 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 62,050,000 kw. capacity (1973); 209 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973); 4,651 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$89.0 billion (f.o.b., 1974); manufactures 88.3% (machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products); agricultural products 4.4%; fuels 3.4%; raw materials 2.6%

Imports: \$169.4 billion (c.i.f., 1974); manufactures 52.5%, fuels 19.3%, agricultural products 14.0%, raw materials 11.3%

Major trade partners: EC 46% (France 12%, Netherlands 12%, Belgium-Luxembourg 8%, Italy 7%; other Europe 17%; U.S. 8%; OPEC 8%; Communist countries 6%

Aid: economic — U.S. \$4,162 million authorized (FY46-73); \$16 million authorized (FY73); military — U.S., \$939 million authorized (FY46-73), none since FY64; net official aid flows to less developed countries and multilateral agencies (1962-74)—\$9,391 million, \$1,526 million (1974)

Budget: (1974) expenditures \$51.4 billion, revenues \$47.5 billion, deficit \$5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: DM 2.59 (West German marks)=US\$1 (1974 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 21,360 mi.; 18,597 mi. government owned, standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 7,807 mi. double track; 6,100 mi. electrified; 2,763 mi. non-government owned; 2,498 mi. standard gage; 134 mi. electrified; 265 mi. narrow gage (3'3 3/8"); 116 mi. electrified

Highways: 249,200 mi.; 100,875 classified, includes 95,725 mi. cement-concrete, bituminous, or stone block (includes 3,295 mi. of autobahnen); 5,150 mi. gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; in addition, 148,325 mi. of unclassified roads of various surface types

Inland waterways: 3,100 mi. of which almost 70% usable by craft of 1,100-short-ton capacity or larger

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,200 mi.; refined products, 1,000 mi.; natural gas, 59,300 mi.

Ports: 10 major, 11 minor

Civil air: 154 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 465 total, 370 usable; 186 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 12,000 ft., 34 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 34 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

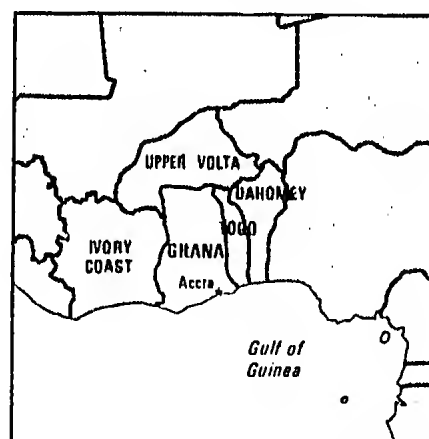
Telecommunications: highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 19 million telephones; 20.9 million radio and 19 million TV receivers; 91

AM, 122 FM, and 1,880 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 4 communication satellite ground stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 14,749,000; 12,357,000 fit for military service; 450,000 reach military age (18) annually

GHANA



LAND

92,000 sq. mi.; 19% agricultural, 60% forest and brush, 21% other

Land boundaries: 1,420 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 n. mi. (undefined protective areas may be proclaimed seaward of territorial sea, and up to 100 n. mi. seaward may be proclaimed fishing conservation zone)

Coastline: 335 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 9,810,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/71-7/72)

Nationality: none — Ghanaian(s); adjective — Ghanaian

Ethnic divisions: 99.8% Negroid African (major tribes Ashanti, Fante, Ewe), 0.2% European and other

Religion: 45% animists, 43% Christian, 12% Muslim

Language: English official; African languages include Akan 44%, Mole-Dagbani 16%, Ewe 13%, and Ga-Adangbe 8%

Literacy: about 25% (in English)

Labor force: 3.4 million; 61% agriculture and fishing, 16.8% industry, 15.2% sales and clerical, 4.1% services, transportation, and communications, 2.9% professional; 400,000 unemployed

GHANA/GIBRALTAR

Organized labor: 350,000 or approximately 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Ghana

Type: republic; independent since March 1957; Military regime since January 1972

Capital: Accra

Political subdivisions: 8 administrative regions and separate Greater Accra Area; regions subdivided into 58 districts and 267 local administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution suspended January 1972; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive and legislative authority vested in National Redemption Council (NRC); independent judiciary

Government leaders: chief of state, chairman of NRC Colonel I.K. Acheampong

Suffrage: universal over 21 under previous constitution, now suspended

Elections: no elections since 1969; none scheduled

Political parties and leaders: parties banned by military junta which took power 13 January 1972

Communists: a small number of Communists and sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$3.3 billion (1973) at current prices, about \$350 per capita; growth rate 12.9% (1974)

Agriculture: main crop — cocoa; other crops include root crops, corn, sorghum and millet, peanuts; not self-sufficient, but can become so

Fishing: catch 281,000 metric tons (1972), \$45.7 million

Major industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum

Electric power: 893,000 kw. capacity (1974); 3.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 380 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$734 million (f.o.b., 1973); cocoa (about 75%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, and aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance of payments data)

Imports: \$536 million (c.i.f., 1973); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment

Major trade partners: U.K., EC, and U.S.

Budget: FY73 — revenue \$341 million, current expenditure \$372 million, capital expenditure \$97 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Cedi = US\$0.87

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 592 mi. — all 3'6" gage; 20 mi. double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines

Highways: 21,450 mi.; 3,000 mi. concrete or bituminous surface, 5,250 mi. gravel or laterite, 3,600 mi. improved earth, 9,300 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Volta, Ankobra, and Tano rivers provide 145 mi. of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; additional routes navigable seasonally by small craft; Lake Volta reservoir provides 700 mi. of arterial and feeder waterways

Pipelines: refined products, 2 mi.

Ports: 2 major (Tema, Takoradi), 1 naval base (Sekondi), 1 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 19 total, 18 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 9 with runways 1,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: telephone fair to good in urban areas; fairly good telegraph services; 52,000 telephones; 1,057,500 radio and 25,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV station; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 2,248,000; 1,247,000 fit for military service; 111,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, \$83,336,500; 9.4% of total budget

GIBRALTAR



(See reference map IV)

LAND

2.5 sq. mi.

Land boundaries: 1 mi.

July 1975

GIBRALTAR/GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 7.5 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 30,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1973)

Nationality: noun—Gibraltarian(s); adjective—Gibraltar

Ethnic divisions: mostly Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese and Spanish descent

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and Russian also spoken; English used in the schools and for all official purposes

Literacy: illiteracy is negligible

Labor force: approx. 14,800, including non-Gibraltarian laborers

Organized labor: over 6,000

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Colony of Gibraltar

Type: U.K. colony

Capital: none

Legal system: English law; constitutional talks in July 1968; new system effected in 1969 after electoral enquiry

Branches: parliamentary system comprised of the Gibraltar House of the Assembly (15 elected members and 3 ex officio members), the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, and the Gibraltar Council; the Governor is appointed by the Crown

Government leaders: Governor and Commander in Chief, Adm. of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg; Chief Minister, Maj. Robert Peliza; Deputy Chief Minister, Peter Isola

Suffrage: all adult Gibraltarians, plus other U.K. subjects resident 6 months or more

Elections: every 5 years; last held in July 1969

Political parties and leaders: Association for Advancement of Civil Rights (AACR), Sir Joshua Hassan; Labor, Sir Joshua Hassan; Independents, Peter Isola; Integrationists (IWBP), Maj. Robert Peliza

Voting strength: (1969) AACR 7 seats, IWBP 5 seats, Independents 3 seats; a coalition between the latter two parties was formed

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: the Housewives Association; the Chamber of Commerce

ECONOMY

Economic activity in Gibraltar centers on commerce and large British naval and air bases; nearly all trade in the well-developed port is transit

trade and port serves also as important supply depot for fuel, water, and ships' stores; recently built dockyards and machine shops provide maintenance and repair services to 3,500-4,000 vessels that call at Gibraltar each year.

U.K. military establishments and civil government employ nearly half the insured labor force; local industry is confined to manufacture of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, and canned fish; some factories for manufacture of clothing are being developed; a small segment of local population makes its livelihood by fishing; in recent years tourism has increased in importance.

Electric power: 21,300 kw. capacity (1972); 47 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,500 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2.9 million (f.o.b., 1971); principally reexports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine; principally to the EC (31%) and the U.K. (16%)

Imports: \$23.1 million; principally from the EC (21%) and the U.K. (49%)

Major trade partners: U.K., Morocco, Portugal, Netherlands

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Gibraltar pound= US\$2.411 (as of September 28, 1973, floating)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 19 miles, all paved

Ports: 1 major (Gibraltar)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 permanent-surface runway, 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 7,000 telephones; 7,200 radio receivers; 6,950 TV receivers, 1 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 13 submarine telegraph cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 6,000; about 3,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of United Kingdom

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS**LAND**

About 376 sq. mi.

WATER

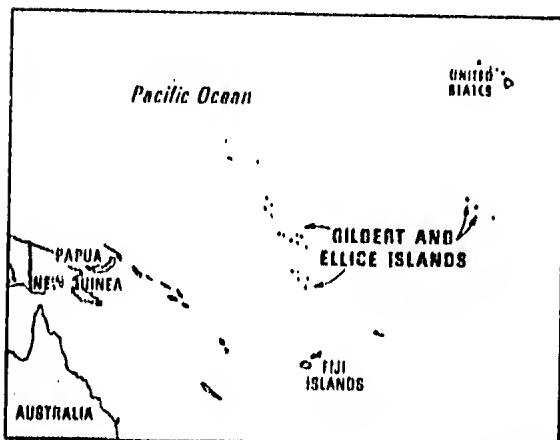
Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

Coastline: about 725 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 66,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/63-7/73)

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS/GREECE



(See reference map VIII)

Nationality: noun—Gilbertese, Ellis Islander(s) or Gilbert and Ellis Islander(s); adjective—Gilbertese, Ellis Islander, or Gilbert and Ellis Islander

Ethnic divisions: 83.9% Micronesian, 13.9% Polynesian, 0.9% European, 0.1% Chinese, 1.2% mixed and other races

Religion: mainly Christian; 55% Protestants, 42% Catholics

Literacy: less than 50%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony

Type: British crown colony with large measure of self-government

Capital: Tarawa

Political subdivisions: 4 districts

Branches: 10-member Executive Council advises Governor; 33-member Legislative Council

Government leader: Governor John H. Smith

Political parties and leaders: Gilbertese National Party, Christian Democratic Party

ECONOMY

GDP: \$740 per capita

Agriculture: copra, subsistence crops of vegetables, supplemented by domestic fishing

Industry: phosphate production, expected to cease in 1978

Electric power: 15,000 kw. capacity (1974); 38 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 635 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$8.6 million (1970 est.); 70% phosphate, 30% copra

Imports: \$3.1 million (1970 est.); 70% foodstuffs, fuel

Budget: (est.) revenue 5.877 million NZ\$, expenditure 4.577 million NZ\$

Monetary conversion rate: 0.74 Australian \$=US\$1 February 1975

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 30 mi.

Inland waterways: small network of canals, totaling 3 miles, in Northern Line Islands

Ports: none

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: 1 AM broadcast station; 8,100 radio receivers, no TV sets, and 435 telephones; connected with Lisbon, Portugal, via cable broadcasts

GREECE



(See reference map IV)

LAND

51,200 sq. mi.; 29% arable and land under permanent crops, 40% meadows and pastures, 26% forested, 11% wasteland, urban, other

Land boundaries: 740 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.

Coastline: 8,500 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 9,094,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (7/70-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Greek(s); adjective—Greek

Ethnic divisions: 96% Greek, 2% Turkish, 1% Albanian, 1% other

Religion: 97% Greek Orthodox, 2.5% Muslim, 0.5% other

Language: Greek; English and French widely understood

Literacy: males about 92%, females about 73%; total about 82%

Labor force: 3,860,000 (1969 est.); 50% agriculture, 15% industry, 9% trade, 26% other; 1% plus

July 1975

GREECE

ment and underemployment, 20% total in all fields; shortage of skilled labor in nonagricultural sectors aggravated by large-scale emigration

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Hellenic Republic

Type: presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum December 8, 1974

Capital: Athens

Political subdivisions: 52 departments (nomoi) constitute basic administrative units for country; each nomos headed by officials appointed by central government and policy and programs tend to be formulated by central ministries; degree of flexibility each nomos may have in altering or avoiding programs imposed by Athens depends upon tradition (Thessaloniki and other areas exercise considerable traditional autonomy in local administrative decisions) and influence which prominent local leaders and citizens may exercise vis-a-vis key figures in central government

Legal system: new constitution being debated by Parliament

Branches: executive consisting of a President (to be elected by Parliament) and a Prime Minister and cabinet; legislative comprising the 300-member Parliament; independent judiciary

Government leaders: provisional President Michael Stassinopoulos; Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: every 4 years; latest November 17, 1974

Political parties and leaders: Center Union-New Forces, George Mavros; New Democracy, Constantine Karamanlis; New Democratic Union, Petros Garofalias; Panhellenic Socialist Movement, Andreas Papandreas; Communist Party — Exterior, Harilaos Florakis; Communist Party — Interior, Haralambos Drakopoulos; and the United Democratic Left, Ilias Ilion—in disarray since the election

Voting strength: New Democracy, 216 seats; Center Union-New Forces, 61 seats; Panhellenic Socialist Movement, 15 seats; Left, 8 seats

Communists: an estimated 25,000-30,000 members and sympathizers

Member of: EC (associate member), FAO, FUND, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMCO, ITU, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$20.3 billion (1974 est.), \$2,260 per capita; 65.4% consumption, 32.5% investment, 11.3% government (1973); net foreign balance -9.2%, real growth rate -2% (1974)

Agriculture: subject to droughts; main crops -- wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton; nearly self-sufficient; food shortages -- livestock products; calorie intake, 2,960 calories per day per capita (1963)

Major industries: food processing, tobacco, chemicals, textiles, petroleum refining, aluminum processing

Shortages: petroleum, minerals, feed grains

Crude steel: 900,000 metric tons produced (1973), 100 kg. per capita

Electric power: 3,442,500 kw. capacity (1973); 13.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 1,059 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1,774 million (f.o.b., 1974); principal items -- tobacco, cotton, fruits, textiles

Imports: \$1,635 million (c.i.f., 1974); principal items -- machinery and automotive equipment, manufactured consumer goods, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, meat and live animals

Major trade partners: (January to November 1974) -- 44% EC, 18% U.S., 9% other European countries, 8% CEMA countries

Aid: economic (authorized) -- U.S., \$1,992.2 million (FY46-73); International Finance Corporation, \$15 million through FY73; U.N. Technical Assistance, \$4.3 million through FY72; U.N. Special Fund, \$63.1 million through 1972; IBRD, \$118.9 million (FY68-73), \$25 million in 1972; Consortium, \$40 million in 1966; EC (FY64-72) \$69.2 million; U.S.S.R. \$7.7 million (1954-74); military -- U.S., \$2,337 million (FY1946-73)

Budget: (1974) expenditures \$4,249 million, revenues \$3,506 million, deficit \$743 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 drachma = US\$0.033 (approx.)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,598 mi.; 969 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 597 mi. meter gage (3'3 3/8"), 20 mi. 1'11 1/8" narrow gage, 10 mi. 2'5 1/2" narrow gage; all government owned

Highways: 24,200 mi.; 10,000 mi. paved, 8,500 mi. crushed stone and gravel 3,500 mi. improved earth, 2,200 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: system consists of 3 coastal canals and 3 unconnected rivers which provide navigable length of just less than 50 mi.

Pipelines: crude oil, 16 mi., refined products, 340 mi.

Ports: 17 major, 37 minor

Airfields: 67 total, 59 usable; 40 with permanent-surface runways; 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 21 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

GREECE/GREENLAND

Civil air: 37 major transport aircraft (including 3 withdrawn from service)

Telecommunications: adequate modern networks reach all areas on mainland and islands; 1.85 million telephones; 2.9 million radio receivers; 1.1 million TV receivers; 32 AM, 18 FM and 37 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables; 2 communications satellite ground stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 2,256,000; 1,728,000 fit for military service; about 75,000 reach military age (21) annually

Military budget: est. for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$691 million; about 24% of central government budget

GREENLAND



(See reference map 1)

LAND

840,000 sq. mi.; less than 1% arable (of which only a fraction cultivated); 84% permanent ice and snow, 15% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 27,400 mi. (approx., includes minor islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 51,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (1/72-1/74)

Nationality: noun—Greenlander(s); adjective—Greenland

Ethnic divisions: 86% Greulander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danes

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

Language: Danish, Eskimo dialects

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 12,000; largely engaged in fishing and sheep breeding

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Greenland

Type: province of Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representative in Danish parliament; separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish cabinet

Capital: Godthaab (administrative center)

Political subdivisions: 3 counties, 19 communes

Legal system: Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Crown, acting through provincial governor responsible to Minister for Greenland; local affairs handled by provincial council (Landsrad) subject to approval of provincial governor; 19 lower courts

Government leader: Queen Margreth II; Governor N. O. Christensen

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every 4 years (next 1979)

Political parties: Inuit (advocating close ties with Denmark); Sukaq (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity)

ECONOMY

GNP: included in that of Denmark

Agriculture: arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce

Fishing: catch 41,500 tons (1972), \$7.2 million; exports \$16.0 million (1971)

Major industries: mining, slaughtering, fishing, sealing

Electric power: 52,300 kw. capacity (1972); 102 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,700 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$21.9 million (f.o.b., 1972); fish and fish products, nonmetallic minerals

Imports: \$72.1 million (f.o.b., 1972); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

Major trade partners: (1970) Denmark 91%, U.S. 3%, Venezuela 3%

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Danish Kroner = US\$0.164 (1974)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: none

Ports: 9 major, 23 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft (registered in Denmark)

July 1975

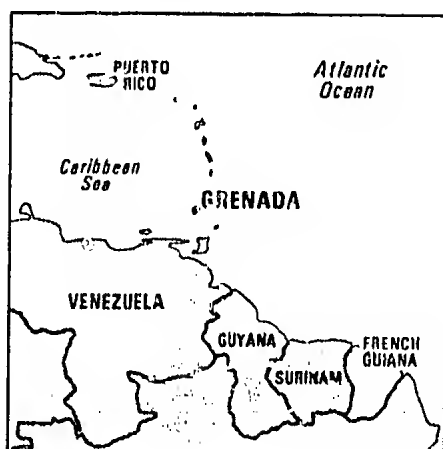
GREENLAND/GRENADA

Airfields: 11 total, 8 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 7 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and radio; 6,800 telephones; 7,700 radiobroadcast receivers; 5 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, included with Denmark

GRENADA**LAND**

133 sq. mi. (Grenada and southern Grenadines); 44% cultivated, 4% pastures, 12% forests, 17% mused but potentially productive, 23% built on, wasteland, other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.
Coastline: 75 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 98,000, average annual growth rate 0.6% (7/60-4/70)

Nationality: noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African-Negro descent

Religion: Church of England; other Protestant sects; Roman Catholic

Language: English; some French patois

Literacy: unknown

Labor force: 27,314 (1960); 40% agriculture, 30% unemployed or underemployed

Organized labor: 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Grenada

Type: independent state since February 1974, recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: St. Georges

Political subdivisions: 6 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law

Branches: legislative branch consists of 10-member elected House of Representatives and 13-member Senate appointed by the Governor; executive branch is cabinet led by Prime Minister

Government leaders: Prime Minister Eric Matthew Gairy; U.K. Governor General Leo de Gale

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: every 5 years; most recent general election 28 February 1972

Political parties and leaders: Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), Eric Matthew Gairy; Grenada National Party (GNP), Herbert A. Blaize

Voting strength (1972 election): GULP 58.7%, GNP 41.3%; Legislative Council seats, GULP 14, GNP 1

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM, OAS

ECONOMY

GDP: \$21 million (at market prices, 1970), \$200 per capita; 3.2% increase in 1970 (including price changes)

Agriculture: main crops — cocoa, spices, bananas

Fishing: 1,800 metric tons (1972)

Electric power: 6,600 kw, capacity (1971); 18.3 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 145 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$5.4 million (f.o.b., 1972); cocoa beans, bananas, nutmeg, mace

Imports: \$22.1 million (c.i.f., 1972); textiles, flour, clothing, miscellaneous manufactured goods

Major trade partners: U.K. 41%, U.S. 8%, Canada 9% (1968)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.08 East Caribbean dollars = US\$1 (February 1974), now floating with pound sterling

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 600 mi.; 380 mi. paved, 100 mi. otherwise improved; 120 mi. unimproved

Ports: 1 major (St. Georges), 1 minor

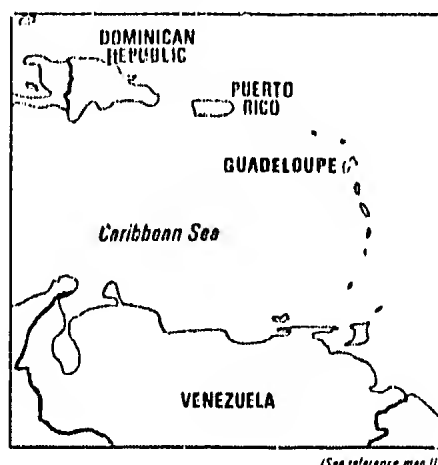
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 5,000 ft.

Telecommunications: automatic, islandwide telephone system with 4,800 telephones; VHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 21,000 radios and 150 TV receivers; 3 AM stations

GUADELOUPE

GUADELOUPE



LAND

687 sq. mi.; 24% cropland, 9% pasture, 4% potential cropland, 16% forest, 47% wasteland, built on; area consists of two islands

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 190 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 352,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7/72-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Guadeloupien(s); adjective—Guadeloupe

Ethnic divisions: 90% Negro or Mulatto, less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese, 5% Caucasian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

Language: French, creole patois

Literacy: over 70%

Labor force: 120,000; 25% agriculture, 25% unemployed

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Department of Guadeloupe

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 Senators in the Senate

Capital: Basse-Terre

Political subdivisions: 3 arrondissements; 31 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Branches: executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected General Council of 36 members and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Prefect Jacques Le Corne

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every 5 years; last General Council election took place in March 1973; local election last held September 1973; last French presidential election in May 1974

Political parties and leaders: Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Gabriel Lisette; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG), Henri Bangou; Socialist Party (MSG), leader unknown; Progressive Party of Guadeloupe (PPG), Henri Rodes; Independent Republicans; Federation of the Left

Voting strength: MSG, 1 seat in French National Assembly; UDG, 2 seats; (1973 election)

Communists: 3,000 est.

Other political or pressure groups: Group of National Organization of Guadeloupe (GONG)

ECONOMY

GDP: \$302 million (1971), \$880 per capita; real growth rate (1971) 5.9%

Agriculture: main crops, sugarcane and bananas

Major industries: agricultural processing, sugar milling and rum distillation

Electric power: 32,000 kw. capacity (1972); 123 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 340 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$60 million (f.o.b., 1973); sugar, bananas, rum

Imports: \$190 million (c.i.f., 1973); foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum

Major trade partners: exports — France 71%, U.S. 17%, Germany 7%, other 5%; imports — France 70%, U.S. 9%, Germany 3%, Netherlands Antilles 3%, Netherlands 3%, other 12% (1968)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.44 French francs = US\$1 (1971)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: privately owned, narrow-gauge plantation lines

Highways: 1,260 mi.; 930 mi. paved, 330 mi. gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Pointe-a-Pitre), 3 minor

GUADELOUPE/GUATEMALA

Civil air: 2 major transport

Airfields: 8 total, 8 usable, 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 21,000 telephones; inter-island VHF radio links; 2 AM radio and 3 TV transmitters; about 30,000 radio and 13,000 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, included with France

mining, 0.2% electrical, 0.8% other. Unemployment estimates vary from 3 to 25%

Organized labor: 4% of labor force (1974)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Guatemala

Type: republic

Capital: Guatemala

Political subdivisions: 22 departments

Legal system: civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of San Carlos of Guatemala; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: traditionally dominant executive; elected unicameral legislature; 7-member (minimum) Supreme Court

Government leader: President Kjell Laugerud

Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory for literates, optional for illiterates

Elections: next elections (President and Congress) 1978

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Institutional Party (PID), Donaldso Alvarez Ruiz; Revolutionary Party (PR), Rafael Tellez (interim secretary general); National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcon; Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo (sec. gen.)

Voting strength: for President — MLN-PID 298,953 (44.6%), DCG 228,067 (34.0%), PR 143,111 (21.4%); for congressional seats — MLN-PID 36, DCG 15, PR 10

Communists: Communist party outlawed; underground membership estimated at 750

Other political or pressure groups: outlawed (Communist) Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT), Bernardo Alvarado

Member of: CACM, IADB, OEA, ICAO, IIB, Seabeds Committee, OAS, ODECA, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$2,440 million (1974 in 1972 prices, est.), \$410 per capita; 76% private consumption, 6% government consumption, 11% domestic investment, 7% net foreign balance (1973); real growth rate (1974), 4.7%

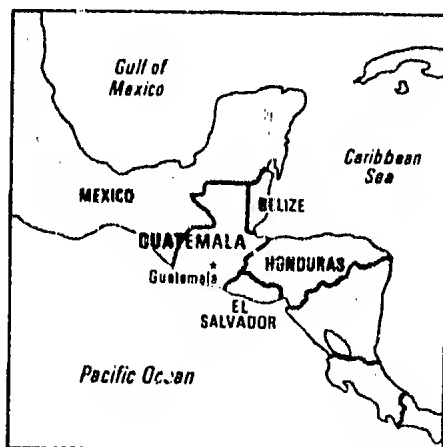
Agriculture: main products — coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock; caloric intake, 2,200 calories per day per capita (1967)

Fishing: catch 5,000 metric tons (1970); exports \$1.6 million (1970), imports \$0.5 million (1970)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals

Electric power: 212,000 kw. capacity (1972); 960 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 180 kw.-hr. per capita

GUATEMALA



(See reference map II)

LAND

42,040 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 10% pasture, 57% forest, 19% other

Land boundaries: 1,010 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 5,853,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (7/72-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Guatemalan(s); adjective—Guatemalan

Ethnic divisions: 41.4% Indian, 58.6% Ladino (mestizo and westernized Indian)

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue

Literacy: about 30%

Labor force (1974): 1.75 million; 65% agriculture, 11.3% manufacturing, 11.2% services, 6.4% to commerce, 2.6% construction, 2.4% transport, 0.2%

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July 1975

GUATEMALA/GUINEA

Exports: \$588 million (f.o.b., 1974); coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, meat

Imports: \$685 million (c.i.f., 1974); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: exports (1973)—U.S. 33%, CACM 30%, West Germany 6%, Japan 6%; imports (1973) — U.S. 31%, CACM 21%, West Germany 10%, Japan 10%, Venezuela 6%

Aids economic — from U.S. (FY46-73), \$139 million loans, \$191 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$156 million; from other western countries (1960-71), \$12.3 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY53-73), \$30 million

Central government budget (1975): budgeted expenditures \$397.2

Monetary conversion rate: 1 quetzal = US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 592 mi., 3'0" gage; single-tracked; 520 mi. government owned, 72 mi. privately owned

Highways: 7,700 mi., 1,600 mi. bituminous, 3,950 mi. gravel, 2,150 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 161 mi. navigable year-round; additional 458 mi. navigable during high-water season

Pipelines: crude oil, 30 mi.

Freight carried: rail (1960) — 191.8 million ton/miles, 1.1 million tons

Ports: 2 major (Puerto Barrios, Santo Tomas de Castilla), 3 minor

Airfields: 339 total, 334 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: modern telecom facilities limited to Guatemala City; 106,000 telephones; 360,000 radio and 55,000 TV receivers; 86 AM, 20 FM, and 5 TV stations; connection into Central American microwave net

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,427,000; 879,000 fit for military service; about 65,000 reach military age (18) annually

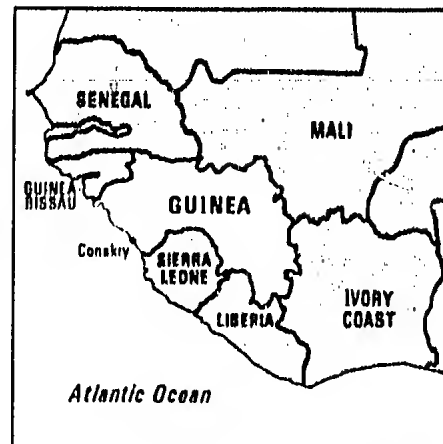
Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$26.4 million; 6.6% of central government budget

GUINEA

LAND

95,000 sq. mi.; 3% cropland, 10% forest

Land boundaries: 2,160 mi.



(See reference map VI)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 130 n. mi.

Coastline: 215 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 4,118,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

Nationality: noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

Ethnic divisions: 99% African (3 major tribes — Fulani, Malinke, Susu; and 15 smaller tribes)

Religion: 75% Muslim, 25% animist, Christian, less than 1%

Language: French official; each tribe has own language

Literacy: 5% to 10%; French only significant written language

Labor force: 1.8 million, of whom less than 10% are wage earners; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture

Organized labor: virtually 100% of wage labor force loosely affiliated with the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is closely tied to the PDG

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Guinea

Type: republic; under one-party presidential regime

Capital: Conakry

Political subdivisions: 29 administrative regions, 209 arrondissements, about 8,000 local entities at village level

Legal system: based on French civil law system, customary law, and presidential decree; constitution adopted 1958; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

July 1975

GUINEA/GUINEA-BISSAU

Branches: executive branch dominant, with power concentrated in President's hands and a small group who are both ministers and members of the party's politburo; unicameral National Assembly and judiciary have little independence

Government leader: President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has been designated "The Supreme Leader of the Revolution"

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: approximate schedule — 5 years parliamentary, latest in 1975; 7 years Presidential, latest in 1975

Political parties and leaders: only party is Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), headed by Sekou Toure

Communists: no Communist party, although there are some sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, ECA, FAO, ICAO, H.O., ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: about \$275 million (1965), \$80 per capita

Agriculture: cash crops — coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, and pineapples; staple food crops — cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas

Major industries: alumina, light manufacturing and processing industries, bauxite mining

Electric power: 99,700 kw. capacity (1974); 500 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 115 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: export receipts, \$53 million (1973 est.); alumina, bauxite, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels

Imports: \$159 million (1973 est.); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: Communist countries, Western Europe (including France), U.S.

Budget: FY72 ordinary budget (est.)—\$113 million

Monetary conversion rate: 22.7 syli = US\$1 (October 1972)

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 500 mi. meter gage, 5 mi. standard gage

Highways: 4,725 mi.; 465 mi. paved, 2,610 mi. all weather, 1,650 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,115 mi.; 310 mi. navigable by small oceangoing vessels, 805 mi. navigable by shallow-draft steamers and barges

Ports: 1 major (Conakry), 3 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

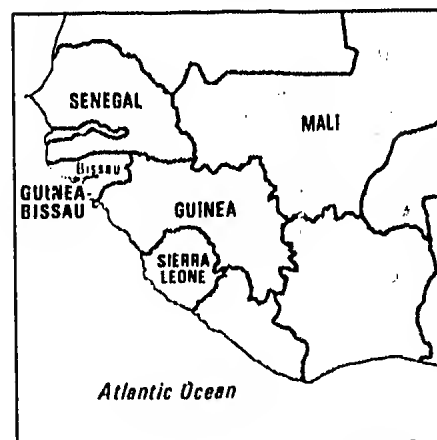
Airfields: 16 total, 16 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane landing areas

Telecommunications: inadequate system of open-wire lines, small radio communication stations, and 1 radio-relay link; principal center Conakry, secondary center Kankan; 8,300 telephones; 101,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 872,000; 465,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1970, \$6,073,000; 8.0% of total budget

GUINEA-BISSAU
(formerly Portuguese Guinea)

(S. reference map VI)

LAND

14,000 sq. mi. (includes Bijagos archipelago)

Land boundaries: 460 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 150 n. mi.

Coastline: 170 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 492,000, average annual growth rate 0.2% (7/68-7/69)

Nationality: noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

Ethnic divisions: about 99% African (Balanta 30%, Fulani 20%, Mandyako 14%, Malinke 13%, and 23% other tribes); less than 1% European and mulatto

Religion: 66% animist, 30% Muslim, 4% Christian

Language: Portuguese and numerous African languages

Literacy: 3% to 5%

Labor force: bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

July 1975

GUINEA-BISSAU/GUYANA

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Type: republic; achieved independence from Portugal in September 1974; constitution promulgated 1974; government being formed

Capital: Bissau

Political subdivisions: 9 municipalities, 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)

Legal system: to be determined

Branches: National Popular Assembly to be elected for three-year term; Council of State Commissioners, 16 members; the official party is the supreme political institution.

Government leaders: President of Council of State and Chief of State is Luis Cabral; Principal Commissioner and Head of Government, Francisco Mendes; Secretary General of the Official party, Aristides Pereira

Suffrage: Universal over age 18

Elections: None held to date

Political parties and leaders: Partido Africano da Independencia da Guine e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), led by Aristide Pereira, only legal party; Front de Lutte pour l'Independence Nationale de la Guine (FLING), a largely dormant, loose coalition of nationalist elements opposed the PAIGC, leadership fragmented

Communists: none known

ECONOMY

GNP: \$107 million (1969, in 1963 constant prices), \$200 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—palm oil, root crops, rice, coconuts, peanuts

Electric power: 10.7-12 kw. capacity (1973); 3 million kw.-hr. produced (1973), 6 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$3.6 million (f.o.b., 1969); principally peanuts, coconuts

Imports: \$23.3 million (c.i.f., 1969); manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment, rice

Major trade partners: mostly Portugal, also immediate neighbors

Aid: Portugal, small amounts

Monetary conversion rate: 25.5 escudos=US\$1, (fixed, February 1973)

Fiscal year: probably is the calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 2,000 mi. (260 mi. bituminous, remainder earth)

Inland waterways: 994 mi.

Ports: 1 major (Bissau), 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 60 total, 60 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: limited telephone and telegraph service; 2,700 telephones; 9,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 115,009; 65,000 fit for military service

GUYANA



(See reference map III)

LAND

83,000 sq. mi.; 1% cropland, 3% pasture, 8% savanna, 66% forested, 22% water, urban, and waste

Land boundaries: 1,600 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 285 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 811,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (4/60-4/70)

Nationality: noun—Guyanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Guyanese

Ethnic divisions: 51% East Indians, 43% Negro and Negro mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% white and Chinese

Religion: 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other

Language: English

Literacy: 86%

Labor force: 201,000; about 25% agriculture, 14% manufacturing, 16% services, 11% commerce, 3% mining and quarrying, 10% other; 21% unemployed

Organized labor: 34% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Cooperative Republic of Guyana

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Capital: Georgetown

July 1975

GUYANA/HAITI

Capital: Georgetown

Political subdivisions: 9 administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Council of Ministers presided over by Prime Minister; 53-member unicameral legislative National Assembly (elected); Supreme Court

Government leader: Prime Minister L.F.S. Burnham

Suffrage: universal over age 18 as of constitutional amendment August 1973

Elections: last held in July 1973; next election must be called within 5 years

Political parties and leaders: People's National Congress (PNC), L.F.S. Burnham; People's Progressive Party (PPP), Chendi Jogou; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh

Voting strength (1973 election): 70.2% PNC, 26.2% PPP, 3.6% other

Communists: est. 100 hard-core within PPP; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is non-Communist

Other political or pressure groups: Liberator Party (LP), Guyana National Liberation Front (GNLF), People's Democratic Movement (PDM), African Society for Cultural Relations with Independent Africa (ASCRIA), Afro-Asian-American Association (AAAA)

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAS (observer), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$293.1 million (1973), \$380 per capita; real growth rate 1973 est. -3.1%

Agriculture: main crops — sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages — wheat flour, potatoes, processed meat, dairy products; calorie intake, 2,180 calories per day per capita (1967)

Fishing: catch 17,600 metric tons (1972), \$10 million (1972); exports \$4.8 million (1972), imports \$1.2 million (1971)

Major industries: bauxite mining, aluminum production, sugar and rice milling

Electric power: 115,000 kw. capacity (1972); 361 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 160 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$265 million (f.o.b., 1974 est.); bauxite, sugar, alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, timber, diamonds, rum

Imports: \$254 million (c.i.f., 1974 est.); manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 22%, U.K. 28%, CARIFTA 23%, Canada 3%; imports — U.S. 24%, U.K. 31%, CARIFTA 17%, Canada 5% (1972)

Aid: economic — from U.S. (FY53-73), \$58 million loans, \$26 million grants; from U.K. (FY60-70), \$73.9 million; from China (1972-73), \$26.0 million extended; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$11 million

Monetary conversion rate: floating; with pound, 1 pound = G\$5.21

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 103 mi., all single track; 85 mi. 3'0" gage, 18 mi. 3'6" gage

Highways: 1,800 mi.; 450 mi. paved, 850 mi. otherwise improved, 500 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: 3,700 mi.; Demerara River navigable to Mackenzie by ocean steamers, others by ferryboats, small craft only

Ports: 1 major (Georgetown), 3 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 96 total, 89 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system with radio relay network and over 17,500 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 275,000 radio receivers, 2 AM and 1 FM stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 180,000; 143,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1971, \$2.65 million; 2.7% of central government budget

HAITI

LAND

10,700 sq. mi.; 31% cultivated, 18% rough pastures, 7% forested, 44% unproductive

Land boundary: 224 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing 15 n. mi.)

Coastline: 1,100 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 4,569,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Haitian(s); adjective—Haitian

Ethnic divisions: over 90% Negro, nearly 10% mulatto, few whites

July 1975

HAITI



Religion: 10% Protestant, 75% to 80% Roman Catholic (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo)

Language: French (official) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole

Literacy: 10% to 12%

Labor force: 2.6 million (est. January 1968); 86% agriculture, 12% industry, 2% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor; unskilled labor abundant

Organized labor: less than 1% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Haiti

Type: republic under the 14-year dictatorship of Francois Duvalier who was succeeded upon his death on 21 April 1971 by his son, Jean-Claude

Capital: Port-au-Prince

Political subdivisions: 5 departments (despite constitutional provision for 9)

Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; constitution adopted 1964 and amended 1971; legal education at State University in Port-au-Prince and private law colleges in Cap-Haitien, Les Cayes, Gonaives, and Jeremie; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: lifetime President, unicameral 58-member legislature of very limited powers, judiciary appointed by President

Government leader: President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: constitution as amended in 1971 provides for lifetime president to be designated by his predecessor and ratified by electorate in plebiscite; legislative elections, which are held every 6 years, last held February 1973

Political parties: National Unity Party, only legal party; United Haitian Communist Party (PUCH), illegal (Communist)

Voting strength (1967 legislative elections): 100% National Unity Party (Duvalier)

Communists: strength unknown; party leaders believed in exile

Other political or pressure groups: none

Member of: GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, IMF, IBRD, OAS, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$629 million (1973), \$120 per capita; real growth rate 1973, 4.0%

Agriculture: main crops — coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum, pulses; calorie intake, 1,850 calories per day per capita

Major industries: sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, bauxite mining, tourism, light assembly industries

Electric power: 61,440 kw. capacity (1973); 162 million kw.-hr. produced (1973), 26 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$50 million (f.o.b., FY72); coffee, light industrial products, bauxite, sugar, essential oils, sisal

Imports: \$63 million (f.o.b., FY73); consumer durables, foodstuffs, industrial equipment, petroleum products, construction materials

Major trade partners: exports—72% U.S.; imports—U.S. 56% (FY72)

Aid: economic — from U.S., \$38 million loans, \$97 million grants (FY46-73); international organizations, \$12 million (FY46-73); from other Western countries (1960-71) \$2.4 million; military — U.S., \$4 million (FY53-73)

Monetary conversion rate: 5 gourdes = US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 50 mi. 2'6" gage, single-track, privately owned industrial line; 5 mi. dual-gage 2'6"-3'6"; government line, dismantled

Highways: 2,000 mi.; 200 mi. paved, 900 mi. otherwise improved, 900 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: negligible; about 60 mi. navigable

Ports: 2 major (Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien), 12 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 16 total, 15 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: all domestic facilities inadequate, international facilities slightly better; telephone expansion program underway; only 3,000 telephones, 300,000 radio and 13,200 TV receivers, 32 AM, 5 FM, and 1 TV station

July 1975

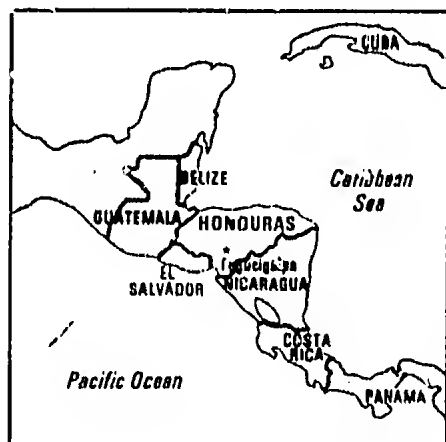
HAITI/HONDURAS

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 1,259,000; 669,000 fit for military service; about 52,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1975, \$8.0 million; about 20% of operational budget

HONDURAS



(See reference map II)

LAND

43,300 sq. mi.; 27% forested, 30% pasture, 36% waste and built-up, 7% cropland

Land boundaries: 950 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 510 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 2,749,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (4/61-3/74)

Nationality: noun—Honduran(s); adjective—Honduran

Ethnic divisions: 90% mestizo, 7% Indian, 2% Negro, and 1% white

Religion: about 97% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 57.4% of persons 10 years of age and over (est. 1970)

Labor force: approx. 900,000 (est. mid-1972); 66% agriculture, 12% services, 8% manufacturing, 5% commerce, 6% unemployed, 3% unspecified

Organized labor: 7% to 10% of labor force (mid-1972)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Honduras

Type: republic

Capital: Tegucigalpa

Political subdivisions: 18 departments

Legal system: based on Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature, and national judicial branch

Government leader: Juan Alberto Melgar Castro

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: no general election scheduled

Political parties and leaders: all parties, even legal ones, are dormant at present; Liberal Party (PLH), Modesto Rodas Alvarado, Carlos Roberto Reina Idiguiez, Jorge Buesa Arias; National Party (PNH), Alejandro Lopez Cantarero, Ricardo Zuniga Angustinus; Mario Rivera Lopez, Martin Aquero; Popular Progressive Party (PPP) (uninscribed), Gonzalo Carias Castillo; National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU) (uninscribed), Miguel Andonie Fernandez; Workers Party of Honduras (PTH) (Communist) (uninscribed), Rogue Ochoa; Communist Party of Honduras/Soviet (CPH/S-outlawed), Dionisio Ramos Rejarano; Communist Party of Honduras/China (CPH/C-outlawed), Agapito Robledo Castro

Voting strength (1971 elections): National Party (PNH) 306,028; Liberal Party (PLH) 276,777

Communists: about 800; 2,000 sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH); Council of Honduran Private Enterprise (COHEP); Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH)

Member of: CACM, IADB, ICAO, ILO, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$830 million (1973 in '72 prices, est.), \$290 per capita; 71% private consumption, 12% government consumption, 16% domestic investment; -1% net foreign balance (1973); real growth rate, aver. 1971-73, 4.3%

Agriculture: main crops — bananas, coffee, corn, beans, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco; calorie intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1964-65)

Fishing: exports \$1.7 million (1972); imports \$0.5 million (1970)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products

Electric power: 165,000 kw. capacity (1972); 370 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 130 kw.-hr. per capita

July 1975

HONDURAS/HONG KONG

Exports: \$263 million (f.o.b., 1974 est.); bananas, lumber, coffee, meat, petroleum products

Imports: \$379 million (c.i.f., 1974 est.); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 56%, West Germany 12%, CACM 7%; imports — U.S. 40%, CACM 12%, Japan 10%, Venezuela 8%, West Germany 4% (1973)

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), \$74 million loans, \$70 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$205 million; from other Western countries (1960-73), \$7.0 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY46-73), \$10.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2 lempiras=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 357 mi.; 202 mi. of 3'6" gage, 155 mi. of 3'0" gage

Highways: 5,400 mi.; 700 mi. bituminous surfaced, 1,550 mi. gravel surfaced or improved earth, 3,150 unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 750 mi. navigable by small craft

Ports: 3 major (Puerto Cortes, La Ceiba, Tela), 9 minor

Civil air: 25 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 246 total, 223 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American microwave net; 15,000 telephones; 300,000 radio and 46,000 TV receivers; 105 AM, 11 FM, and 7 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 707,000; 414,000 fit for military service; about 29,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$17.3 million; about 8.8% of central government budget (includes the armed forces and the Special Security Corps)

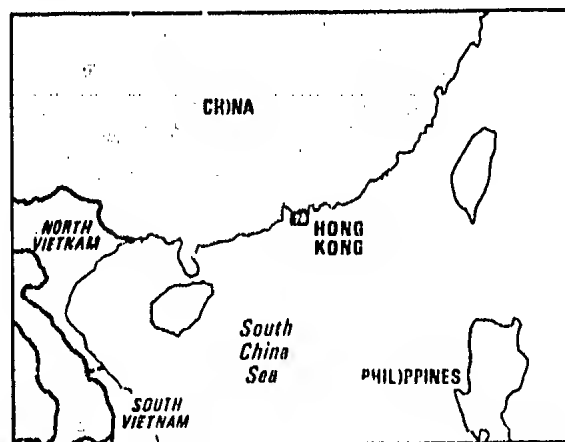
HONG KONG**LAND**

400 sq. mi.; 14% arable, 10% forested, 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country)

Land boundaries: 15 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.



Coastline: 455 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 4,319,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (7/71-7/74)

Nationality: adjective — Hong Kong

Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% other

Religion: 10% Christian, 90% eclectic mixture of local religions

Language: Chinese, English

Literacy: 75%

Labor force (1971 est.): 1.58 million; 43% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% construction, mining, quarrying and utilities, 13% commerce, 4% agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and hunting, 7% communications, 2% other; underemployment is a serious problem

Organized labor: 12% of 1969 labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Colony of Hong Kong

Type: U.K. crown colony

Capital: Victoria

Political subdivisions: Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council; he legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Urban Council which alone includes elected representatives, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement; independent judiciary

Government leader: C. M. MacLehose, Governor and Commander in Chief

Suffrage: limited to 200,000 to 300,000 professional or skilled persons

Elections: every 2 years to select one-half of elected membership of Urban Council; other Urban Council members appointed by the Governor

July 1975

HONG KONG/HUNGARY

Political parties and leaders: Civic Association, Hui Pai-fu; Reform Club, B. A. Bernacchi; Socialist Democratic Party, Sun Po-kong; Hong Kong Labour Party, Tang Hon-tai

Voting strength (elected Urban Council members): Civic Association 4, Reform Club 3, and 1 independent

Communists: an estimated 2,000 hard core cadres affiliated with Communist Party of China

Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Trade Unions (Communist controlled), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (Nationalist Chinese dominated), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Communist controlled), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

ECONOMY

GDP: \$6.2 billion 1974 (est.), \$1,470 per capita (est.)

Agriculture: agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; main products — rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; food shortages — rice, wheat

Major industries: textiles and clothing, tourism, plastics, electronics, light metal products, food processing

Exports: \$5.9 billion (f.o.b., 1974 est.), including \$1.4 billion reexports; principal products clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

Imports: \$6.8 billion (c.i.f., 1974 est.)

Major trade partners: 1974 exports U.S. 32%, U.K. 12%, West Germany 10%; imports—Japan 21%, China 17%, U.S. 14%

Monetary conversion rate: HK\$5.085 = US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: 1-1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: modern facilities provide domestic and international services; excellent broadcast coverage provided by wired and radio broadcast stations; closed-circuit TV and TV broadcast facilities; 913,411 telephones; 2.5 million radio receivers; 100,000 wired-speakers; 1 FM, 2 AM stations; wired-radiobroadcast network; 2 TV stations, 2 closed-circuit TV networks; 2 satellite ground stations; radio relay to Taiwan/Philippines; new coaxial cable link to Canton; 5 submarine cables; Taiwan submarine cable planned

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,081,000; 839,000 fit for military service; about 53,000 reach military age (18) annually

Defense is the responsibility of U.K.

Ships: Hong Kong Marine Police, 38 police boats; U.K. naval ships homeported in the U.K. operate in the Indian Ocean, Gulf, and Far East; they rotate assignments within the area; one destroyer escort permanently assigned as the Hong Kong guard ship; a varied number of auxiliary/service craft are assigned to the Commander Hong Kong

HUNGARY



LAND

35,900 sq. mi.; 60% arable, 14% other agricultural, 16% forested, 10% other

Land boundaries: 1,395 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 10,541,000, average annual growth rate 0.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Hungarian(s); adjective—Hungarian

Ethnic divisions: 93.3% Magyar, 2.5% German, 2.4% Gypsy, 0.7% Jews, 1.1% other

Religion: 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20.0% Calvinist, 5.0% Lutheran, 7.3% atheist and other

Language: 98.2% Magyar, 1.8% other

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: 5,061,200 (1 January 1973); 24% agriculture, 44% industry and building, 16% trade and transport, 16% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Hungarian Peoples Republic

July 1975

HUNGARY/ICELAND

Type: Communist state**Capital:** Budapest**Political subdivisions:** 19 megyes (counties), 5 autonomous cities in county status, 97 jaras (districts)**Legal system:** based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949 amended 1972; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; legal education at Lorand Eotvos Tudomanyegyetem School of Law in Budapest and 2 other schools of law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction**Branches:** executive — Presidential Council (elected by Parliament); legislative — Parliament (elected by direct suffrage); judicial — Supreme Court (elected by Parliament)**Government leaders:** Jeno Fock, Chairman, Council of Ministers; Pal Losonczi, President, Presidential Council**Suffrage:** universal over age 18**Elections:** every 5 years; national and local elections are held separately**Political parties and leaders:** Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers Party (sole party); Janos Kadar is First Secretary of Central Committee**Voting strength (1971 election):** 7,260,856 (98%) for Communist-approved candidates; 76,725 (1.4%) invalid and negative votes; total eligible electorate about 7.3 million; elections will be held June 1975**Communists:** about 754,000 party members (March 1975)**Member of:** CEMA, Danube Commission, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, ITU, UNESCO, U.N., UPU, Seabeds Committee, Warsaw Pact, WHO**ECONOMY****GNP:** 21.3 billion in 1974 (at 1973 prices), \$2,030 per capita; 1974 growth rate 5.4%**Agriculture:** normally self-sufficient; main crops — corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes; calorie intake 3,140 calories per day per capita (1970)**Major industries:** mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)**Shortages:** metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products, crude oil**Crude steel:** 3.49 million metric tons produced (1973), 330 kg. per capita**Exports:** \$5,129 million (f.o.b., 1974); 28% machinery, 19% industrial consumer goods, 28% raw materials and semimanufactures, 24% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 1% (distribution for 1974)**Imports:** \$5,575 million (1974); 21% machinery, 9% industrial consumer goods, 52% raw materials and

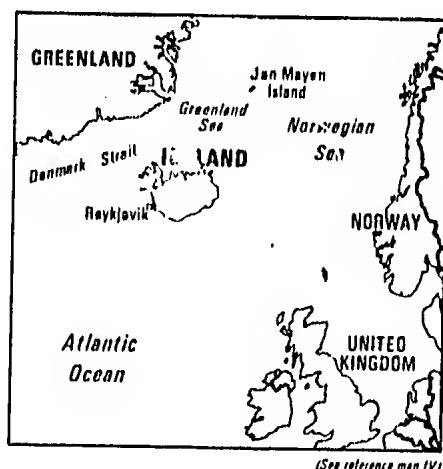
semimanufactures; 11% food and raw materials for the food industry, energy sources 7% (distribution for 1974)

Major trade partners: \$10,704 million (1974); 62% with Communist countries, 38% with non-Communist countries**Aid:** U.S.S.R. — \$338 million extended (1956-66), \$10 million extended in 1967, \$167 million extended in 1968; to less developed non-Communist countries — \$537.5 million (1954-71)**Monetary conversion rate:** 8.5 forints=US\$1 (commercial); 20.4 forints=US\$1 (noncommercial) as of 1 March 1975**Fiscal year:** same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years**NOTE:** Foreign trade figures were converted at the 1974 rate of 9.15 forints=US\$1**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 5,479 route mi.; 4,677 mi. standard gage, 780 mi. narrow gage (mostly 2'5 7/8"), 22 mi. broad gage (5'0"), 719 mi. double track, 683 mi. electrified; government owned (1973)**Highways:** 18,577 mi.; 466 mi. concrete, 12,364 mi. bituminous, 217 mi. stone block, 4,970 mi. gravel, 559 mi. earth (1973)**Pipelines:** crude oil, 700 mi.; refined products, 180 mi.; natural gas, over 1,600 mi.**Inland waterways:** 1,320 mi. (1975)**Freight carried:** rail—142.8 million short tons (1974), 15.8 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway—535.7 million short tons, 5.29 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway—15.6 million short tons, 5.7 billion short ton/mi. incl. int'l. transit traffic (1973)**River ports:** 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaújváros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, East Germany, and Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin in Poland**Civil air:** 18 major transport aircraft (1975)**Airfields:** 87 total; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 16 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 21 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 14 heliports**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-49, 2,662,000; 2,144,000 fit for military service; about 78,000 reach military age (18) annually**Military budget (announced):** for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 11.3 billion forints; about 3.5% of total budget**ICELAND****LAND**

39,750 sq. mi.; arable negligible, 22% meadows and pastures, forested negligible, 78% other

July 1975

ICELAND



WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi. (fishing, 50 n. mi., effective 1 September 1972)
Coastline: 3,100 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 218,000, average annual growth rate 1.2% (12/69-12/74)

Nationality: noun—Icelander(s); adjective—Icelandic

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population

Religion: 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation

Language: Icelandic

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 85,000; 22.6% agriculture and fishing; 25.6% mining and manufacturing; 10.7% construction; 12.8% commerce; 7.8% transportation and communications; 15.2% services; and 5.7% other; unemployment is insignificant

Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Iceland

Type: republic

Capital: Reykjavik

Political subdivisions: 23 rural districts, 215 parishes, 14 incorporated towns

Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; legal education at University of Iceland; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts

Government leaders: President Kristjan Eldjarn; Prime Minister Geir Hallgrimsson

Suffrage: universal, over age 20; not compulsory

Elections: parliamentary, every 4 years (next in 1978); presidential, every 4 years (next in 1976)

Political parties and leaders: Independence (conservative), Geir Hallgrimsson; Progressive, Olafur Johannesson; Social Democratic, Benedikt Grondal; People's Alliance (Communist front), Ragnar Arnalds; Organization of Liberals and Leftists, Magnus Torfi Olafsson

Voting strength (1974 election): 42.7% Independence, 24.9% Progressive, 9.1% Social Democratic, 18.3% People's Alliance, organization of leftists and liberals 4.6%

Communists: est. 2,200; a number of sympathizers, as indicated by 18,055 votes cast for Labor Alliance in 1971 election

Member of: Council of Europe, EC (free trade agreement pending resolution of fishing limits issue), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$988 million (1973), \$4,680 per capita; 62.6% consumption, 31.5% investment, 10% government, -4.5% net foreign balance (1973); 1973 growth rate 5.1%, constant prices

Agriculture: cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips; food shortages—grains, sugar, vegetable and other fibers; calorie intake, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1964-66)

Fishing: catch 901,299 metric tons; exports \$164 million (1973)

Major industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production

Shortages: grain, fuel, wood, minerals, vegetable fibers

Electric power: 468,000 kw, capacity (1974); 2.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 7,750 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$289 million (f.o.b., 1973); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite

Imports: \$353 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: (1973) exports—U.S. 27%, EC 38%, U.S.S.R. 3.6%; imports—EC 44%, U.S. 7%, U.S.S.R. 6%

Aid: economic — U.S. authorized (1949-73) \$90.2 million, \$1.2 million in FY72, \$0.9 million (FY1973); IBRD \$30 million through September 1973

Budget: (1974 est.) expenditures \$294 million, revenues \$292 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 kronur = US\$0.0100 (average, 1974); 90.135 kronur = US\$1 (1973); 99.952 kronur = US\$1 (1974)

Fiscal year: calendar year

ICELAND/INDIA

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 7,400 mi.; 4,760 mi. crushed stone (including lava) and gravel, 2,593 mi. unsurfaced roads and motable tracks, 47 mi. concrete (some bituminous stretches)

Ports: 1 major (Akureyri, Hafnarfjordhur, Reykjavik, Seydhisfjordhur), and about 50 minor

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft registered

Airfields: 97 total, 92 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: adequate domestic service, wire and radio communication system; 85,000 telephones; 77,000 radio and 52,000 TV receivers; 17 AM, 14 FM, and 82 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 53,000; 48,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)

PEOPLE

Population: 600,297,000 (including the Indian-held part of disputed Jammu-Kashmir), average annual growth rate 2.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Indian(s); adjective—Indian

Ethnic divisions: 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other

Religion: 83.5% Hindu, 10.7% Muslim, 1.8% Sikh, 2.6% Christian, 0.7% Buddhist, 0.7% other

Language: 21 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people; English enjoys "associate" status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

Literacy: males 39%; females 18%; both sexes 29% (1971 census)

Labor force: about 184 million; 70% agriculture, more than 10% unemployed and underemployed; shortage of skilled labor is significant and unemployment is rising

Organized labor: about 2.5% of total labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of India

Type: federal republic

Capital: New Delhi

Political subdivisions: 22 states, 9 union territories

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: parliamentary government, national and state; independent judiciary

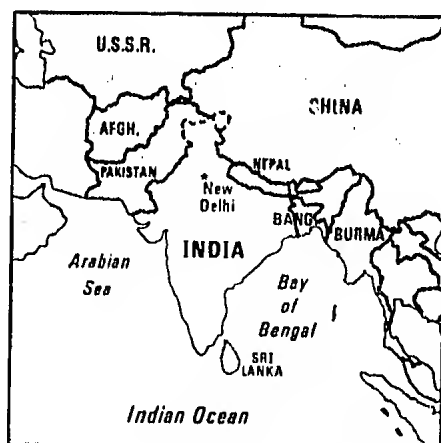
Government leader: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: national and state elections ordinarily held every 5 years; may be postponed in emergency and may be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; next general election to be held by March 1976; 16 states held state elections in 1972; 4 states in 1974; several due in 1975

Political parties and leaders: Indian National Congress split into two factions in 1969, largest faction (the Ruling Congress) loyal to Prime Minister Gandhi led by D. K. Barooah, and dwindling faction (the Organization Congress) led by Ashoka Mehta; Communist Party of India (CPI), S. A. Dange, chairman; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), P. Sundarayya, general secretary; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/

INDIA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

1,211,000 sq. mi. (includes Indian part of Jammu-Kashmir, Sikkim, Goa, Daman and Diu); 50% arable, 5% permanent meadows and pastures, 20% desert, waste, or urban, 22% forested, 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 7,880 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.; additional 100 mi. is fisheries conservation zone, December 1968; archipelago concept baselines)

Coastline: 4,378 mi. (includes offshore islands)

July 1975

INDIA/INDONESIA

ML), L. K. Advani, chairman; Bharatiya Jana Sangh, A. B. Vajpayee, president; The Socialist Party, George Fernandes, chairman; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), N. Karunanidhi, president; Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD), Charan Singh, chairman

Voting strength (1971 election): 43.7% Ruling Congress, 10.5% Organization Congress, 7.4% Bharatiya Jana Sangh, 3.1% Swatantra, 4.8% CPI, 5.2% CPI/M, 3.5% Socialist Parties, 3.7% DMK, 18.1% other

Communists: 90,000 members of CPI (est.), 85,000 members of CPI/M (est.); Communist sympathizers, 13 million

Other political or pressure groups: Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK), M. G. Ramachandran, president, opposing DMK in Tamil Nadu; splintered Akali Dal representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab; various separatist groups seeking reorganization of states; numerous "senas" or militantchauvinistic organizations, including Shiv Sena and Dalit Panthers in Bombay, the Anand Marg, and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$78 billion in current prices est. (year ending 31 March 1975), \$130 per capita; real growth (FY71), 1% est.

Agriculture: main crops — rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, and coffee; must import foodgrains; calorie intake is low and diet is deficient in protein

Fishing: catch 1.6 million metric tons (FY75); value of fish catch, \$357 million (FY73); exports \$118 million (FY73), imports \$2 million

Major industries: textiles, food processing

Crude steel: 7 million metric tons produced (FY74)

Electric power: 19,910,000 kw. capacity (1974); 72.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 122 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$3.8 billion (f.o.b., FY74); tea, jute manufactures, iron ore, cotton textiles, leather and leather products, sugar

Imports: \$5.4 billion (c.i.f., FY74); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, grains and flour, fertilizers

Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, Japan, Iran

Monetary conversion rate: 8.0 rupees = US\$1 (effective January 1975)

Fiscal year: 1 April, stated year -- 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 38,076 mi.; 16,259 mi. meter (3'3 3/4") gage, 18,892 mi. broad gage, 2,796 mi. (2'6" and 2'0") narrow gage government owned; 129 mi. 2'6" and 2'0" gage privately owned; 7,300 mi. double track; 2,485 mi. electrified

Highways: 795,607 mi.; 148,621 mi. paved, 111,876 gravel or crushed stone, 216,044 improved earth, 319,066 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,750 mi.; 1,600 mi. navigable by river steamers

Ports: 8 major, 80 minor

Civil air: 115 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 376 total, 180 usable; 177 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 52 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 118 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: fair domestic telephone service where available; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; TV limited to Bombay and New Delhi; international radio communications adequate; 1,590,000 telephones; 14,033,919 radio and 75,000 TV sets; about 124 AM stations at 80 locations, 6 TV stations, one earth satellite station; submarine cables extend to Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Aden

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 141,619,000; 73,295,000 fit for military service; about 6,400,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, \$2.9 billion; 21% of total budget

INDONESIA

LAND

736,000 sq. mi.; 12% small holdings and estates, 64% forests, 24% inland water, waste, urban, and other

Land boundaries: 1,700 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): under an archipelago theory, claim is 12 n. mi., measured seaward from straight baselines connecting the outermost islands

Coastline: 34,000 mi.

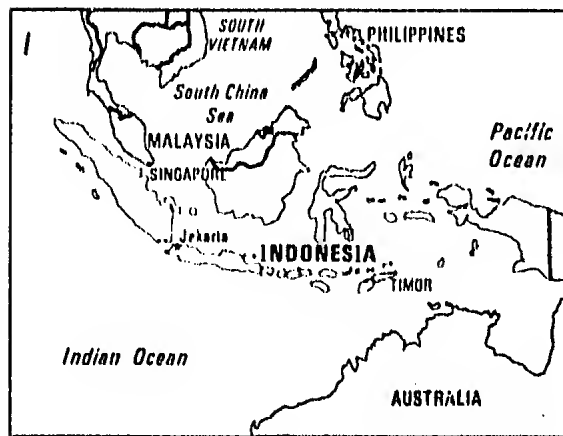
PEOPLE

Population: 131,166,000 (including West Irian), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Indonesian(s); adjective—Indonesian

July 1975

INDONESIA



Ethnic divisions: 45% Javanese, 14% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% Coastal Malays, 26% other

Religion: 90% Muslim, 4% Christian, 2% Buddhist, 2% Hindu, 2% other

Language: Indonesian (modified form of Malay) official; English, and Dutch leading foreign languages

Literacy: 60% (est.); 72% in 6-16 age group

Labor force: 44 million; 70% agriculture, 15% industry, 15% miscellaneous and unemployed

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Indonesia

Type: republic

Capital: Jakarta

Political subdivisions: 26 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces which are further subdivided into 281 second-level areas

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; legal education at University of Indonesia, Jakarta; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of cabinet; cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (Parliament), of 460 members (100 appointed, 360 elected); second and larger body (Congress) of 920 members and includes the legislature and 460 other members (chosen by several processes, but not directly elected) elects President and Vice President, and theoretically determines national policy

Government leader: President Suharto (elected by Congress March 1973)

Suffrage: universal over age 17 and married persons regardless of age

Political parties and leaders: Golkar (quasi-official "party" based on functional groups), Amir Moertono;

Indonesian Democratic Party (federation of former Nationalist and Christian parties), Mohammed Isaeni; Unity Development Party (federation of former Islamic parties), Idduau Chudid

Voting strength (1971 election): Golkar 236 seats, Indonesian Democratic 30, Unity Development 94

Communists: Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current strength est. at 1,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized activity; pre-October 1965 hard-core membership has been estimated at 1.5 million

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IIB, ILO, IMF, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$20 billion (1974), about \$150 per capita; real average annual growth (1970-74) 7.8%

Agriculture: subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; main crops—rice, rubber, copra, other tropical products; food shortage—rice

Fishing: catch 1.3 million tons (1972); exports \$20 million (1972), imports \$0.3 million (1970)

Major industries: processing agricultural products and petroleum, textiles, mining

Electric power: 1,630,000 kw. capacity (1974); 4.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 33 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$6,890 million (f.o.b., 1974); rubber, tin, copra, tea, coffee, tobacco, palm oil; petroleum, \$1,615 million (182 million bbls.) (1974)

Imports: \$3,800 million (f.o.b., 1974); rice, other foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment, consumer durables

Major trade partners: exports (1974)—20% U.S., 54% Japan, 8% Singapore, 2% Netherlands; imports—16% U.S., 30% Japan, 9% West Germany, 6% Singapore

Budget: (1975-76) expenditures \$6.5 billion; 58% current, 45% development expenditures; planned receipts \$6.5 billion, negligible deficit

Monetary conversion rate: 415 rupiah=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 4,361 mi.; 3,990 mi. 36 gage, 317 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage, 57 mi. 1'11 1/8" gage; 132 mi. double track; 74 mi. electrified; government owned

Highways: 57,460 mi.; 12,600 mi. paved, 25,200 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 19,660 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 13,410 mi.; Sumatra 3,400 mi., Java and Madura 510 mi., Borneo 6,500 mi., Celebes 150 mi., and Irian Barat 2,850 mi.

Ports: 10 major, 63 minor

July 1975

INDONESIA/IRAN

Civil air: 95 major transport aircraft (includes 2 leased)

Airfields: 325 total, 267 usable; 45 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 64 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: extensive police net for interisland service; international and domestic service fair but improving; radio/broadcast coverage adequate but TV limited to Java only; 268,963 telephones; 5 million radio and 293,000 TV sets; 137 AM, 1 FM, and 12 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station on Java; 2 submarine cables to Singapore no longer in service

IRAN



(See reference map VI)

LAND

636,000 sq. mi.; 14% agricultural, 11% forested, 16% cultivable with adequate irrigation, 51% desert, waste, or urban, 8% migratory grazing and other

Land boundaries: 3,305 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing, 50 n. mi.)

Coastline: 1,980 mi., including islands, 420 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 33,200,000, average annual growth rate 3% (1/71-1/72)

Nationality: noun—Iranian(s); adjective—Iranian

Ethnic divisions: 63% Ethnic Persians, 3% Kurds, 13% other Iranian, 18% Turkic, 3% Arab and other Semitic, 1% other

Religion: 93% Shia Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrians, Jews, Christians and Baha'is

Language: Farsi (Persian), Turki, Kurdish, Arabic

Literacy: about 37% of those 7 years of age and older (1972 est.)

Labor force: 9.2 million; 41% agriculture, 20% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor substantial

Organized labor: 3% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Empire of Iran

Type: constitutional monarchy, controlled by the Shah

Capital: Tehran

Political subdivisions: 20 provinces and 4 chief-governorates, subdivided into districts, sub-districts, counties, and villages

Legal system: based largely on French law, with elements drawn from other continental systems; personal law based on Islamic practice generally with residual traces of Roman law; constitution adopted 1906 and constitutional law of 1907; High Court of Appeal may judge disputes relating to government departments acting according to law; legal education at University of Tehran; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive power rests in Shah who appoints a Prime Minister; Prime Minister must be approved by lower house (Majlis); while Cabinet theoretically responsible to Prime Minister, Shah usually exerts strong influence over its selection; bicameral legislature; Majlis has 268 members elected to 4-year terms, and Senate 60 members serving 4-year terms; half of Senate members appointed by Shah, other half elected; no provision for judicial review of constitutionality of legislative acts

Government leaders: Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: Majlis every 4 years; Senate every 4 years; latest national elections July 1971, district and municipal elections in October 1972

Political parties and leaders: a single party political system, designated National Resurgence Party, Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Secretary-General, was formed by Shah in January 1975; all other political parties disbanded

Voting strength (1971 election): Majlis—New Iran Party, 230 seats; Mardom Party, 37 seats; Iranian's Party, 1 seat; Senate — New Iran Party, 28 seats; Mardom Party, 2 seats; plus 30 seats appointed by the Shah; all candidates government approved

Communists: 1,000-2,000 (hard-core, est.); sympathizers (15,000-20,000 est.); mostly pro-U.S.S.R. but pro-Chinese faction developing

Other political or pressure groups: Tudeh Party (Communist, illegal); National Front (coalition of neutralist urban elements virtually discredited because of opposition to Shah's reform program); Confederation of Iranian Students (illegal)

July 1975

IRAN/IRAQ

Member of: CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IIB, ILU, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OPEC, RCD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$11 billion (1974), \$1,270 per capita; real GNP growth, 16%

Agriculture: wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, and goats

Electric power: 3,172,000 kw. capacity (1974); 12.0 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 395 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$7.043 billion (f.o.b., Iranian FY73/74); 91% petroleum; also carpets, raw cotton, fruits, and nuts, hide and leather items, ores

Imports: \$3,491 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery, iron and steel products, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment

Major trade partners: exports — U.S., Japan, West Germany, U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries; imports — U.S., West Germany, U.K., Japan, U.S.S.R.

Budget: (FY74-75) \$18.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 68.17 rials = US\$1

Fiscal year: 21 March -20 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,373 mi. 4'8½" gage, 57 mi. 5'6" gage

Highways: 27,000 mi.; 7,500 mi. bituminous and bituminous treatment, 14,250 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 5,250 mi. improved earth

Inland waterways: 565 mi., excluding the Caspian Sea, 64.6 mi. on the Shatt al Arab

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,640 mi.; refined products, 2,235 mi.; natural gas, 1,440 mi.

Ports: 7 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 32 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 160 total, 149 usable; 52 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways over 12,000 ft., 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 58 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

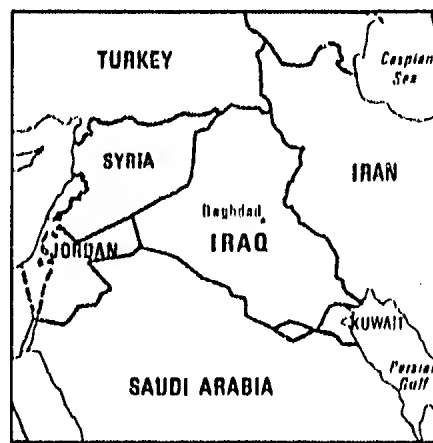
Telecommunications: advanced system of high capacity radio-relay links, open-wire lines, cables, and tropospheric links; principal center Teheran, secondary centers Isfahan, Meshed, and Tabriz; 552,500 telephones; 1.9 million radio and 100,000 TV receivers; 20 AM, 1 FM, and 9 TV stations; satellite earth station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,687,000; 4,553,000 fit for military service; about 340,000 reach military age (21) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 20 March 1976, \$7,763,975,000; 29.3% of total budget

IRAQ



LAND

172,000 sq. mi.; 18% cultivated, 68% desert, waste, or urban, 10% seasonal and other grazing land, 4% forest and woodland

Land boundaries: 2,280 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. Coastline: 36 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 11,024,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (10/73-10/74)

Nationality: noun—Iraqi(s); adjective—Iraqi

Ethnic divisions: 70.9% Arabs, 18.3% Kurds, 0.7% Assyrians, 2.4% Turkomans, 7.7% other

Religion: 90% Muslim, 8% Christian, 2% other

Language: Arabic, Kurdish minority speaks Kurdish

Literacy: 20% to 40%

Labor force: 2.4 million; 70% agriculture, 6.5% industry, 6.7% government, 16.8% other; rural underemployment high, but not serious because low subsistence levels make it easy to care for unemployed; severe shortage of technically trained personnel

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Iraq

Type: republic; National Front Government consisting of Bath Party (BPI), and Iraq Communist Party (CPI) formed in July 1973 (Kurds invited to join National Front government but have refused pending solution of Kurdish autonomy issue; Communists play nominal role in government)

Capital: Baghdad

Political subdivisions: 16 provinces under centrally appointed officials

July 1975

IRAQ/IRELAND

Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; legal education at University of Baghdad; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Bath Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup

Government leaders: President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr; Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Husayn 'Abd-al-Mujid al-Tikriti

Suffrage: no elective bodies exist

Elections: no national elections since overthrow of monarchy in 1958

Communists: Communist Party allowed token representation in cabinet; est. 2,000 hard-core

Political or pressure groups: political parties banned; major opposition to regime is from disaffected members of the regime and army officers

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OPEC, Sebels Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$10.7 billion (1974); \$1,000 per capita

Agriculture: dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock; largely self-sufficient in food

Major industry: crude petroleum (fourth largest producer in Middle East); 1.8 million b/d (1974); petroleum revenues estimated for 1974, \$6.4 billion

Electric power: 958,000 kw. capacity (1974); 4.2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974); 393 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$6.5 billion (1974); net receipts from oil, \$6.4 billion; non-oil, \$100 million est.

Imports: \$2.7 billion (1974); 26% from Communist countries (1973)

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 2%, Italy 22%, France 19%, Netherlands 6%, U.K. 4%; imports — U.S. 5.6%, U.K. 8.5%, U.S.S.R. 8.8%, France 8.4%, Japan 6.7%, Brazil 5.9%, Czechoslovakia 5.5% (1973)

Budget (FY1974/75 est.): ordinary—revenue \$3.0 billion (oil rev. \$2.6 billion), expenditures \$3.1 billion (military \$1.0); development — revenue \$3.9 billion (oil rev. \$3.5 billion), expenditures \$4.0 billion (industry \$761 billion, agriculture \$642 billion)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Iraqi dinar = US\$3.38 (end of July 1973)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March, FY75 1 April - 31 December 1975

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,408 mi.; 698 mi. 4'8½" gage, 710 mi. meter (3'3¾") gage; 10 mi. meter gage double track

Highways: 12,900 mi.; 4,000 mi. paved; 2,900 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; 6,000 mi. earth and sand tracks

Inland waterways: 635 mi.; Shatt al Arab navigable by maritime traffic for about 65 mi.; Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers

Ports: 3 major (Basra, Umm Qasr, Al Faw)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,660 mi.; 25 mi. refined products; 430 mi. natural gas

Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 89 total, 74 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 43 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 16 with runway 1,000-7,999 ft.

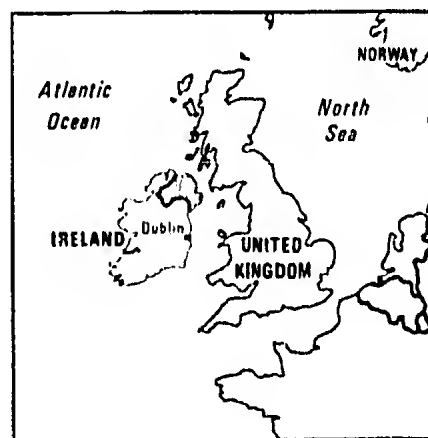
Telecommunications: fair international radiocommunication service; poor domestic telephone and telegraph service; 129,400 telephones; 1.25 million radio receivers; 251,000 TV receivers; 4 TV and 4 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,491,000; 1,392,000 fit for military service; about 120,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1975, \$797,228,700; 12.9% of total budget

IRELAND



(See reference map IV)

LAND

26,600 sq. mi.; 17% arable, 51% meadows and pastures, 3% forested, 2% inland water, 27% waste and urban

Land boundaries: 224 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 900 mi.

July 1975

IRELAND

PEOPLE

Population: 3,066,000 average annual growth rate 0.6% (7/63-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Irishman(men), Irish (collective pl.); adjective—Irish

Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous Celts

Religion: 91% Roman Catholic, 4% Anglican, 2% other

Language: English and Gaelic official; English is generally spoken

Literacy: 98%-99%

Labor force: about 1,134,000 (1971); 26% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 19% manufacturing; 15% commerce; 7% construction; 5% transportation; 4% government; 21% other

Organized labor: 36% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Ireland, Eire (Gaelic)

Type: republic

Capital: Dublin

Political subdivisions: 26 counties

Legal system: based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: elected President; bicameral parliament reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government

Government leaders: President Cearbhall O'Daighly, Taoiseach; Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave; Tanaiste Deputy Prime Minister Brendan Corish

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Dail (lower house) elected every 5 years — last election February 1973; President elected for 7-year term — last election December 1974

Political parties and leaders: Fianna Fail, John (Jack) Lynch; Labor Party, Brendan Corish; Fine Gael, Liam Cosgrave; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan

Voting strength: (1973 election) Fianna Fail 46% (69 seats), Fine Gael 35% (51 seats), Labor Party 14% (19 seats), other 5%; Independents hold 2 seats

Communists: approximately 600

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IEA, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$5.5 billion (1972), \$1,810 per capita; 64.8% consumption, 23.9% investment, 15.0% government; -3.7% net export of goods and services; 1972 real growth rate 3%

Agriculture: about 2/3 of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products — livestock and dairy products, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages — grains, fruits, vegetables; calorie intake 3,510 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 92,000 metric tons (1972); exports of fish and fish products \$11.3 million (1971), imports of fish and fish products \$1.4 million (1971)

Major industries: food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, machinery and transportation equipment

Shortages: coal, petroleum, timber and woodpulp, steel and nonferrous metals, fertilizers, cereals and animal feeds, textile fibers and textiles

Crude steel: 77,000 metric tons produced in 1972, 30 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 1,913,000 kw. capacity (1974); 7.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,200 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2,134 million (f.o.b., 1973); live animals, meat, textile products, clothing, machinery, dairy products, chemicals

Imports: \$2,736 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery, chemicals, textiles, transportation equipment, petroleum, metal manufactures, cereals

Major trade partners: 72.5% EC-nine (U.K. 55.4%, West Germany 6.3%); 8.4% U.S.; 1.3% Communist countries (1972)

Aid: economic — U.S., \$187.8 million authorized (FY49-73), no activity (FY55-66), \$12.6 million authorized in FY69, none authorized in FY70-73; IBRD \$72.5 million authorized (FY61-72) \$28 million authorized (FY72)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Irish pound = US\$2.453 (1973 average)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,361 mi., 5'3" gage; government owned

Highways: 53,700 mi.; 46,950 mi. surfaced, 6,750 mi. earth

Inland waterways: approx. 650 mi.

Ports: 6 major, 38 minor

Civil air: 21 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 39 total, 38 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: small, modern system; all cities interconnected for telephone and telegraph service; 370,000 telephones; 890,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 570,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 6 FM, and 20 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables

July 1975

IRELAND/ISRAEL

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 703,000; 551,000 fit for military service; about 28,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1974, \$84.9 million; about 4.2% of the central government budget

Labor force: 1,417,900; 7.4% agriculture, forestry and fishing; 24.9% manufacturing (mining, industry), 1.0% electricity and water; 9.0% construction and public works; 12.9% commerce; 7.1% transport, storage, and communications; 6.2% finance and business; 24.6% public services; 6.9% personal and other services (1973)

Organized labor: 90% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Israel

Type: republic

Capital: Jerusalem; not recognized by U.S. which maintains Embassy in Tel Aviv

Political subdivisions: 6 administrative districts

Legal system: mixture of English common law and, in personal area, Jewish, Christian and Muslim legal systems; commercial matters regulated substantially by codes adopted since 1948; no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the Knesset (legislature) relating to the Knesset, Israeli lands, the president, the government and the Israel citizenship law; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Hebrew University in Jerusalem; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

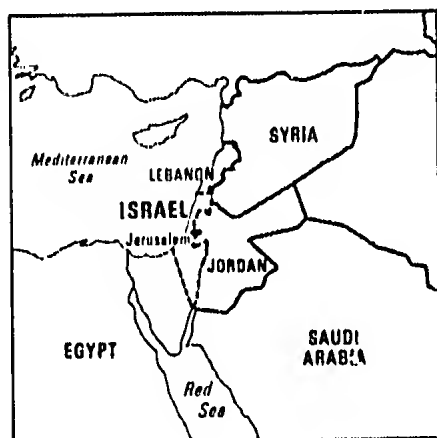
Branches: President Ephraim Katzir has largely ceremonial functions; executive power vested in cabinet; unicameral parliament (Knesset) of 120 members elected under a system of proportional representation; legislation provides fundamental laws in absence of a written constitution; 2 distinct court systems (secular and religious)

Government leader: Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin
Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: held every 4 years unless required by dissolution of Knesset; last election held in December 1973

Principal political parties and leaders: Israel Labor Party, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Golda Meir, Pinhas Sapir, Moshe Dayan, Yigal Allon, Shimon Peres; United Workers Party (MAPAM) in alignment with Israel Labor Party, Meir Talmi; National Religious Party, Minister of Interior Dr. Joseph Burg; Independent Liberal Party, Minister of Tourism Moshe Kol; Herut (Freedom) Party, Menahem Begin; Liberal Party, Dr. Elimelech Rimalt; State List, Yigal Hurwitz; Herut and the Liberal Party are called the GALLAL bloc and, together with the State List and Free Center, they form the Likud bloc led by Menahem Begin; Citizens Rights Movement (new liberal party), Shulamit Aloni; MAKI (Communist Party — predominantly Jewish), Secretary General Shmuel Mikunis; RAKAI

ISRAEL



(See reference map VI)

NOTE: The Arab territories occupied since the 1967 war are not included in the data below.

LAND

8,000 sq. mi. (excluding about 25,000 sq. mi. of occupied territory in Jordan, Egypt, and Syria); 20% cultivated, 40% pastureland and meadows, 4% forested, 4% desert, waste, or urban, 3% inland water, 29% unsurveyed

Land boundaries: 644 mi. (1967); including occupied areas, 490 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.

Coastline: 125 mi. (1967); including occupied areas, 925 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 3,372,000 (excluding East Jerusalem), average annual growth rate 2.7% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Israeli(s); adjective—Israel

Ethnic divisions: 85% Jews, 15% non-Jews (mostly Arabs)

Religion: 89% Judaism, 8% Islam, 3% other

Language: Hebrew official; Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

Literacy: 88% Jews, 48% Arabs

July 1975

ISRAEL/ITALY

(Communist Party — predominantly Arab), Secretary General Meir Wilner

Voting strength out of 120 seats, Israel Labor Party-MAPAM-Arab List Alignment 53 seats; Likud bloc 38 seats; National Religious Party 10 seats; Independent Liberal Party 4 seats; Agudat Religious Front 5 seats; RAKAH 4 seats; Citizens Rights Movement 3 seats; Moked (Maki/ultra leftists) 1 seat; independents 2 seats

Communists divided between MAKI (Jewish party) with some 1,000 members, and RAKAH (Arab party) with some 1,500 members; neither constitutes a subversive threat

Other political or pressure groups: right-wing Jewish Defense League led by Rabbi Meir Kahane; Black Panthers, a loosely organized youth group seeking more benefits for oriental Jews

Member of: FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Seabed Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$9.0 billion (1974), \$2,690 per capita (converted to dollars at 6.0 Israeli pounds=US\$1); 1974 growth of real GNP 7% in constant 1973 dollars

Agriculture: main products — citrus and other fruits, vegetables, beef and dairy products, poultry products

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, diamond cutting and polishing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, rubber and plastic products, potash mining

Electric power: 1,745,000 kw. capacity (1974); 9.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,780 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1,825 million (f.o.b., 1974); major items — polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products; tourism is leading foreign exchange earner

Imports: \$4,205 million (c.i.f., 1974); major items — rough diamonds, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, and aircraft

Major trade partners: exports — EC, U.S., U.K., Japan, Hong Kong, Switzerland; imports — EC, U.S., U.K., Switzerland, Japan

Budget: FY ending 31 March 76—\$9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: \$6.0 Israeli pounds=US\$1; par value protected by a system of export subsidies and import duties and by legal restrictions on conversion

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 477 mi., 4'8 1/2" gage (not including Sinai)

Highways: 2,500 mi.; 2,300 mi. paved, 200 mi. otherwise improved; additional mileage (mostly paved) in occupied territories (670 mi. in Jordan, 1,350 mi. in Egypt (Sinai), 75 mi. in Syria)

Pipeline: crude oil, 440 mi.; refined products, 180 mi.; natural gas, 55 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Haifa, Ashdod, Eilat), 5 minor

Airfields: 54 total, 41 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: most modern and highly developed in the Middle East; 685,400 telephones; 441,000 radio and 440,000 TV receivers; 3 TV stations and 27 retransmission transmitters; 20 AM, and 10 FM stations; 2 submarine cables, 1 no longer used; earth satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: Jewish males 15-49, 712,000; 613,000 fit for military service; average number of Jews reaching military age (18) annually — 28,000 males, 27,000 females; both sexes liable for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1975, \$3,452,380,000 about 41% of total budget

ITALY



(See reference map IV)

LAND

416,300 sq. mi.; 50% cultivated, 17% meadow and pasture, 21% forest, 3% unused but potentially productive, 9% waste or urban

Land boundaries: 1,058 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 3,105 mi.

July 1975

ITALY

PEOPLE

Population: 55,758,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (1/66-1/74)

Nationality: noun -- Italian(s); adjective -- Italian

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italian but population includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and of Albanian-Italians in the south

Religion: almost 100% nominally Roman Catholic (de facto state religion)

Language: Italian; parts of Trentino-Alto Adige Region (e.g., Bolzano) are predominantly German speaking; significant French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta Region; Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area

Literacy: 5%-7% of population illiterate (1972); illiteracy varies widely by region

Labor force: 19,246,000 (April 1974); 16.6% agriculture, 43.7% industry, 39.7% other, 2.5% unemployed; underemployment, particularly in southern Italy, remains widespread; 1.5 million Italians employed in other Western European countries

Organized labor: 20% (est.) of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Italian Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Rome

Political subdivisions: constitution provides for establishment of 20 regions; 5 (Sicilia, Sardegna, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Valle d'Aosta) have been functioning for some time and the remaining 15 regions were instituted on 1 April 1972; 11 provinces

Legal system: based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; constitution came into effect 1 January 1948; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive -- President empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; he is also Commander of the Armed Forces and presides over the Supreme Defense Council; otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; legislative power invested in bicameral, popularly elected Parliament; Italy has an independent judicial establishment

Government leaders: President Giovanni Leone; Premier Aldo Moro (caretaker status)

Suffrage: universal over age 21 (except in Senatorial elections where minimum age of voter is 25)

Elections: national elections for Parliament held every 5 years (most recent, May 1972); provincial and

municipal elections held every 5 years with some out of phase; regional elections every 5 years (held June 1975)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DC), Amintore Fanfani (party secretary), Mariano Rumor, Aldo Moro, Ennio Colombo; Communist Party (PCI), Luigi Longo, Enrico Berlinguer (secretary general); Italian Socialist Party (PSI), Francesco De Martino, party secretary, Pietro Nenni, Giacomo Mancini; Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Flavio Carboni (party secretary); Mario Tanassi, Giuseppe Saragat; Liberal Party (PLI), Agostino Ilgundi (party secretary); Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante; Republican Party (PRI), Oddo Brasini (party secretary); Ugo La Malfa (party president)

Voting strength (1972 election): 38.8% DC, 27.2% PCI, 9.6% PSI, 3.8% PLI, 8.7% MSI, 2.9% PRI, 5.1% PSDI, 3.8% other

Communists: 1,650,342 members (as of September 1974); number of sympathizers cannot be determined

Other political or pressure groups: the Vatican; three major trade union confederations (CGIL -- Communist dominated, CISL -- Christian Democratic, and UIL -- Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups

Member of: ECSC, EC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IEA, IIR, H.O., IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OECD, Seabed Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$138 billion (1973), \$2,530 per capita; 65.6% private consumption, 21.8% gross investment, 11.3% government, net foreign balance -1.7% (1973 provisional); 1972 growth rate 3.2%, 1973 growth rate 5.1%, 1963 constant prices

Agriculture: important producer of fruits and vegetables; main crops -- cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages -- fats, meat, fish, and eggs; caloric intake, 3,100 calories per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 462,000 metric tons (1973), \$336 million (1973); exports \$29 million (1973), imports \$252 million (1973)

Major industries: machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles

Shortages: coal, fuels, minerals

Crude steel: 21 million metric tons produced (1973), 380 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 39,768,000 kw. capacity (1973); 145.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 2,350 kw.-hr. per capita

July 1975

ITALY/IVORY COAST

Exports: \$10.1 billion (L.O.B., 1974); principal items — machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear

Imports: \$10.9 billion (C.I.L., 1974); principal items — machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum

Major trade partners: (1974) 49.5% EC-nine (21% West Germany, 15% France, 5% Netherlands, 4% Belgium-Luxembourg); 4% Switzerland; 8% U.S.; 5% U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries of Eastern Europe

Aid: economic — U.S., \$1,151 million (FY46-74), \$78.2 million authorized FY73; IHRD, \$198 million authorized through FY73, none since FY65; International Finance Corporation, \$1 million authorized through FY72, none since FY60; **military** — U.S., \$2,402 million (FY46-73), \$11.6 million authorized in FY73

Monetary conversion rate: Smithsonian rate as of December 1973, 650.4 lra = US\$1; average of Friday closing rates in 1974 to April — 647 lra = US\$2

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 12,857 mi.; 9,907 mi. government owned; 9,805 mi. standard gage; 1,906 mi. electrified; 102 mi. narrow gage (3'1 1/4"); 2,950 mi. non-government owned; 1,567 mi. standard gage; 794 mi. electrified; 1,383 mi. narrow gage; 323 mi. electrified

Highways: 179,000 mi.; autostrade 3,000 mi.; state highways 25,750 mi.; provincial highways 57,000 mi.; communal highways 93,250 mi.; 159,000 mi. concrete, bituminous, or stone block, 15,500 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 4,500 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 1,538 mi. navigable routes; 708 mi. rivers, 529 mi. canals, 307 mi. are like routes

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,100 mi.; refined products, 900 mi.; natural gas, 6,869 mi.

Ports: 16 major, 22 significant minor

Civil air: 143 major transport aircraft

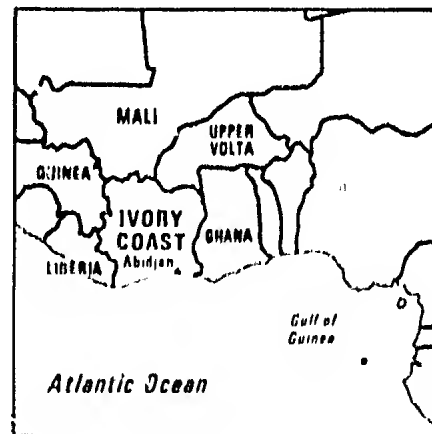
Airfields: 149 total, 149 usable; 78 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 29 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 42 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 11 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; 13.4 million telephones; 13 million radio and 12 million TV receivers; 82 AM, 605 FM, and 872 TV stations; 11 coaxial submarine cables; 3 communication satellite ground stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,811,000; 11,586,000 fit for military service; 423,000 reach military age (18) annually

IVORY COAST



(See reference map VII)

LAND

125,000 sq. mi.; 40% forest and woodland, 8% cultivated, 52% grazing, fallow, and waste, 200 mi. of lagoons and connecting canals along eastern coast

Land boundaries: 2,005 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 320 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 4,885,000 (resident African population only), average annual growth rate 2.6% (current)

Nationality: noun—Ivorian(s); adjective—Ivorian

Ethnic divisions: 7 major indigenous ethnic groups; no single tribe more than 20% of population; most important are Agni, Baoulé, Krom, Senoufon, Mandingo; approx. 1 million foreign Africans, mostly Voltaiques; about 33,000 non-Africans (25,000 French)

Religion: 66% animist, 22% Muslim, 12% Christian

Language: French official, over 60 native dialects, Dioula most widely spoken

Literacy: about 20%

Labor force: over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture, remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions

Organized labor: 20% of wage labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Ivory Coast

Type: republic, one-party presidential regime established 1960

Capital: Abidjan

July 1975

IVORY COAST/JAMAICA

Political subdivisions: 24 departments subdivided into 127 subprefectures.

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, amended 1963; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.

Branches: President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature, separate judiciary.

Government leaders: President Felix Houphouët-Boigny.

Suffrage: universal over age 21.

Elections: uncontested Presidential and legislative elections held in November 1970 for 5-year term.

Political parties and leaders: Parti Democratique de la Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI) (only party); official party leader is Secretary General Philippe Yano, but Houphouët-Boigny is in control.

Communists: no Communist party; possibly some sympathizers.

Member of: ACCT, AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, Entente, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$2.1 billion (1973), \$410 per capita; average annual growth rate in current prices, 8.8%.

Agriculture: commercial — coffee, wood, cocoa, bananas, pineapples, palm oil; food crops — corn, millet, yams, rice; other commodities — cotton, rubber, tobacco, fish; self-sufficient in most foodstuffs, but rice, sugar, and meat imported.

Fishing: catch 72,400 metric tons (1972); \$15.6 million, exports \$2.6 million (1970), imports \$5.2 million (1971).

Major industries: food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, textiles, soap, flour mill, matches, three small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory.

Electric power: 371,000 kw. capacity (1974); 788 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 163 kw.-hr. per capita.

Exports: \$857 million (f.o.b., 1973); coffee, tropical woods, cocoa, 70% of total; bananas, pineapples, palm oil.

Imports: \$707 million (c.i.f., 1973); consumer goods about 40%, raw materials and fuels 10%, manufactured goods and semi-finished products, about 50%.

Major trade partners: France and other EC countries about 65%, U.S. 13%, Communist countries about 1%.

Aid economic — France (1960-69): \$312 million; EC \$149 million, through FY1974; U.S. (FY61-74), \$114 million; others (1960-71), \$76 million, including \$18.5 million committed; no Communist aid programs; military—non-Communist countries, \$7.3 million (1951-67).

Budget: 1977 est.—revenues \$925 million, current expenditures \$587 million, investment expenditures \$339 million.

Monetary conversion rates: about 210 Cote-d'Ivoire Francs = US\$1, January 1975; floating since February 1973.

Fiscal year: calendar year.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 408 mi. of the 728 mi. Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Upper Volta line, all single track meter gauge; only diesel locomotives in use.

Highways: 24,600 mi.; 1,045 mi. bituminous and bituminous-surface treatment; 21,385 mi. gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 12,600 mi. unimproved earth roads.

Inland waterways: 460 mi. navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons.

Ports: 2 major (Abidjan, San Pedro), 3 minor.

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft.

Airfields: 43 total, 43 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 feet; 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 feet; 1 seaplane station.

Telecommunications: system only slightly above African average; consists of open-wire lines and radio relay links, which provide incomplete coverage of country; Abidjan is only center; 25,200 telephones; 202,000 radio and 100,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 2 FM, and 4 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; satellite earth station.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,060,000; 553,000 fit for military service; 57,000 males reach military age (18) annually.

JAMAICA

LAND

4,410 sq. mi.; 21% arable, 23% meadows and pastures, 19% forested, 37% waste, urban, or other.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

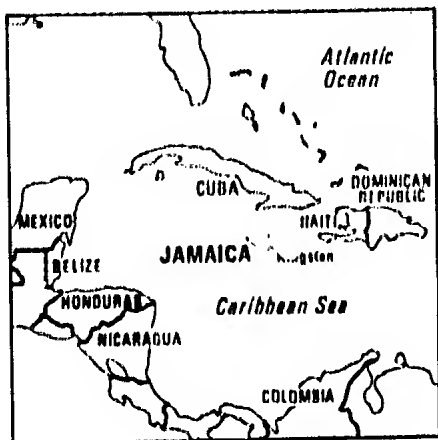
Coastline: 635 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 2,053,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (7/71-7/73).

July 1975

JAMAICA



(See reference map III)

Nationality: noun—Jamaican(s); adjective—Jamaican

Ethnic divisions: African 76.3%, Afro-European 15.1%, Chinese and Afro-Chinese 1.2%, East Indian and Afro-East Indian 3.4%, white 3.2%, other 0.9%

Religion: predominantly Protestant, some Roman Catholic, some spiritulist cults

Language: English

Literacy: government claims 82%, but probably only about one-half of that number are functionally literate

Labor force: 808,300; 26% in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, 10% manufacturing, 8% public administration, 5% construction, 10% commerce, 3% transportation and utilities, 15% services, 23% unemployed (seasonal unemployment in agriculture can push the unemployment figure to 25%); shortage of technical and managerial personnel

Organized labor: about 25% of labor force (1960)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Jamaica

Type: independent state within Commonwealth since August 1962, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Kingston

Political subdivisions: 12 parishes and the Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area

Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: cabinet headed by Prime Minister; 53-member elected House of Representatives; 21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by opposition leader); judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice

Government leader: Prime Minister Michael Manley

Suffrage: universal, age 18 and over

Elections: at discretion of Governor-General upon advice of Prime Minister but within 5 years; latest held 29 February 1972

Political parties and leaders: People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley; Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward Seaga

Voting strength (1972 general elections): 56.55% PNP, 43.21% JLP, 0.24% other

Communists: a few hundred Marxist and Communist sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: New World Group (Caribbean regionalists, nationalists, and leftist Intellectual Fraternity); Rastafarians (Negro religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists); New Creation International Peacemakers Tabernacle (leftist group)

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, OAS, Pan American Health Organization, Seafarers Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1,406 million (1973), \$720 per capita; real growth rate 1973, 5% est.

Agriculture: main crops — sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa

Major industries: bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures, tourism

Electric power: 560,000 kw, capacity (1972); 2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 910 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$873 million (f.o.b., 1974); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

Imports: \$932 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fuels, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 41%, U.K. 23%, Canada 5.5%, Norway 10%; imports — U.S. 39%, U.K. 11%, Canada 7% (1973)

Aid: economic — from U.S. (FY56-73), \$90 million in loans, \$51 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$113 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), \$90.2 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY63-73) \$1.1 million

Budget: FY73-74, prelim. — revenues \$387.3 million, expenditures \$485.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jamaican dollar = US\$1.10

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 201 mi. government-owned, 43 mi. privately owned, all standard gage, single track

Highways: 7,100 mi.; 1,500 mi. paved, 4,100 mi. gravel, 1,500 mi. unimproved earth surfaces

Pipelines: refined products, 6 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Kingston, Montego Bay, Montego Freeport), 10 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 43 total, 39 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fully automatic domestic telephone network with 89,200 telephones; satellite ground station; 600,000 radio and 97,000 TV receivers; 8 AM, 8 FM, and 9 TV stations; 5 submarine cables, including 2 coaxial

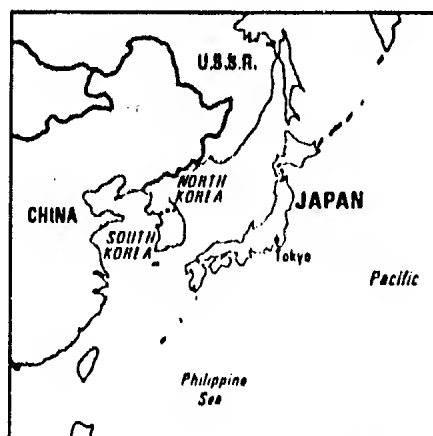
July 1975

JAMAICA/JAPAN

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 432,000; 307,000 fit for military service; no conscription; average number currently reaching minimum volunteer age (18) 22,000

JAPAN



LAND

143,000 sq. mi.; 16% arable and cultivated, 3% grassland, 12% urban and waste, 69% forested

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 7,500 mi. Japan; 1,000 mi. Ryukyu

PEOPLE

Population: 110,932,000 (including Ryukyu), average annual growth rate 1.1% (7/64-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Japanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Japanese

Ethnic divisions: 99.2% Japanese, .8% other (mostly Korean)

Religion: most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites; about 16% belong to other faiths, including 0.8% Christian

Language: Japanese

Literacy: 97.8% of those 15 years old and above (1960 data)

Labor force (1969 figures): 51 million; 18.6% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 34.2% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 36.4% trade and services; 6.6% transportation; 3.1% government; 1.1% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor 1.5 million; unskilled .5 million (est.)

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Japan

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Tokyo

Political subdivisions: 47 prefectures (Ryukyu became 47th prefecture on 15 May 1972)

Legal system: civil law system with English-American influence; constitution promulgated in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Emperor is merely symbol of state; executive power is vested in cabinet dominated by the Prime Minister, chosen by the Lower House of the bicameral, elective legislature (Diet); judiciary is independent

Government leaders: Prime Minister Takeo Miki

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: general elections held every 4 years or upon dissolution of Lower House, triennially for one-half of Upper House

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), T. Miki, President; Japan Socialist Party (JSP), T. Narita, Chairman; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), I. Kasuga, Chairman; Japan Communist Party, K. Miyamoto, Presidium Chairman; Komeito (CGP), Y. Takeiri, Chairman

Voting strength (1972 election): 46.8% LDP, 21.9% JSP, 10.5% JCP, 8.5% CGP, 7.0% DSP, 5.3% others

Communists: 350,000, 3,000,000 sympathizers

Member of: ADB, ASPAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, IRC, ITU, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$150 billion (1974 at 292 yen=US\$1; \$374 billion in 1973 prices); \$1,100 per capita (1974); 52% personal consumption, 38% investment, 9% government current expenditure; real growth rate -2% (1974); average annual growth rate 1969-73, 9.6%

Agriculture: land intensively cultivated — rice, wheat, barley, sugar, potatoes, fruits; 71% self sufficient; food shortages — meat, wheat, feed grains, edible oil and fats; calorie intake, 2,526 calories per day per capita (1973 est.)

Fishing: catch 10.7 million metric tons (1973)

Major industries: metallurgical and engineering industries, electrical and electronic industries, textiles, chemicals

Shortages: fossil fuels, most industrial raw materials

Crude steel: 117 million metric tons produced (1974)

Electric power: 107,950,000 kw. capacity (1974); 470 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974); 4,288 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$54.5 billion (f.o.b., 1974); machinery and equipment 47%, metals and metal products 25%, textiles 7% (79%)

Imports: \$52.9 billion (f.o.b., 1974); fossil fuels 47%, metals and metal products 15%, foodstuffs 15%, machinery and equipment 8%

July 1975

JAPAN/JORDAN

Major trade partners: exports—23% U.S., 11% EC, 8% Communist countries, 10% OPEC, 13% Far East; imports—24% U.S., 7% EC, 6% Far East, 7% Communist countries, 38% OPEC, 6% Australia

Aid: Japanese official foreign economic aid disbursements 1974: \$1,011 million

Monetary conversion rate: 291.5 yen=US\$1 (1974 average rate), floating since February 1973

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 17,020 mi.; 320 mi. standard gage, 17,300 mi. predominantly narrow gage (3'6"), 4,297 mi. double track, 7,485 mi. electrified; 73% government owned

Highways: 630,720 mi.; 94,498 mi. paved, most of remainder gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: approx. 1,100 mi.; seagoing craft ply all coastal "inland seas"

Pipelines: crude oil, 41 mi.; natural gas, 580 mi.

Ports: 53 major, over 2,000 minor

Civil air: 188 major transport aircraft (includes 2 leased)

Airfields: 189 total, 186 usable; 116 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft.; 21 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 44 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 6 seaplane stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 31,187,000; 26,341,000 fit for military service; about 805,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, \$4.4 billion; about 6.2% of total proposed budget and 0.8% of GNP

Although approx. 930,000 persons resided in this area prior to the start of the war, fewer than 750,000 of them remain there under the Israeli occupation, the remainder having fled to East Jordan. Over 14,000 of those who fled were repatriated in August 1967, but their return has been more than offset by other Arabs who have crossed and are continuing to cross from West to East Jordan. These and certain other effects of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war are not included in the data below.

LAND

37,100 sq. mi. (including about 2,100 sq. mi. occupied by Israel); 11% agricultural, 88% desert, waste, or urban, 1% forested

Land boundaries: 1,100 mi. (1967, 1,037 mi. excluding occupied areas)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 16 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 2,708,000 (including West Bank and East Jerusalem), average annual growth rate 3.3% (7/70-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Jordanian(s); adjective—Jordanian

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% Circassian, 1% Armenian

Religion: 95% Sunni Muslim, 5% Christian

Language: Arabic official, English widely understood among upper and middle classes

Literacy: about 50% in East Jordan; somewhat less than 60% in West Jordan

Labor force: 564,000; 33% unemployed

Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

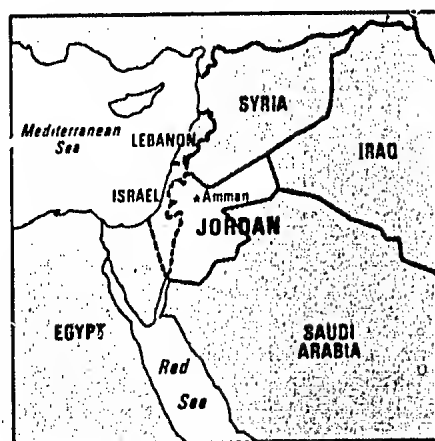
Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Amman

Political subdivisions: 8 districts (3 are under Israeli occupation) under centrally appointed officials

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: King holds balance of power; Prime Minister exercises executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with Chamber of Deputies last chosen by national elections in April 1967, and dissolved by King in November 1974; Senate last appointed by King in November 1974; present parliament subservient to executive; secular

JORDAN

(See reference map VI)

NOTE: The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of West Jordan.

July 1975

JORDAN/KENYA

court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine law; Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas

Government leader: King Husayn ibn Talal al-Hashimi

Suffrage: all citizens over age 20

Political parties and leaders: political party activity illegal since 1957; Palestine Liberation Organization and various smaller fedayeen groups clandestinely active on West Bank; Ba'th Party of Jordan, Dr. Munif Razza; Muslim Brotherhood

Communists: party actively repressed, membership estimated at less than 500

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IATA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$875 million (1974 est.), \$340 per capita

Agriculture: main crops — wheat, fruits, vegetables, olive oil; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs

Major industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, and cement production

Electric power: 110,000 kw. capacity (1974); 180 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 68 kw.-hr. per capita, East Bank only

Exports: \$110 million (f.a.b., 1974); fruits and vegetables, phosphate rock; Communist share 2% of total (1973)

Imports: \$520 million (c.i.f., 1974); petroleum products, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 7% of total (1973)

Aid: economic — U.S., \$813 million economic assistance (FY49-74), of which \$57 million loans, \$756 million grants; military — \$277 million total from U.S. (FY49-74) including \$195 million in MAP grants

Budget: 1974 est.—expenditures \$537 million (non-military \$224 million, military \$153 million, development \$160 million); deficit \$44 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Jordanian dinar = US\$3.20, freely convertible; 0.3125 Jordanian dinar = US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 227 mi. 3'5 3/4" gage, single track

Highways: 4,400 mi., 6 mi. bituminous, 249 mi. improved, 665 mi. unimproved earth (these mileages include approximately 670 mi.—mostly bituminous—territory held by Israel)

Pipelines: crude oil, 130 mi.

Ports: 1 major (Aqaba)

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 73 total, 15 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 12,000 ft., 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

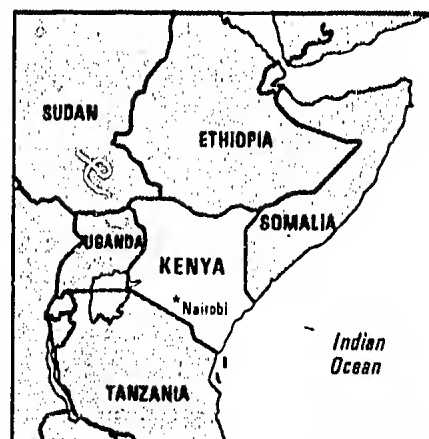
Telecommunications: adequate telecommunication system for the needs of the country; 40,500 telephones; 300,000 radio and 132,000 TV receivers; 1 AM and 1 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 588,000; 417,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (18) annually 30,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$135,614,300; 26.3% of total budget

KENYA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

225,000 sq. mi.; about 21% forest and woodland, 13% suitable for agriculture, 66% mainly grassland adequate for grazing (1971)

Land boundaries: 2,093 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 333 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 13,357,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Kenyan(s); adjective—Kenyan

Ethnic divisions: 97% native African (including Bantu, Nilotic, Hamitic and Nilo-Hamitic); 2% Asian; 1% European, Arab and others

Religion: 56% Christian, 36% animist, 7% Muslim, 1% Hindu

KENYA/KOREA, NORTH

Language: English and Swahili official; each tribe has own language

Literacy: 27%

Labor force: 2.5 million; about 977,000 (39%), in monetary economy (1967)

Organized labor: about 215,000

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Kenya

Type: republic within Commonwealth since December 1963

Capital: Nairobi

Political subdivisions: 7 provinces plus Nairobi Area

Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963; judicial review in Supreme Court; legal education at University Kenya School of Law in Nairobi; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 170 seats, 158 directly elected by constituencies and 12 appointed by the President; Assembly must be reelected at least every 5 years; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for systems of courts of appeal with ultimate appeal to East African Court of Appeals

Government leader: President Jomo Kenyatta

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: general election (October 1974) elected present National Assembly; next elections due 1979

Political party and leaders: Kenya Africa National Union (KANU), president, Jomo Kenyatta

Voting strength: KANU holds all seats in the National Assembly

Communists: may be a few Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: labor unions

Member of: EAC, IAEA, ICAO, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$2,256 million at current prices (1973), \$180 per capita; 7% real growth

Agriculture: main cash crops — coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops — corn, wheat, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food

Fishing: \$4.2 million (1970)

Major industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, agricultural processing, cigarettes, flour), oil refining, cement

Electric power: 250,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 84 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$449 million (f.o.b., 1973); coffee, tea, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract

Imports: \$590 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles

Major trade partners: U.K. and EC, also Uganda and Tanzania, which are part of East African Economic Community

Budget: FY73 current revenues \$410 million; current expenditures \$374 million

Monetary conversion rate: 7.143 Kenya shillings = US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,275 mi.; meter gage

Highways: 30,200 mi.; 2,315 mi. paved, 27,885 mi. gravel and/or earth

Inland waterways: part of Lake Victoria and Lake Rudolph are within boundaries of Kenya

Ports: 1 major (Mombasa), 3 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 228 total, 211 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 41 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: in top group of African systems; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Nairobi, secondary centers Mombasa and Nakuru; 85,200 telephones; 774,000 radio and 37,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 1 FM, and 5 TV stations; 1 submarine cable; satellite ground station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,899,000; 1,779,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1974, \$32,759,000; about 4.3% of total budget

KOREA, NORTH

LAND

47,000 sq. mi.; 17% arable and cultivated, 74% in forest, scrub, and brush; remainder wasteland and urban

Land boundaries: 1,440 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

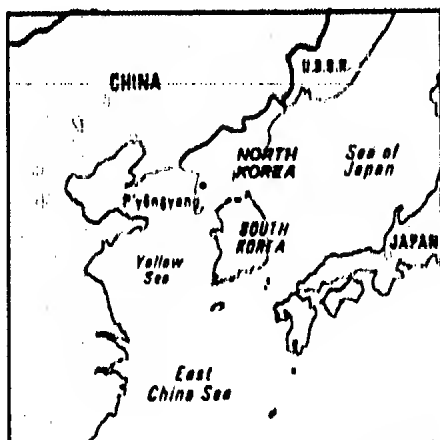
Coastline: 1,550 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 16,507,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

July 1975

KOREA, NORTH/KOREA, SOUTH



Nationality: noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean
Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous
Religion: Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent
Language: Korean
Literacy: 90% (est.)
Labor force: 6.1 million; 48% agriculture, 52% non-agricultural; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea

Type: Communist state; one-man rule

Capital: P'yongyang

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 3 special cities (P'yongyang, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin), and 1 special district (Kaesong)

Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948 and revised 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Supreme Peoples Assembly theoretically supervises Legislative and Judicial function

Government and party leaders: Kim Il-song, President DPRK, and General Secretary of the Korean Labor Party; Kim Il, Premier

Suffrage: universal at age 17

Elections: election to SPA every 4 years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed — last election December 1972

Political party: Korean Labor (Communist) Party; claimed membership of about 1.6 million, or about 12% of population

Member of: IPU, Seabeds Committee, U.N. (observer status only), UNCTAD, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$7 billion (1974 est.), \$440 per capita

Agriculture: main crops — rice, corn, vegetables; food shortages — meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs inadequate for domestic needs at low levels of consumption

Major industries: machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, bituminous and coking coal, petroleum, rubber

Crude steel: 3.3 million metric tons produced (1973), 210 kilograms per capita

Exports: \$575 million; minerals, chemical and metallurgical products (1973)

Imports: \$1,075 million; machinery and equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, coking coal (1973)

Major trade partners: total trade turnover \$1.65 billion; 48% with non-Communist countries, 52% with Communist countries

Aid: economic and military aid from the U.S.S.R. and China

Monetary conversion rate: 2.15 won=US\$1 (arbitrarily established)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,782 route mi. operating in 1968; 2,369 mi. standard gage, 413 mi. 2'6" narrow gage; 99 mi. double tracked; about 671 mi. electrified; government owned

Highways: about 12,600 mi., 95% gravel or earth surface

Inland waterways: 1,400 mi.; mostly navigable by small craft only

Freight carried (1969): rail — 13 billion metric ton/km., 62 million metric tons; highway — 765 million metric ton/km., 116 million metric tons; waterway — 540 million metric ton/km., 7.7 million metric tons; coastal — 170 million metric ton/km., 0.4 million metric tons

Ports: 6 major, 26 minor

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 3,650,000; 2,217,000 fit for military service; 186,000 reach military age (18) annually

KOREA, SOUTH

LAND

38,000 sq. mi.; 23% arable (22% cultivated), 10% urban and other, 67% forested

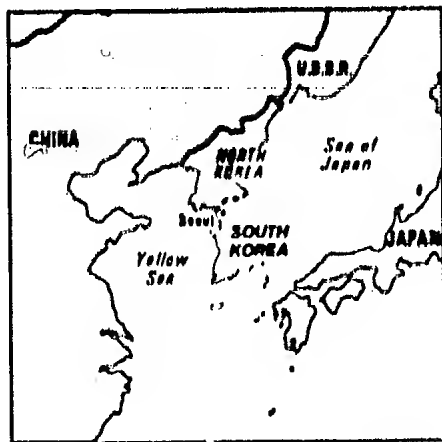
Land boundaries: 150 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi. (fishing, 20-200 n. mi., continental shelf including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

July 1975

KOREA, SOUTH



(See reference map VIII)

Coastline: 1,500 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 31,231,000; average annual growth rate 2.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)

Religion: strong Confucian tradition; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); vigorous Christian minority (5.5% of population); Buddhism (including estimated 20,000 members of Soka Gakkai); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents

Language: Korean

Literacy: about 90%

Labor force: about 10.2 million (1971); 46.2% agriculture, fishing, forestry, 32.3% services, 14% mining and manufacturing, 3% construction, 4.5% unemployed

Organized labor: about 10% of nonagricultural labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Korea

Type: republic; power centralized in a strong executive

Capital: Seoul

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 2 special cities; heads centrally appointed

Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1972; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, legislative (unicameral), judiciary, National Conference of Unification

Government leaders: President Park Chong-hui; Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: presidential every 6 years indirectly by the National Conference of Unification; last election December 1972; two-thirds of the 210-member National Assembly is elected directly for the same period within six months of the presidential election, remaining third nominated by the President and elected by the National Conference for a three-year term; last election February 1973, Revitalization Group — 73 seats, Democratic Republican Party — 73 seats, New Democratic Party — 52 seats, Democratic Unification Party — 2 seats, Independents — 10 seats

Political parties and leaders: pro-government — Revitalization Group (appointed) (Chairman, Pak Tin-Chin) and Democratic Republican Party (Acting Chairman, Yi Hyo-sang); New Democratic Party (Chairman, Kim Yong-san); Democratic Unification (Chairman, Yong Il-tong)

Voting strength (1973 election) popular vote 11,896,481; DRP 38.8%, NDP 32.8%, DUP 10.2%, Independent 18.1%, 0.1% invalid

Communists: Communist activity banned by government; an estimated 37,000-50,000 former members and supporters

Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; large potentially volatile student population concentrated in Seoul

Member of: ADB, Asian Parliamentary Union, Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL), ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IIB, IMCO, IMF, INTELSAT, Inter-Parliamentary Union, INTERPOL, ITU, UNESCO, U.N. Special Fund, UPU, WHO, WMO, World Anti-Communist League (WACL); official observer at U.N.; does not hold U.N. membership

ECONOMY

GNP: \$17.0 billion (1974 in current prices); real growth 8.2% (1974); real growth 10% (1970-74 average)

Agriculture: 45% of the population live on the land, but agriculture, forestry and fishery constitute 23% of GNP; main crops—rice, barley, wheat; not self-sufficient; food shortages — barley, wheat, dairy products, rice, corn

Fishing: catch 1,339,000 metric tons, \$264 million (1972)

Major industries: textiles and clothing, food processing, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, plywood, coal

Shortages: base metals, fertilizer, petroleum, lumber and certain food grains

July 1975

KOREA, SOUTH/KUWAIT

Electric power: 4,800,000 kw. capacity (1974). 17.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974). 517 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$4.5 billion (f.o.b., 1974); clothing, electrical machinery, plywood, footwear

Imports: \$6.0 billion (c.i.f., 1974); oil, ships, steel, wood, wheat, organic chemicals

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 31%, Japan 31%; imports—Japan 38%, U.S. 25% (1974)

Aid: economic — U.S. (FY46-74), \$6.1 billion committed; Japan (1965-73), 1.8 billion extended; military — U.S. (FY46-74), \$6.2 billion committed

Budget: \$2.5 billion (1974)

Monetary conversion rate: rate fixed at 480 won = US\$1 since December 1974

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,067 mi.; 1,015 mi. standard gage, 32 mi. (2'6") narrow gage; 270 mi. double track; 175 mi. electrified; government owned

Highways: 29,095 mi.; 4,860 mi. paved, 20,040 mi. gravel, 2,015 mi. improved earth, 2,180 mi. unimproved earth (1973)

Inland waterways: 1,000 mi.; use restricted to small native craft

Freight carried: rail (1973)—5.3 billion short ton/mi., 37.7 million short tons; highway—24 million short tons; air (1959)—796,260 lbs. carried

Pipelines: 255 mi., refined products, under construction

Ports: 10 major, 18 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 116 total, 116 usable; 52 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 8,000-14,999 ft., 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,184,000; 5,329,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 353,000

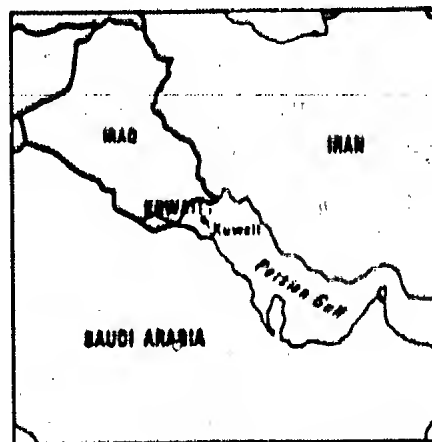
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$883 million; about 27% of total budget

KUWAIT

LAND

c. 200 sq. mi. (excluding neutral zone but including islands); insignificant amount forested; nearly all desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 285 mi.



(See reference map VI)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 310 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 978,000, average annual growth rate 5.3% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Kuwaiti(s); adjective—Kuwaiti

Ethnic divisions: 87% Arabs, 12% Iranians, Indians, and Pakistan, 1% other

Religion: 95% Muslim, 5% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, other

Language: Arabic; English commonly used foreign language

Literacy: about 42.8% (1970)

Labor force: 238,000 (1970); 41% manufacturing, 25% services, 22% government and professions 9% commerce

Organized labor: labor unions, first authorized in 1964, formed in oil industry and among government personnel

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Kuwait

Type: nominal constitutional monarchy

Capital: Al Kuwait

Political subdivisions: 3 governorates, 10 voting constituencies

Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; constitution took effect 1963, judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Council of Ministers; National Assembly

Government leader: Emir Sabah al-Salim Al Sabah

Suffrage: native born and naturalized males age 21 or over

July 1975

KUWAIT/LAOS

Elections: held every 4 years for National Assembly; held in January 1975

Political parties and leaders: political parties prohibited, some small clandestine groups are active
Communists: insignificant

Other political or pressure groups: none

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OPEC, OASPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$9.6 billion (1974 est.), \$10,066 per capita est.

Agriculture: virtually none, dependent on imports for food; approx. 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

Major industries: crude petroleum production averaging 2.7 million b/d (includes Kuwait's share of neutral zone) (first half 1974); government revenues from taxes and royalties on production, refining, and consumption \$7.3 billion est. for 1974; refinery capacity 501,000 b/d est. (1970); other major industries include fishing, processing of building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, and flour

Electric power: 1,070,800 kw. capacity (1974); 3.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 3,980 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$10,741 million (f.o.b., 1974 prelim.), of which petroleum accounted for about 98%; nonpetroleum exports are mostly reexports, \$137 million (f.o.b., FY71-72)

Imports: \$1,550 million (c.i.f., 1974 prelim.) exclusive of oil company imports; major suppliers — U.S., Japan, U.K., West Germany

Aid: an aid donor, committed bilaterally or through multilateral agencies over \$2 billion in economic assistance in 1974 alone; amount equal to previous total extensions of grants and loans during 1961-72 time period

Budget: (FY75/76) \$3.075 billion revenues

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Kuwaiti dinar = US\$3.38 (October 1973)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,550 mi.; 465 mi. bituminous; 1,085 mi. earth, sand, light gravel

Pipelines: crude oil, 515 mi.; refined products, 25 mi.; natural gas, 75 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Ash Shuwaikh, Ash Shmaybah, Mina al Ahmadi), 4 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 7 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

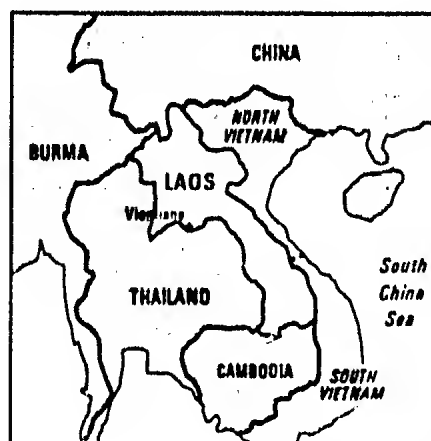
Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunications; adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 95,100 telephones, 210,000 radio and 130,000 TV sets; 3 AM and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 311,000; about 179,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1974, \$125,082,700, 8.2% of total budget

LAOS

**LAND**

91,430 sq. mi.; 8% agricultural, 60% forests, 32% urban, waste, and other; except in very limited areas, soil is very poor; most of forested area is not exploitable

Land boundaries: 3,140 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 3,336,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (7/72-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Lao (sing., pl.); adjective—Lao or Laotian

Ethnic divisions: 47% Lao; 14% Tribal Tai; 25% Phontheung (Kha); 14% Meo, Yao, and other

Religion: 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other

Language: Lao official, French predominant foreign language also used in administration

Literacy: about 12%

Labor force: about 1,268,000; 80%-90% agriculture; 159,286 engaged in manufacturing and services; 28,400 (22,400 civil and 6,000 police) government employees in FY72

Organized labor: a labor federation was formed in mid-1974, but labor organization remains in its infancy

July 1975

LAOS

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Laos

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Vientiane (Luang Prabang royal capital)

Political subdivisions: 20 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution of 1947 has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: King, 12-member King's Council; 25 member cabinet provided for by new provisional coalition government formed on April 5, 1974, evenly divided between Communists and non-Communists and remainder occupied by neutralist politicians (the "Qualified Neutralist Group") acceptable to both Lao sides; the Prime Minister is to be a member of neither party; also a 42-member Joint National Political Council, considered to have co-equal status with Cabinet, with equal Communist and non-Communist membership and smaller components of "qualified neutralists"; although this coalition arrangement technically is still in effect, the government is now totally dominated by the Communist component; most senior non-Communist government leaders fled the country in the spring of 1975

Government leaders: King Savang Vatthana; Premier Souvanna Phouma; Council Chairman, Prince Souphanouvong; Deputy Prime Minister Phoumi Vongvichit

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: the 1973 Lao Accords specify that general elections for new National Assembly and permanent government of national union should be held as soon as possible after the formation of the provisional coalition government

Political parties and leaders: Neo Lao Hak Sat, Communist-front organization which includes the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Communist); Sangkhum Sahaphonviri Party; Young Ideas Party, others

Communists: Lao People's Revolutionary Party (clandestine) membership unknown

Other political or pressure groups: non-Communist political groups are generally informal and associated with regional family and military leaders; Royal Armed Forces (FAR) leaders, Commander in Chief Bompone Makthepharak, and Generals Konprasith Ahlay, Phasouk Rasaphak, Vang Pao, and Sontchay Vongsavanah

Member of: Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, Mekong Committee, SEAMES, U.N., UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$220 million, \$70 per capita (1972 est.)

Agriculture: main crops — rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, vegetables; largely self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies) including rice

Fishing: catch data unavailable; imports fish and fish products, 500 tons, \$150,000 (1973)

Major industries: tin mining, timber, tobacco

Shortages: capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system

Electric power: 51,500 kw, capacity (1974); 240,000,000 kw.-hr. produced (1974), 73 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$5.1 million (f.o.b., 1973); forest products, tin concentrates; coffee, undeclared exports of opium and tobacco

Imports: \$51.7 million (c.i.f., 1973); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals

Major trade partners: imports from Thailand, Japan, U.S., France, U.K., Indonesia, Hong Kong; exports to Malaysia and Thailand; trade with Communist countries insignificant; Laos a major transit point in world gold trade; value of 1973 gold re-exports \$55 million

Budget: (1973-74) receipts, 13.3 billion kip; expenditures, 36.0 billion kip; deficit 22.7 billion kip (provisional totals); 45% military, 55% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: 750 kip = US\$1 (official rate); 1,200 kip = US\$1 for most import transactions; free market rate of 1,400-2,000 kip = US\$1 for numerous market transactions

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: about 9,700 mi. (including Communist-held areas); 800 mi. bituminous or bituminous treated, 2,700 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 6,200 mi. unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

Inland waterways: about 2,850 mi., primarily Mekong and tributaries; 1,800 additional miles are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 1.5 ft.

Ports (river): 5 major, 4 minor

Airfields: 131 total, 107 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 788,000; 423,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching usual military age (18) annually, 33,000; no conscription age specified

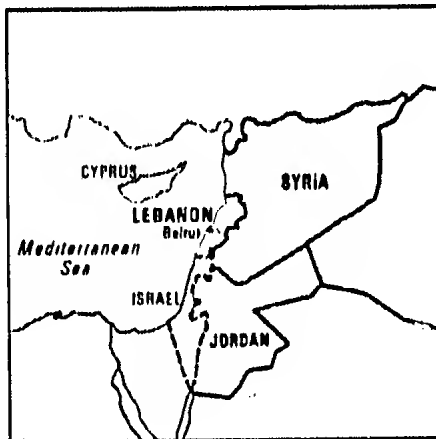
Personnel: army 4,500

July 1975

LAOS/LEBANON

Communist/Non-Communist Neutralization: some 3,500 Pathet Lao troops are in Vientiane and Luang Prabang as part of a joint security force

LEBANON



(See reference map VI)

LAND

4,000 sq. mi.; 27% agricultural land, 64% desert, waste, or urban, 9% forested

Land boundaries: 285 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): no specific claims (fishing, 6 n. mi.)

Coastline: 140 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 2,449,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Lebanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Lebanese

Ethnic divisions: 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other

Religion: 55% Christian, 44% Muslim and Druze, 1% other (official estimates); Muslims believed to constitute slight majority

Language: Arabic (official); French is widely spoken

Literacy: 86%

Labor force: about 1 million economically active; 49% agriculture, 11% industry, 14% commerce, 26% other; moderate unemployment

Organized labor: about 65,000

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Lebanon

Type: republic

Capital: Beirut

Political subdivisions: 5 provinces

Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law system; constitution mandated in 1929, no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of Lebanon; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: power lies with President elected by parliament (Chamber of Deputies); Cabinet appointed by President, approved by parliament; independent secular courts on French pattern, religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, President is a Maronite Christian, Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim, and president of parliament a Shia Muslim; each of 9 religious communities represented in parliament in proportion to national numerical strength

Government leaders: President Sulayman Frangijah

Suffrage: compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education

Elections: for Chamber of Deputies, held every 4 years or within 3 months of dissolution of Chamber; held April 1972

Political parties and leaders: political party activity is organized along sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations; political stability dependent on maintenance of balance between religious communities

Communists: only legal Communist party in Middle East; legalized in 1970; members and sympathizers estimated at 2,000-3,000

Other political or pressure groups: Palestinian guerrilla organizations

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, H.O., IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

Agriculture: fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating, tourism

Electric power: 818,000 kw. capacity (1974); 2.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,160 kw.-hr. per capita

Major trade partners: exports \$600 million (f.o.b., 1973); most to Arab countries; imports \$1.3 billion (c.i.f., 1973); chiefly from EC, U.K., and Arab countries; trade deficit covered by large net receipts from invisibles (particularly tourism and transportation) and private capital inflow

July 1975

LEBANON/LESOTHO

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Lebanese pound—US\$0.41 as of January 1975

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 238 mi.; 181 mi. 4'8 1/2", 51 mi. 3'5 1/2", all single track

Highways: 5,160 mi.; 4,850 mi. paved, 310 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 404 mi. improved earth, 596 mi. unimproved earth

Pipelines: crude oil, 45 mi.

Ports: 1 major (Beirut, Tripoli, Sayda), 5 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunication facilities include satellite ground station; good domestic telephone and telegraph service; 227,000 telephones; 1.3 million radio and 321,000 TV receivers; 7 TV, 2 FM, and 1 AM radiobroadcast stations; 1 submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 772,000; 472,000 fit for military service; average of about 30,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$128,279,230; 21% of total budget

Nationality: noun—Basothan(s), adjective—Basothan

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% Sotho, 1,000 Europeans, 800 Asians

Religion: 70% or more Christian, rest animist

Languages: all Africans speak Sesotho vernacular; English is second language for literates

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: 87.4% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000 to 250,000 spend 6 months to many years as wage earners in South Africa

Organized labor: negligible

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Lesotho

Type: constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of commonwealth since 1966

Capital: Maseru

Political subdivisions: 9 administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (located in Lesotho); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, divided between a largely ceremonial King and a Prime Minister who leads cabinet of at least 7 members; Prime Minister dismissed bicameral legislature in early 1970 and subsequently has ruled by decree; Prime Minister convened Interim National Assembly in April 1973 in order to devise new constitution; judicial — 63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

Government leader: Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: elections held in January 1970; nullified allegedly because of election irregularities; subsequent elections promised at unspecified date

Political parties and leaders: Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhele; National Party (BNP), Chief Leabua Jonathan

Voting strength: in 1970 elections for National Assembly, BNP won 32 seats; BCP, 22 seats; minor parties, 4 seats

Communists: negligible, Communist Party of Lesotho banned in early 1970

Member of: Commonwealth, FAO, ILO, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

LESOTHO



(See reference map VI)

LAND

11,700 sq. mi.; 15% cultivable; largely mountainous

Land boundaries: 500 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,038,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/73-7/74)

LESOTHO/LIBERIA

ECONOMY

GNP: \$80 million (FY71 est.), \$80 per capita, growth rate (in current prices), 0% annually (FY67-71 est.)

Agriculture: exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

Major industries: none

Electric power: 2,820 kw. capacity (1974); 0 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 0 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: labor to South Africa (remittances \$11 million est. in FY72); \$6 million (L.O.B., FY73), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, diamonds, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins

Imports: \$55 million (L.O.B., FY73), mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, POL.

Major trade partners: South Africa

Aid: economic aid: U.K. \$9.4 million (plan FY71-75); other \$17.5 million (plan FY71-75); U.S. \$15.4 million authorized (FY61-73); no military aid

Budget: (FY76) revenues—\$63 million, expenditures—current \$38 million, development—\$25 million

Monetary conversion rate: Lesotho uses the South African rand; 1 SA rand = US\$1.47 (as of January 1975)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1 mi.; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa

Highways: approx. 1,370 mi.; 120 mi. paved; 580 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 670 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 20 usable; 3 with runways 1,000-7,999 ft., 1 with permanent surface runway

Telecommunications: system a modest one consisting of a few landlines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; Maseru is the center; 3,425 telephones; 10,500 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

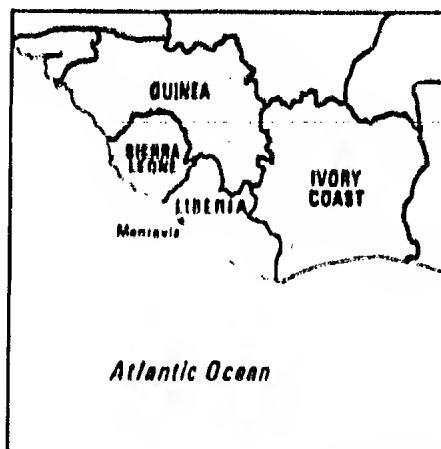
Military manpower: males 15-49, 214,000; fit for military service 116,000

LIBERIA

LAND

43,000 sq. mi.; 20% agricultural, 30% jungle and swamps, 40% forested, 10% unclassified

Land boundaries: 830 mi.



(See reference map 91)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 360 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,762,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Liberian(s); adjective—Liberian

Ethnic divisions: 5% descendants of immigrant Negroes; 95% indigenous Negroid African tribes including Kpelle, Bassa, Kru, Grebo, Gola, Kissi, Krim, and Mandingo

Religion: probably more Muslims than Christians; 70%-80% animist

Language: English official; 28 tribal languages or dialects, pidgin English used by about 20%

Literacy: about 24% over age 5

Labor force: 500,000, of which 150,000 are in modern economy; about 2,000 non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top level management and engineering jobs

Organized labor: 2% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Liberia

Type: republic in form; strong executive dominates, with few constraints

Capital: Monrovia

Political subdivisions: country divided into 9 counties; President appoints all officials of significance

Legal system: based on U.S. constitutional theory; recent codes drawn up by Cornell University; constitution adopted 1847; amended 1907, 1926, 1934, and 1955; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Louis Arthur Gimes School of Law, University of

July 1975

LIBERIA/LIBYA

Liberia, accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President, elected by popular vote initially for 8-year term and eligible for successive 4-year terms, controls through appointive powers, authority over national expenditures, and a variety of informal sanctions; 2-house legislature elected by popular vote; Judiciary consisting of Supreme Court and variety of lower courts

Government leaders: President William R. Tolbert
Suffrage: universal 18 years and over

Elections: members of House of Representatives elected for 4-year terms, most recently in May 1971; Senate members elected for 6-year terms, one-half elected in May 1971; President Tolbert, constitutional successor to President Tubman who died in July 1971, is eligible to complete the four year term to which Tubman was elected in May 1971; next scheduled Presidential election October 1975

Political parties and leaders: True Whig Party, in power since 1878, only political party; President Tolbert is leader

Voting strength: 1971 elections uncontested; True Whig Party won all but a handful of votes

Communists: no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$500 million (1974), \$290 per capita; 10% current annual growth rate

Agriculture: rubber, oil palm, cassava, coffee, rice; imports of rice, wheat, and meat are necessary for basic diet

Fishing: catch 15,200 metric tons, \$7.1 million (1973)

Industry: rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds), 10,000 b/d oil refinery

Electric power: 225,000 kw. capacity (1974); 600 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 345 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$400 million (f.o.b., 1974); iron ore, diamonds, rubber, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa

Imports: \$290 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured goods

Major trade partners: U.S., West Germany, Japan, U.K.

Aid: economic — (FY46-73) U.S., \$324 million; military — (FY53-73) U.S., \$11.6 million; other aid sources include IBRD, U.N., IMF, and West Germany

Budget: (FY74) expenditures \$108 million, revenues \$109 million

Monetary conversion rate: Liberia uses U.S. currency

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 312 mi.; 220 mi. standard gage, 90 mi. narrow gage (3'6"); all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government

Highways: 4,950 mi.; 340 mi. bituminous treated; remainder improved and unimproved laterite, gravel, and/or earth

Inland waterways: 230 mi. navigable

Ports: 3 major (Monrovia, Buchanan, Greenville-Sino Harbor), 4 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 80 total, 77 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

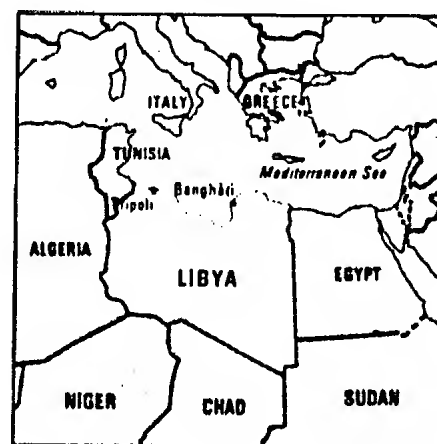
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Monrovia; 3,400 telephones; 260,000 radio and 8,500 TV receivers; 5 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 407,000; 217,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for year ending 31 December 1974, \$3,757,000; 3.06% of total budget

LIBYA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

679,000 sq. mi.; 6% agricultural, 1% forested, 93% desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 2,700 mi.

July 1978

LIBYA

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (except for Gulf of Sidra where sovereignty is claimed and northern limit of jurisdiction fixed at 32°10'N. and the unilaterally proclaimed 100 n. mi. zone around Tripoli)

Coastline: 1,100 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 2,418,000; average annual growth rate 3.7% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Libyan(s); adjective—Libyan

Ethnic divisions: 97% Berber and Arab with some Negro stock; some Greeks, Males, Jews, Italians, Egyptians

Religion: 97% Muslim

Language: Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

Literacy: 35%

Labor force: 485,000; between ages 15-64, 405,000-430,000; 61% of labor force in agriculture (1961)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Libyan Arab Republic

Type: republic; under military control following ouster of king on 1 September 1969; provisional constitution promulgated December 1969; loosely confederated with Egypt and Syria in Confederation of Arab Republics (CAR) on 1 September 1971

Capital: Tripoli

Political subdivisions: 10 administrative provinces closely controlled by central government; district commissioners appointed by revolutionary Command Council

Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Law School, at University of Libya at Benghazi; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: paramount political power and authority rests with the 14-man Revolutionary Command Council (RCC); cabinet of 13 ministers; Parliament has been dissolved

Government leaders: Revolutionary Command Council Chairman Colonel Mu'ammur Qadhafi; Prime Minister, Major Abd al-Salam Jallud

Suffrage: universal

Elections: parliamentary elections last held in May 1965; election for CAR assembly in March 1972

Political parties and leaders: Libyan Arab Socialist Union, RCC member Major Bashir Hawadi, Secretary General; Mu'ammur Qadhafi, President

Communists: no organized party, negligible membership

Other political or pressure groups: various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Nash) party with small, almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFG, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OPEC, OAPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$6.5 billion (1974); \$3,010 per capita, little real per capita change since 1969

Agriculture: main crops — wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: petroleum production averaged 1.5 million b/d (1974); food processing, textiles, handicrafts

Electric power: 280,000 kw. capacity (1974); 696 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 305 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$3,358 million (1973); over 99% petroleum

Imports: \$1,723 million (1972, c.i.f.)

Major trade partners: Imports — Italy, West Germany, U.S.; exports — Italy, West Germany, U.K., France

Aid: economic — no Communist country assistance; U.S. aid extended \$212.5 million (FY49-73); military — arms obtained by cash purchase; chief suppliers France, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia; U.S. suspended since September 1969

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Libyan pound = US\$3.38, February 1973

Fiscal year: 1 January - 31 December (beginning 1974); formerly 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 10,050 mi.; 4,780 mi. bituminous or bituminous treated, 5,270 mi. improved and unimproved earth and gravel

Pipelines: crude oil 1,520 mi.; natural gas 175 mi.; refined products 140 mi.; liquid petroleum gas 135 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Tobruk, Tripoli, Benghazi), 6 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft; an additional 25 major transports are operated by external carriers engaged in charter work for several oil companies

Airfields: 86 total, 79 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 33 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

July 1975

LIBYA/LIECHTENSTEIN

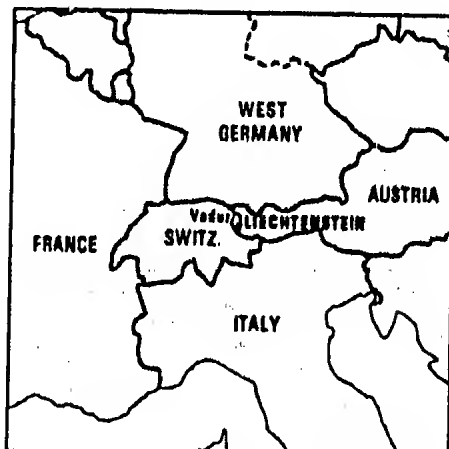
Telecommunications: system is just within top one-third of African systems; consists of radio-relay and tropospheric-scatter links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are Tripoli and Benghazi; 49,800 telephones; 225,000 radio and 5,000 TV receivers; 7 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 500,000; 292,000 fit for military service; about 22,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented

Military budget: estimated for period 1 April - 31 December 1973, \$88,800,000; 4.1% of announced total budget for nine-month period

LIECHTENSTEIN



(See reference map IV)

LAND

65 sq. mi.

Land boundaries: 47 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 24,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (12/60-12/70)

Nationality: noun—Liechtensteiner(s); adjective—Liechtenstein

Ethnic divisions: 95% Germanic, 5% Italian and other

Religion: 92% Roman Catholic

Language: German (dialect)

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 7,000, 3,500 foreign workers (mostly from Austria and Italy); 59% industry, 20% trade and commerce, 13% professional and other, 8% agriculture

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Principality of Liechtenstein

Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy

Capital: Vaduz

Political subdivisions: 11 districts

Legal system: based on Swiss law; constitution adopted 1921; judicial review of legislative acts in a special Constitutional Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: unicameral Parliament, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary

Government leaders: Head of State, Prince Franz Joseph II; Chief of Government, Dr. Walter Kleber

Suffrage: males age 20 and over

Elections: every 4 years; next elections 1978

Political parties and leaders: Fatherland Union Party (VU), Dr. Alfred Hille; Progressive Citizens Party (FHP), Dr. Gerard Batliner

Voting strength (1974 election): FHP over 50%

Communists: none

Member of: IAEA, IPU, ITU; considering U.N. membership; desires affiliation with The Council of Europe; under a 1923 treaty, Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's post and telegraph systems, customs, and foreign relations

ECONOMY

Despite its small size and sparse natural resources, Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and farming. Textiles, ceramics, precision instruments, pharmaceuticals, and canned foods are the principal manufactures produced, almost entirely for export. Livestock raising and dairying are the main sources of farm income; cereals and potatoes are the most important farm crops. The Liechtenstein economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a virtual customs union. No national accounts data are available.

Major trade partners: exports (1972) — \$138.6 million; 34% Switzerland, 35% EC, 48% EFTA

Electric power: 22,600 kw. capacity (1972); 55 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,800 kw.-hr. per capita; power is exchanged with Switzerland, but net exports average 35 million kw.-hr. yearly

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 9.94 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways

Highways: no information on total mileage

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft registered in Switzerland

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving about 14,400 telephones; no broadcast

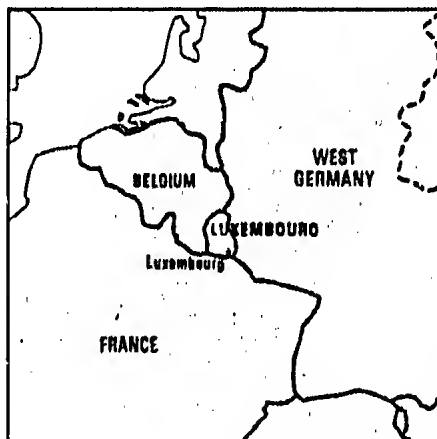
July 1975

LIECHTENSTEIN/LUXEMBOURG

facilities; 5,470 radio and 4,040 TV receivers (programs from Switzerland)

DEFENSE FORCES

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

LUXEMBOURG

(See reference map IV)

LAND

1,000 sq. mi.; 25% arable, 27% meadows and pasture, 15% waste or urban, 33% forested, negligible amount of inland water

Land boundaries: 221 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 357,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (1/66-1/74)

Nationality: noun—Luxembourger(s); adjective—Luxembourg

Ethnic divisions: 83% Luxembourger, including an estimated 5% of Italian descent; remainder French, German, Belgian, etc.

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, remaining 3% Protestant and Jewish

Language: Luxembourgish, German, French; most educated Luxembourgers also speak English

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: (1973) 154,000; 10% agriculture (including forestry and fishing), 48% industry, 42% services, no significant unemployment; 28% of labor force is foreign, comprising workers from neighboring areas of Belgium, France, and West Germany, as well as Italy and Portugal

Organized labor: 45% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Luxembourg

Political subdivisions: military state, but for administrative purposes has 3 districts (Luxembourg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher) and 12 cantons

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; judicial review of legislative acts in the Cassation Court only; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: parliamentary democracy; seven ministers comprise Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature, the Chamber of Deputies; the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts

Government leaders: Grand Duke Jean, Head of State; Gaston Thorn, President

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: every 5 years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections May 1974

Political parties and leaders: Christian Social Union, Pierre Werner and Nic Mosar (Party President); Socialist, Lydie Schmit (Party President); Social Democrat, Henry Cravatte (Party President); Democratic, Gaston Thorn (Party President and Foreign Minister); Communist, Dominique Urbany

Voting strength in Chamber of Deputies (1974): Christian Socialist, 18; Socialist Workers, 17; Democrats, 14; Social Democrats, 5; Communists, 5

Communists: 500 party members (1974)

Other political or pressure groups: group of steel industries representing iron and steel industry, Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions, Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation

Member of: Benelux, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Council of Europe, EC, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMF, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UPU, WEU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$1,693 million (1974, in 1973 prices), \$4,810 per capita; 1974 growth rate 5.5% at constant prices; 53% consumption, 27% investment, 11% government, 9% net exports of goods and services (1973)

Agriculture: mixed farming; main crops — grains, potatoes, fodder beets; food shortages — sugar, bread grains, fats; caloric intake, 3,150 calories per day per capita (1968-69)

Major industries: iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires

Crude steel: 6.4 million metric tons produced (1973), 18,630 kg. per capita

July 1975

LUXEMBOURG/MACAO

Electric power: 1,204,000 kw. capacity (1974); 2 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974); 6,900 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1,493 million (f.o.b., 1973)

Imports: \$1,329 million (c.i.f., 1973)

Major trade partners: Luxembourg and Belgium form an economic and customs union and report their foreign trade jointly (see Belgium); Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products; principal imports are coal and consumer products; most foreign trade is with Germany, Belgium, and other EC countries

Aid: foreign aid to Luxembourg is included in aid to Belgium.

Budget (projected): (1975) expenditures \$650 million; revenues \$659 million; surplus \$9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1974 average 1 franc = US\$0.0257 floating; under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal to the Belgian franc which circulates freely in Luxembourg

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 169 mi. standard gage; 100 mi. double track; 85 mi. electrified

Highways: 3,070 mi.; all paved

Pipelines: refined products, 30 mi.

Inland waterways: 23 mi.; Moselle River

Port: Mertert

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft (includes 3 registered in Iceland)

Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

Telecommunications: adequate and efficient system; 137,200 telephones; 195,000 radiobroadcast receivers; 74,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 82,000; 69,000 fit for military service; about 3,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$17.5 million; 3.3% of central government budget

MACAO

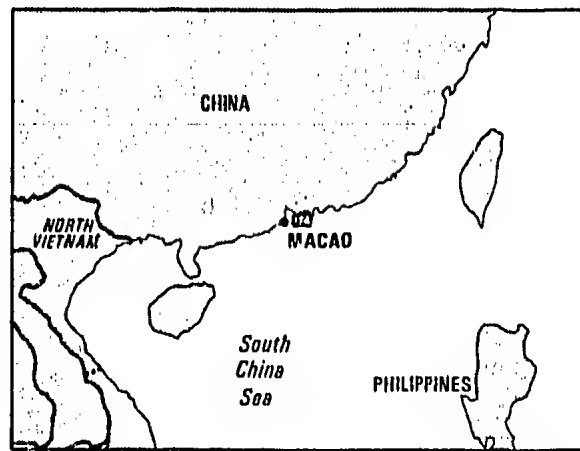
LAND

6 sq. mi.; 10% agricultural, 90% urban

Land boundaries: 220 yds.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi.; fishing, 12 n. mi.



(See reference map VII)

Coastline: 25 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 251,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1972)

Nationality: noun—Macaon(s); adjective—Macaon

Ethnic divisions: 99% Chinese, 1% Portuguese

Religion: mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, about one-half are Chinese

Language: Chinese 98%, Portuguese 2%

Literacy: almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population

Labor force: 5% agriculture, 30% manufacturing, 3% construction, 1% utilities, 27% commerce, 8% transportation and communications, 26% services (1960 data)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Province of Macao

Type: overseas province of Portugal

Capital: Lisbon (Portugal)

Political subdivisions: municipality of Macao, and 2 islands

Legal system: Portuguese civil law system

Branches: Governor, who dominates legislative and executive branches, assisted by Legislative Council with unknown number of appointed and 8 elected members; the Urban Council with 3 governor-appointed and 4 elected members; all high-ranking officials appointive under provisions of revised Organic Overseas Law; new organic law to have come into effect in January 1973 to replace legislative council with a legislative assembly

Government leader: Brigadier Jose Manuel Nobre De Carvalho, Governor

Suffrage: restricted to Portuguese citizens

Elections: conducted every 4 years; last held December 1972

July 1975

MACAO/MADAGASCAR

Political parties and leaders: Portuguese National Union (Uniao Nacional) only legal party, as in Portugal; Governor is leading political figure

Communists: numbers unknown

Other political or pressure groups: wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests; wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing China's interests; In January 1967 Macao Government acceded to Chinese demands which gave Chinese veto power over administration of the enclave

ECONOMY

Agriculture: main crops — rice, vegetables; food shortages — rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

Major industries: textiles, fireworks

Exports: \$99 million (f.o.b., 1973); textiles and clothing, foodstuffs, fireworks

Imports: \$149 million (c.i.f., 1973)

Major trade partners: exports — Portuguese colonies 21%, West Germany 17%, Hong Kong 16%; imports — Hong Kong 67%, China 26% (1973)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.486 patacas=US\$1 (June 1972)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: fairly modern facilities provide adequate services for domestic and international requirements; broadcast coverage is provided by AM and FM radiobroadcast facilities and a wired broadcast network; 8,459 telephones; 65,000 radio receivers; 2 AM and 2 FM radio stations; no TV stations; no submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 60,000; 35,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

MADAGASCAR**LAND**

230,000 sq. mi.; 5% cultivated, 58% pastureland, 21% forested, 8% wasteland, 2% rivers and lakes, 6% other

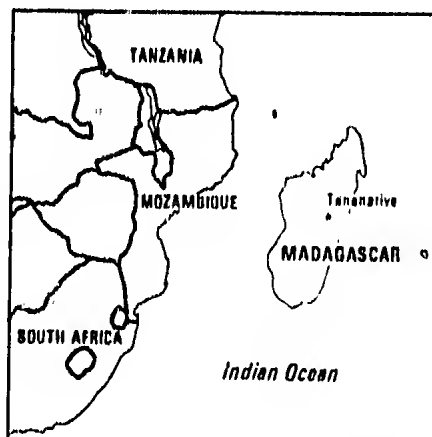
WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 n. mi.

Coastline: 3 000 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 7,553,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/69-7/70)



(See reference map VII)

Nationality: noun—Malagasy (sing. and pl.); adjective—Malagasy

Ethnic divisions: basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin, consisting of Merina (1,643,000) and related Betsileo (760,000), on the one hand, and coastal tribes with mixed Negroid, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry on the other; coastal tribes include Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 412,000, Sakalava 375,000, Antaisaka 415,000; there are also 38,000 French, 66,000 other

Religion: more than half animist; about 41% Christian, 7% Muslim

Language: French and Malagasy official

Literacy: 45% of population age 10 and over

Labor force: about 3.4 million, of which 90% are nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; of 175,000 wage and salary earners, 26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% miscellaneous

Organized labor: 4% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Malagasy Republic

Type: republic; military-civilian government established May 1972; given 5-year mandate in popular referendum October 1972

Capital: Tananarive

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces

Legal system: based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; constitution of 1959 modified in October 1972 by law establishing provisional government institutions; legal education at National School of Law, University of Madagascar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive — an 18-member military directory, representing all regional and tribal groups, established in February 1975; assisted by cabinet

July 1975

MADAGASCAR/MALAWI

called Council of Ministers; National Popular Development Council created to replace the legislature in October 1972; regular comis are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

Government leaders: General Gilles Andriananjato
Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: government in October 1972 postponed all political elections indefinitely

Political parties and leaders: Malagasy Socialist Party (PSM), led by Philibert Tsiranana and Andre Rasampy, formed in 1974 as a result of union of Social Democratic Party (PSD) and Malagasy Socialist Union (USM); Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar (AKFM), led by Richard Andriananjato; National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA), led by Mouja Jaona; parties are permitted to exist but are barred from positions of political authority because of postponement of elections

Voting strength: number of registered voters (1972) —3.5 million; (in 1973 elections) non-party candidates won 81% of seats in National Popular Development Council; AKFM won 33 seats, PSD 5, USM 1, MONIMA 14

Communists: Communist party of virtually no importance; small and vocal group of Communists has gained strong position in leadership of AKFM, the rank and file of which is non-Communist

Other political or pressure groups: Joint Struggle Committee (KIM), association of students, teachers, workers, and unemployed youth

Member of: ACCT, EAMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, OAU, Seabed Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1.5 billion est. (1974), about \$200 per capita; an increase of about 7.0% annually since 1971

Agriculture: cash crops — coffee, vanilla, sugar, tobacco, sisal, rice, cloves, raphia; food crops — rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; self-sufficient in foodstuffs, but some milk and cereals imported

Fishing: catch 49,000 metric tons (1972); exports \$4.4 million (1974), imports \$800,000 (1971)

Major industries: agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery

Electric power: 90,000 kw. capacity (1974); 221 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 30 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$237 million est. (l.o.b., 1974); coffee 30%, rice 1%, vanilla 5%, sugar 4%; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

Imports: \$313 million est. (c.i.f., 1974); consumer goods about 30%, foodstuffs 15%, primary products (crude oil, fertilizers, metal products) 25%, capital goods 28% (1971)

Major trade partners: France (in 1971 accounted for 34% of exports and 56% of imports); U.S., preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries; trade with Communist countries remains a minute part of total trade

Budget: (FY74) revenues \$420 million (including \$120 million projected borrowing), expenditures \$420 million of which \$326 million current, \$94 million development

Monetary conversion rate: 235 Malagasy francs = US\$1 (floating since February 1973); member of French franc zone

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 549 mi. of meter gage

Highways: 5,300 mi.; 1,875 mi. paved, 2,225 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 1,200 mi. improved and unimproved earth; remainder are tracks

Inland waterways: 600 mi. perennially navigable; Lac Alaotra (200 sq. mi.)

Ports: 4 major (Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Tulcar)

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 367 total, 130 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 46 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 6 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: system above African average; includes open wire lines, some radio-relay and coaxial links and a communication satellite ground station; 20,300 telephones; 600,000 radio and 7,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,683,000; 993,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 77,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$25,536,864; about 6.3% of total budget

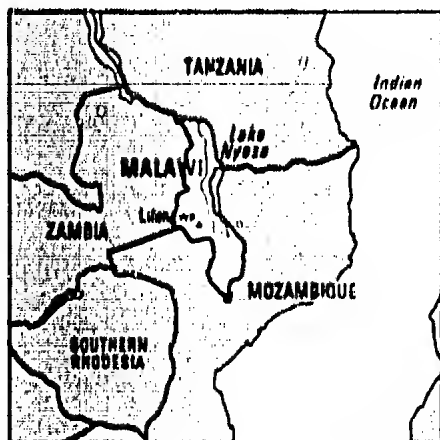
MALAWI

LAND

36,700 sq. mi.; about 31% of land area arable (of which less than half is cultivated), nearly 25% forested, 6% meadow and pasture, 38% other

July 1975

MALAWI



(See reference map VI)

Land boundaries: 1,790 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 5,012,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/71-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Malawian(s); adjective—Malawian

Ethnic divisions: over 90% native African; less than 1% European and Asian

Religion: majority indistinct; rest Christian and Muslim

Language: English and Chichewa official; Lomwe is second African language

Literacy: 6% of population over 21 years old

Labor force: 225,000 wage earners employed in Malawi (1974); 6,000 Europeans permanently employed; 300,000 Malawians live and work in Rhodesia, South Africa, and Zambia; 30% agriculture, 11% construction, 10% commerce, 13% manufacturing, 10% administration, 26% miscellaneous services

Organized labor: small minority of wage earners are unionized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Malawi

Type: republic since July 1966; independent member of Commonwealth since July 1964

Capital: Lilongwe

Political subdivisions: 3 administrative regions and 23 districts

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: strong presidential system with cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 60 elected and 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least 2 justices

Government leaders: Life President H. Kamuzu Banda

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: scheduled for April 1974 but not held since MCP candidates were unopposed

Political parties and leaders: Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda

Communist or Communist Party: may be a few Communist sympathizers

Member of: AFDH, EEC (associate member), FAO, GATT, HUD, ICAO, IFG, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$608 million (1974 current prices), \$110 per capita; real growth rate 8.2%

Agriculture: cash crops — tea, tobacco, peanuts, cotton, tung; subsistence crops — corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice

Electric power: 88,000 kw. capacity (1974); 212 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 42 kw.-hr. per capita

Major industries: agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods

Exports: \$105 million (f.o.b., 1974); tobacco, tea, groundnuts, sugar, maize, rice, cotton

Imports: \$178 million (c.i.f., 1974); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, building and construction materials, food, fuels, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports — U.K., other EEC, Rhodesia, South Africa; imports — South Africa, U.K., Rhodesia, other EEC

Aid: economic — U.K. provides major development support, about \$144 million (1964-74); U.S. aid commitments, \$50 million (FY56-74); military — U.K., \$2.4 million (1954-68)

Budget: FY75 \$123 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Malawi kwacha = US\$1.20

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 352 mi. (3'6" gage)

Highways: 6,710 mi.; 540 mi. paved; 4,040 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 2,130 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi), 800 route net. and Shire River, 90 mi.

Ports: 3 lake

Civil air: 44 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 46 total, 43 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: the system is barely above average for African countries and consists of thinly spread open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; principal centers are

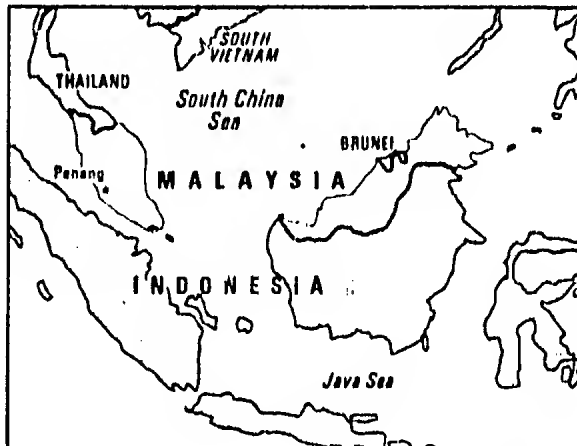
July 1975

MALAWI/MALAYSIA

Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, and Muzuzu; 16,800 telephones; 112,000 radio receivers; 5 AM, 4 FM and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,011,000; about 328,000 fit for military service

MALAYSIA

(See reference map VII)

NOTE: Malaysia, which came into being on 16 September 1963, consists of West Malaysia, which includes 11 states of the former Federation of Malaya, plus East Malaysia, which includes the 2 former colonies of North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak

LAND

West Malaysia: 50,700 sq. mi.; 20% cultivated, 26% forest reserves, 54% other

Sabah: 29,400 sq. mi.; 13% cultivated, 34% forest reserves, 53% other

Sarawak: 48,300 sq. mi.; 21% cultivated, 24% forest reserves, 55% other

Land boundaries: West Malaysia 315 mi., East Malaysia 1,110 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: West Malaysia, 1,285 mi., East Malaysia 1,620 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 11,860,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (current)

West Malaysia: 9,965,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (6/57-8/70)

Sabah: 783,000, average annual growth rate 3.7% (8/60-8/70)

Sarawak: 1,112,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (6/60-8/70)

Nationality: noun—Malaysian(s); adjective—Malaysian

Ethnic divisions:

Malaysia: 41% Malay, 36% Chinese, 8% tribal, 10% Indian and Pakistani, 2% other

West Malaysia: 50.1% Malay, 36.0% Chinese, 11% Indian and Pakistani, 2% other

Sabah: 23.1% Chinese, 67.3% indigenous tribes, 9.6% other

Sarawak: 31.5% Chinese, 50% indigenous tribes, 17.5% Malay, 1% other

Religion:

West Malaysia: Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu

Sabah: 38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other

Sarawak: 23% Muslim, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 16% Christian, 35% tribal religion, 2% other

Language:

West Malaysia: Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil

Sabah: English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese

Sarawak: English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

Literacy:

West Malaysia: about 48%

Sabah and Sarawak: 23%

Labor force:

Malaysia: 3.45 million (1967)

West Malaysia: 2.9 million; 55% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 11% manufacturing and construction, 31% trade, transport, and services

Sabah: 213,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade and transportation, 1% other

Sarawak: 311,000 (1967); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 6% manufacturing and construction, 13% trade, transportation, and services, 1% other

Organized labor: 370,000 (official 1967 est.) about 10.5% of total labor force; 28% of wage labor force; unemployment about 8% of total labor force, but higher in urban areas

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Malaysia

Type:

Malaysia: constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King); a bicameral Parliament consisting of a 58-member Senate and a 154-member House of Representatives

July 1975

MALAYSIA

West Malaysian states: hereditary rulers in all but Perang and Malacca where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments limited by federal constitution

Sabah: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 16 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Sarawak: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 21 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers are delegated to federal government

Capital:

West Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur

Sabah: Kota Kinabalu (formerly Jesselton)

Sarawak: Kuching

Political subdivisions: 13 states (including Sabah and Sarawak)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: 9 state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for 5-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister and cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral parliament; following communal rioting in May 1969, government imposed state of emergency and suspended constitutional rights of all parliamentary bodies; parliamentary democracy resumed in February 1971

West Malaysia: executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design; a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet) which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature

Sarawak and Sabah: executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

Government leader: Head of State, Tun Abdul Razak

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: minimum of every 5 years, last elections August 1974

Political parties and leaders:

West Malaysia: National Front, a confederation of 9 political parties dominated by United Malays National Organization (UMNO), Tun Abdul Razak; only opposition party of consequence — Democratic Action Party (DAP)

Sabah: United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tun Mustapha bin Dato Harun; Sabah

Chinese Association (SCA), Khoo Siak Chiew; no organized opposition

Sarawak coalition: Sarawak Alliance composed of the Peking/Bundiputra Party, the United People's Party (SUPP), Ong Kee Hui and Sarawak Chinese Association; opposition Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Stephen Ningkun

Voting strength:

West Malaysia: (1974 election) National Front controls 135 of 151 seats in lower house of parliament

Sabah: (1974 Assembly Elections) Alliance unopposed, opposition candidates disqualified

Sarawak: (1974 elections) National Front 30 out of 48 state assembly seats

Communists:

West Malaysia: approx. 1,600 armed insurgents on Thailand side of Thai/Malaysia border; approx. 300 on Malaysian side

Sarawak: 170 armed insurgents in Sarawak

Sabah: insignificant

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP:

Malaysia: \$8.2 billion (1974), \$710 per capita; average annual real growth (1968-74) 6.4%

Agriculture:

West Malaysia: natural rubber, rice, oil palm; 10%-15% of rice requirements imported

Sabah: mainly subsistence; main crops — rubber, timber, coconut, rice; food deficit — rice

Sarawak: main crops — rubber, timber, pepper; food deficit — rice

Fishing: catch 359,000 metric tons, \$151 million (1972)

Major industries:

West Malaysia: rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber

Sabah: logging, petroleum production

Sarawak: agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

Electric power:

West Malaysia: 1,075,000 kw. capacity (1974); 5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 515 kw.-hr. per capita

Sabah: 75,000 kw. capacity (1974); 190 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 252 kw.-hr. per capita

Sarawak: 63,000 kw. capacity (1974); 175 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 159 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$4.3 billion (f.o.b., 1974); natural rubber, tin, timber, petroleum

July 1975

MALAYSIA/MALDIVES

Imports: \$1.6 billion (c.i.f., 1974)

Major trade partners: exports — 23% Singapore, 18% Japan, 11% U.S.; imports — 24% Japan, 10% U.K., 8% Singapore, 8% U.S.

Aid: economic — U.K. (1946-69) \$260 million disbursed; Japan (1966-68) \$50 million extended; IBRD (1959 - July 1974) \$500 million (committed); U.S. (1954-74) \$118 million; military — (FY62-74) \$50 million committed

Budget: 1975 revenues \$2.1 billion; expenditures \$3.0 billion; deficit \$900 million; 16% military, 84% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: (Malaysia) 2.3 Malaysian dollars = US\$1 (January 1975)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads:

West Malaysia: 1,035 mi. 3'3 3/4" gage; 8 mi. double track; government-owned

East Malaysia: 96 mi. meter gage in Sabah

Highways:

West Malaysia: 11,217 mi.; 9,809 mi. hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 975 mi. crushed stone/gravel, 463 mi. improved or unimproved earth

East Malaysia: about 2,823 mi. (1,022 in Sarawak, 1,801 in Sabah); 509 mi. hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 1,853 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 767 mi. earth

Inland waterways:

West Malaysia: 1,985 mi.

East Malaysia: 2,540 mi. (975 mi. in Sabah, 1,565 mi. in Sarawak)

Ports:

West Malaysia: 3 major, 10 minor

East Malaysia: 4 major, 7 minor (3 major, 3 minor in Sabah; 1 major, 4 minor in Sarawak)

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft (including 1 Boeing 707 leased from U.K.)

Pipelines: crude oil, 90 mi.; refined products, 35 mi.

Airfields:

West Malaysia: 73 total, 73 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Sabah: 41 total, 33 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000 to 11,999 ft.; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Sarawak: 45 total, 45 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications:

West Malaysia: good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good; good coverage by radio and television

broadcasts; 217,000 telephones; 125,000 radio and 355,000 TV receivers; 40 AM stations; no FM, 15 TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Ceylon, and Singapore; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay; 1 ground satellite station

Sabah: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 18,500 telephones; 35,274 radio receivers; 3,014 TV receivers; 4 AM, 1 FM, 5 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore

Sarawak: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sabah via Brunei; 22,000 telephones; 104,289 radio and 500 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower:

West Malaysia: males 15-49, 2,299,000; 1,456,000 fit for military service

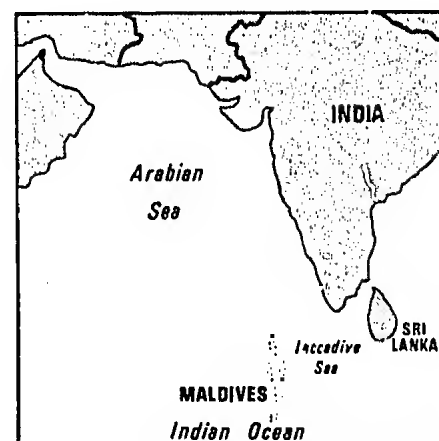
Sabah: males 15-49, 177,000; 113,000 fit for military service

Sarawak: males 15-49, 252,000; 159,000 fit for military service; conscription age for Malaysia is 21 — an age reached by about 122,000 annually

External defense dependent on loose Five Power Defense Agreement (FPDA) which replaced Anglo-Malayan Defense Agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$442.6 million; about 15% of central government budget

MALDIVES



LAND

115 sq. mi.; 2,000 islands grouped into 12 atolls, about 220 islands inhabited

July 1975

MALDIVES/MALI

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): the land and sea between latitudes 7°0'N. and 0°45'S. and between longitudes 72°30'E. and 73°48'E.; these coordinates form a rectangle of approximately 37,000 sq. n. mi.; territorial sea ranges from 2.75 to 55 n. mi.

Coastline: 400 mi. (approx.)

PEOPLE

Population: 130,000, average annual growth rate 2% (current)

Nationality: noun—Maldivian(s); adjective—Maldivian

Ethnic divisions: admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab and Negro

Religion: official Sunni Muslim

Language: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala)

Literacy: largely illiterate

Labor force: fishing industry employs most of the male population

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Maldives

Type: republic

Capital: Male

Political subdivisions: 19 administrative districts corresponding to atolls

Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: popularly elected unicameral national legislature (Majlis) (members elected for 5-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law

Government leader: President Ibrahim Nasir

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries

Communists: negligible number

Member of: Colombo Plan, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: under \$100 per capita

Agriculture: crops — coconut and millet; shortages — rice, wheat

Fishing: catch 69,200 metric tons (1972)

Major industries: fishing; some coconut processing

Electric power: 2,500 kw. capacity (1974); 9 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 76 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2.4 million (f.o.b., 1968); fish

Imports: \$2 million (c.i.f., 1968)

Major trade partner: Sri Lanka

Aid: U.K. (1960-65), \$1.4 million drawn; Sri Lanka (1967), \$1 million committed

Monetary conversion rate: 6.39 rupees = US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: none

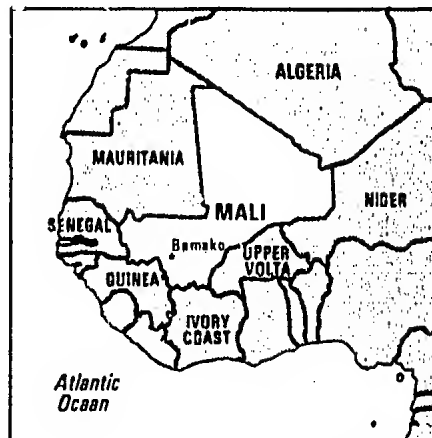
Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: minimal domestic and international telecommunication facilities; 300 telephones; 2,300 radio sets; 1 AM station

MALI



(See reference map VI)

LAND

465,000 sq. mi.; only about a fourth of area arable, forests negligible, rest sparse pasture or desert

Land boundaries: 4,635 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 5,622,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/72-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Malian(s); adjective—Malian

Ethnic divisions: 99% native African including tribes of both Berber and Negro descent

Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% animist, 1% Christian

Language: French official; several African languages, of which Mande group most widespread

Literacy: under 5%

Labor force: approximately 100,000 salaried, 50,000 of whom are employed by the government; most of population engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry

July 1975

MALI/MALTA

Organized labor: UNTM, which claimed all eligible employees, dissolved; thirteen national unions currently directed by a government controlled Coordination Committee of Mali Trade Unions (CCSM)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Mali

Type: republic; under military regime since November 1968

Capital: Bamako

Political subdivisions: 6 administrative regions; 42 administrative districts (cercles), arrondissements, villages; all subordinate to central government

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, amended 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 army officers; under MCNL functional cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; judiciary

Government leaders: Col. Moussa Traore, president of MCNL, Chief of State and head of government

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: political activity proscribed by military government

Elections: MCNL promises elections at unspecified date

Communists: a few Communists and some sympathizers

Member of: ACCT, AFDB, CEA, ECA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OMVS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: about \$375 million est. (1974). \$70 per capita; annual growth rate probably negligible since 1972

Agriculture: main crops — millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops — peanuts, cotton, livestock

Fishing: catch 90,000 metric tons (1971) exports \$670,000 (1971)

Major industries: small local consumer goods and processing

Electric power: 27,000 kw. capacity (1974); 60 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 10 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$60 million (f.o.b., 1974); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins

Imports: \$183 million (c.i.f., 1974); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, and sugar

Major trade partners: mostly with franc zone and Western Europe; also with U.S.S.R., China

Budget: 1974 est. — receipts \$51 million, current expenditures \$60 million

Monetary conversion rate: 432.40 Mali francs = US\$1, January 1975

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 400 mi. meter gage

Highways: approximately 8,200 mi.; 1,010 mi. bituminous, 1,050 mi. improved earth, 6,140 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,141 mi. navigable

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

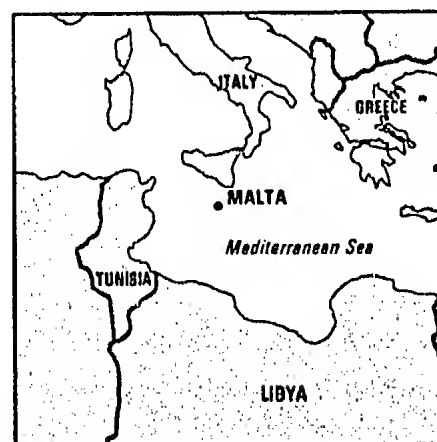
Airfields: 42 total, 38 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: system poor and provides only minimum service to government, business, and public; open-wire and radio communication used for long distance telecommunications; radio sometimes only link to outlying points; 7,800 telephones; 75,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,340,000; 732,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1973, \$9,954,042; about 16.7% of total budget

MALTA

(See reference map IV)

LAND

121 sq. mi.; 45% agricultural, negligible amount forested, remainder urban, waste, or other (1965)

July 1975

MALTA

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 87 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 322,000 (official estimate for 30 September 1974)

Nationality: noun—Maltese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Maltese

Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, British

Religion: 98% Roman Catholic

Language: English and Maltese

Literacy: about 83%; compulsory education introduced in 1946

Labor force: 107,500; 29% services, 23% government, 24% manufacturing, 6% agriculture, 4% construction, 4% transportation and communications, 5% utilities and drydocks; 5% unemployed

Organized labor: approximately 35% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Malta

Type: parliamentary democracy, independent republic within the Commonwealth since December 1974

Capital: Valletta

Political subdivisions: 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 10 electoral districts (divisions)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive, consisting of prime minister and cabinet; legislative, comprising 55-member House of Representatives; independent judiciary

Government leader: Prime Minister Dom Mintoff

Suffrage: universal over age 21; registration required

Elections: at the discretion of the Prime Minister, but must be held before the expiration of a 5-year electoral mandate; last election June 1971

Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Party, Giorgio Borg Olivier; Malta Labor Party, Dom Mintoff

Voting strength (1971 election): Labor, 29 seats (52.7%); Nationalist, 26 seats (47.2%)

Communists: less than 100 (est.)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, GATT, ICAO, ILO, IMF, Seabeds Committee, TDB, U.N., UNESCO, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$361 million (1974 prelim.), \$1,140 per capita; 76% private consumption, 24% gross investment

Agriculture: overall, 20% self-sufficient; adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk and pork products; shortages in beef, grain, animal fodder, and fruits at various seasons; main products — potatoes, cauliflowers, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs; 2,680 calories per day per capita

Major industries: ship repair yard, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles, tourism

Shortages: most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported

Electric power: 115,000 kw. capacity (1973); 361.8 million kw.-hr. produced (1973), 930 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$151 million (f.o.b., 1974); textiles, scrap metal, wine, agricultural products, and footwear

Imports: \$510 million (f.o.b., 1974)

Major trade partners: EC-nine 65% (U.K. 25%, Italy 15%); U.S. 5%; Communist countries 5% (1974)

Aid: economic — U.S., \$34 million (FY49-73), \$10.5 million in 1972, and \$14.9 million in 1973; Agreement (loans and grants) (1961-74), \$140 million; U.N. Special Fund, \$2.2 million through FY72; U.N. Technical Assistance, \$1.4 million through FY72; China, \$45 million (1972)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Maltese pound = US\$2.67 (Smithsonian Agreement), December 1971; the Maltese pound began floating in June 1972, with the rate being determined between that of sterling and that of the currencies of Malta's major trading partners; average trade conversion factor, December 1974: 1 Maltese pound = US\$2.67

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 760 mi., 650 mi. paved (asphalt), 80 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 30 mi. improved and unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major (Valletta), 2 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft (both leased)

Airfields: 4 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: modern automatic telephone system centered in Valletta; 48,000 telephones; 125,000 radio and 75,000 television receivers; 3 AM, 3 FM, and 1 TV stations; 8 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 89,000; 67,000 fit for military service

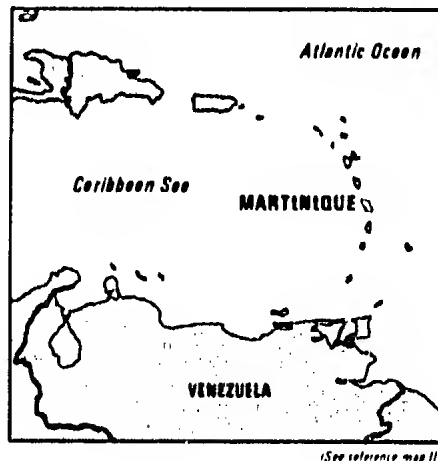
July 1975

MALTA/MARTINIQUE

Supply: has received 2 patrol boats, small arms, and mortars from Libya; vehicles and engineer equipment from Italy

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1974, \$3,730,250; about 2.9% of central government budget

MARTINIQUE



LAND

425 sq. mi.; 31% cropland, 16% pasture, 29% forest, 24% wasteland, built on

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 180 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 347,000, average annual growth rate 0.5% (7/70-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Martiniquais (sing. and pl.); adjective—Martiniquais

Ethnic divisions: 90% African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture, less than 5% East Indian Lebanese, Chinese, 5% Caucasian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

Language: French, Creole patois

Literacy: over 70%

Labor force: 100,000; 23% agriculture, 20% public services, 11% construction and public works, 10% commerce and banking, 10% services, 9% industry, 17% other

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Department of Martinique

Types: overseas department of France; represented by 3 deputies in the French National Assembly and 2 Senators in the Senate

Capital: Fort-de-France

Political subdivisions: 2 arrondissements, 31 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Branches: executive, prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected council of 36 members and a Regional Council including all members of the local general council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Prefect Herve Hamseilleur

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections coincide with those for the French National Assembly, normally every five years; last General Council election took place in March 1973; last local election held September 1973, last French Presidential election May 1974

Political parties and leaders: Union of Democrats for the Republic (UDR), Emile Maurice; Progressive Party of Martinique (PPM), Aime Cesaire; Communist Party of Martinique (PCM), Armand Nicolas; Democratic Union of Martinique (UDM), Leon-Laurent Valere; Socialist Party, leader unknown; Federation of the Left, leader unknown

Voting strength: UDR, 2 seats in French National Assembly; PPM, 1 seat (1973 election)

Communists: 1,000 estimated

Other political or pressure groups: Proletarian Action Group (GAP), Socialist Revolution Group (GRS)

ECONOMY

GNP: \$339 million (at market prices, 1971), \$930 per capita; real growth rate (1971) 8.5%

Agriculture: bananas, sugarcane, and pineapples

Major industries: agricultural processing, particularly sugar milling and rum distillation; cement, oil refining and tourism

Electric power: 31,900 kw. capacity (1972); 143 million kw.-hrs. produced (1972), 370 kw.-hrs. per capita

Exports: \$57 million (f.o.b., 1973), bananas, refined petroleum products, rum, sugar, pineapples

Imports: \$230 million (c.i.f., 1973), foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, raw materials and supplies, and petroleum

MARTINIQUE/MAURITANIA

Major trading partners: exports — France 82%, Italy 0%, other 0%; imports — France 70%, United States 0%, Netherlands Antilles 0%, Netherlands 3%, other 18% (1968)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.44 French francs = US\$1 (1974)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,100 mi.; 600 mi. paved, 500 mi. gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Port-de-France), 5 minor

Civil air: no major transport

Airfields: 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 27,000 telephones, inter-island VHF radio links; satellite earth station; 1 AM, 1 FM, and 5 TV stations; about 40,000 radio and 16,400 TV receivers

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, included in France

Coastline: 400 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,323,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (current)

Nationality: noun—Mauritanian(s); adjective—Mauritanian

Ethnic divisions: 80% Moor, 20% Negro

Religion: nearly 100% Muslim

Language: Hassaniya Arabic is the national language spoken by some 80% of the population, French is the working language for government and commerce

Literacy: about 10%

Labor force: about 18,000 wage earners (1973); remainder of population in farming and herding

Organized labor: 18,000 union members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Type: republic; one-party presidential rule since 1960

Capital: Nouakchott

Political subdivisions: 12 regions and a capital district

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: president; unicameral National Assembly of 50 elected members; separate judiciary (appointed by president)

Government leader: President Moktar Ould Daddah

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: presidential and parliamentary election every 5 years; most recent August 1971

Political parties and leaders: Mauritanian Peoples Party is only legal party, Secretary General Moktar Ould Daddah

Communists: no Communist Party, but there is a scattering of Maoist sympathizers

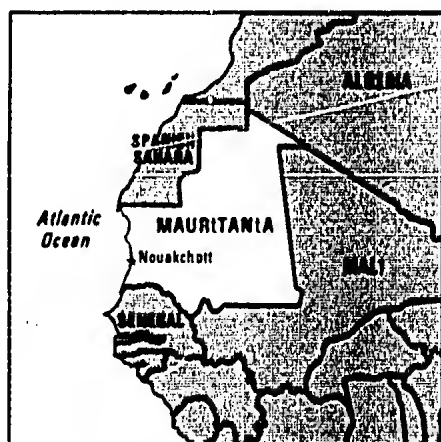
Member of: ACCT, CEAO, EAMA, FAO, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, OAU, Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley (OMVS), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO, Arab League

ECONOMY

GDP: about \$230 million (1972), average annual increase in current prices about 5.0% (1968-72), about \$190 per capita

Agriculture: most Mauritanians are nomads or subsistence farmers; main products — livestock,

MAURITANIA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

419,000 sq. mi.; less than 1% suitable for crops, 10% pasture, 90% desert

Land boundaries: 3,180 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 n. mi. (fishing, 6 n. mi. exclusive rights, 6 n. mi. contiguous zone)

July 1975

MAURITANIA/MAURITIUS

livestock, small grains, dates; cash crop — gum arabic; livestock

Fishing: catch, traditional river fishing, 15,000 metric tons (1969), traditional sea fishing, 2,750 metric tons (valued at \$437,000); fish supplied to processing plants by foreign fishing fleets from France, Spain, Canary Islands using Mauritanian waters; exports 22,100 metric tons, \$8 million (1970)

Major industries: mining of iron ore, salt fishing, exploitation of copper resources planned

Electric power: 38,600 kw. capacity (1974); 78 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 70 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$100 million (f.o.b., 1973); iron ore, fish, gum arabic

Imports: \$69 million (c.i.f., 1973); sugar, cloth, tea, and fuels

Major trade partners: (trade figures not complete because Mauritania has a form of customs union with Senegal and much local trade unreported) France and other EC members, U.K., and U.S. are main overseas partners

Budget: 1974 est. — receipts \$67.9 million, current expenditures \$67.4 million, investment expenditures \$7.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: 48.24 Ouguiya = US\$1 as of January 1975 (currency floating since February 1973) (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 400 mi. standard gage, single track, privately owned

Highways: 3,800 mi.; 350 mi. paved; 380 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 3,070 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: 500 mi.

Ports: 3 minor

Airfields: 30 total, 30 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.; 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph fair; 1,300 telephones; 81,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

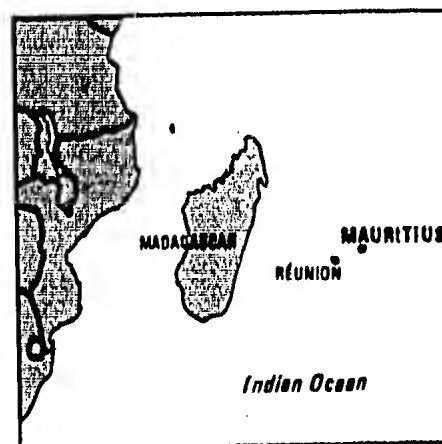
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 306,000; 146,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented

Supply: primarily dependent on France

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974 (revised), \$10,533,800; 15.6% of total budget

MAURITIUS



(See reference map VI)

LAND

720 sq. mi. (excluding dependencies); 50% agricultural, intensely cultivated; 39% forests, woodlands, mountains, river, and natural reserves; 3% built-up areas; 5% water bodies, 2% roads and tracks, 1% permanent wastelands

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 110 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 885,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (1/73-1/74)

Nationality: noun—Mauritian(s); adjective—Mauritian

Ethnic divisions: Indians 67%, Creoles 29%, Chinese 3.5%, English and French 0.5%

Religion: 51% Hindu, 33% Christian (mostly Catholic with a few Anglican Protestants), 16% Muslim

Language: English official language; Hindi, Chinese, French Creole

Literacy: estimated 60% for those over 21, and 90% for those of school age

Labor force: 175,000; 50% agriculture, 6% industry; 20% government services; 14% are unemployed, under-employed, or self-employed, 10% other

Organized labor: about 35% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Mauritius

Type: independent state since 1968, recognizing Elizabeth II as chief of state

Capital: Port Louis

Political subdivisions: 5 organized municipalities and various island dependencies

Legal system: based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968

MAURITIUS/MEXICO

Branches: executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 21-man Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (National Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage, 8 specially elected, and one nominated

Government leaders: Prime Minister Dr. Seewoosagar Ramgoolam

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: last held in August 1967; next scheduled in 1972 postponed at least 4 years by constitutional amendment

Political parties and leaders: a loose government coalition consisting of Labor Party (S. Ramgoolam) and Muslim Committee of Action (A. R. Mohamed); opposition parties — Parti Mauricien Social Democrat (G. Duval), Independent Forward Bloc (S. Bissoondoyal), Mauritius Democratic Union (M. Lesage), Mouvement Militant Mauritian (P. Berenger), Mouvement Militant Mauritian Socialiste Progressist (D. Virahsawmy)

Voting strength: Muslim Committee of Action, 4 seats; Independent Forward Bloc, 6 seats; Mauritius Labor Party, 38 seats; Mauritius Democratic Union, 5 seats; Parti Mauricien Social Democrat, 15 seats; Mouvement Militant Mauritian Socialiste Progressist, 1 seat; 1 seat vacant

Communists: may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society

Other political or pressure groups: Tamil United Party, Mauritius Workers Party

Member of: ACCT, ICAO, Commonwealth, OAU, OCAM, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$370 million est. (1974), \$420 per capita

Agriculture: sugar crop is major economic asset; about 40% of land area is planted to sugar; tea production rising slowly; most food imported — rice is the staple food — and since cultivation is already intense and expansion of cultivable areas is unlikely, heavy reliance on food imports except sugar and tea will continue

Shortage: land

Industries: mainly confined to processing sugarcane, tea; some small-scale, simple manufactures; tobacco fiber; some fishing; tourism, diamond cutting, weaving and textiles, electronics

Electric power: 73,800 kw. capacity (1974); 187 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 212 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$316 million (f.o.b., 1974); mainly sugar, tea, molasses

Imports: \$269 million (f.o.b., 1974); foodstuffs 30%, manufactured goods about 25%

Major trade partners: all EC-nine countries and U.S. have preferential treatment. U.K. buys over 50% of Mauritius' sugar export at heavily subsidized prices; small amount of sugar exported to Canada, U.S., and Italy; imports from U.K. and EC primarily, also from South Africa, Australia, and Burma; some minor trade with China

Budget: revenues \$120 million, current expenditures \$116 million, investment expenditure \$42 million (1974)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.87 Mauritian rupees = US\$1 in December 1974 (floating with pound sterling)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 1,100 mi.; 990 mi. paved, 110 mi. earth

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

Telecommunications: 22,600 telephones; radio telegraph service with Reunion, Malagasy Republic, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and other places in Africa; 1 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations; 160,000 radio and 25,300 TV sets; submarine cables extend to Republic of South Africa and Seychelles Islands

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 206,000; 103,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1973, \$3,981,038; 6.5% of total budget

MEXICO



(See reference map 11)

LAND

764,000 sq. mi.; 12% cropland, 40% pasture, 22% forested, 26% other (including waste, urban areas and public lands)

July 1975

MEXICO

Land boundaries: 2,620 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 5,800 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 58,075,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—Mexican(s); adjective—Mexican

Ethnic divisions: 60% mestizo, 30% Indian or predominantly Indian, 9% white or predominantly white, 1% other

Religion: 97% nominally Roman Catholic, 3% other

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 65% estimated; 84% claimed officially

Labor force (1973): 13.1 million (defined as those 12 years of age and older); 39.5% agriculture, 16.7% manufacturing, 16.6% services, 16.8% construction, utilities, commerce, and transport, 3% government, 7.4% unspecified activities

Organized labor: 20% of total labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Mexican States

Type: federal republic operating in fact under a centralized government

Capital: Mexico

Political subdivisions: 31 states, Federal District

Legal system: mixture of U.S. constitutional theory and civil law system; constitution established in 1917; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: dominant executive, bicameral legislature, Supreme Court

Government leader: President Luis Echeverria

Suffrage: universal over age 18; compulsory but unenforced

Elections: national elections July 1976

Political parties and leaders: Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Jesus Reyes Heróles; National Action Party (PAN), Efraim Gonzalez Morfin; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Jorge Cruickshank Garcia; Authentic Party of the Revolution (PARM), Pedro Gonzalez Azcuaga

Voting strength: (1973 congressional elections) PRI 69.5%, PAN 14.7%, PPS 3.5%, PARM 1.8%, others 0.8%, annulled 9.7%

Communists: estimated 5,000 in Communist Party

Other political or pressure groups: Roman Catholic Church, Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN), Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce (CONCANACO), National Confederation of Campesinos (CNC), National Confederation of Popular Organizations (CNOP), Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC)

Member of: IAEA, IADB, ICAO, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$64.8 billion (1974 est.), \$1,120 per capita; 70% private consumption, 9% public consumption, 21% domestic investment (1973 est.); real growth rate 1974, 6.0% est.

Agriculture: main crops — corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, oilseeds, pulses, and vegetables; general self-sufficiency with minor exceptions in meat and dairy products; caloric intake, 3,110 calories per day per capita (1968)

Fishing: catch 402,500 metric tons, \$95.1 million (1971); exports \$61,060,000, imports \$12,516,000 (1970)

Major industries: processing of food, beverages, and tobacco; chemicals, basic metals and metal products, petroleum products, mining, textiles and clothing, and transport equipment

Crude steel: 5.2 million metric tons capacity (1973); 5.1 million metric tons produced (1974); 90 kilograms per capita (1974)

Electric power: 8,502,000 kw. capacity (1973); 37 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 650 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2,755 million (f.o.b., 1974); cotton, coffee, nonferrous minerals (including lead and zinc), sugar, shrimp, petroleum, sulfur, salt, cattle and meat, fresh fruit and tomatoes

Imports: \$5,947 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles, and intermediate goods

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 61%, EC 9%, Japan 7% (1973); imports — U.S. 60%, EC 17%, Japan 5%

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), \$1,228 million in loans; \$164.2 million in grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$2,337 million; from other Western countries (1960-66), \$122.7 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY46-72), \$14 million

Budget: 1974 est. federal, revenues \$5,700 million, expenditures \$8,200 million

Monetary conversion rate: 12.5 pesos = US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 12,300 mi.; 11,610 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage; 690 mi. 3'0" gage; 64 mi. electrified; 12,233 mi. government owned, 67 mi. privately owned

Inland waterways: 1,800 mi. navigable rivers and coastal canals

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,410 mi.; refined products, 2,090 mi.; natural gas, 3,470 mi.

Ports: 9 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 130 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,493 total, 1,469 usable; 110 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over

MEXICO/MONACO

12,000 ft., 21 with runways 8,000-11,000 ft., 245 with runways 4,000-7,900 ft.; 9 seaplane stations

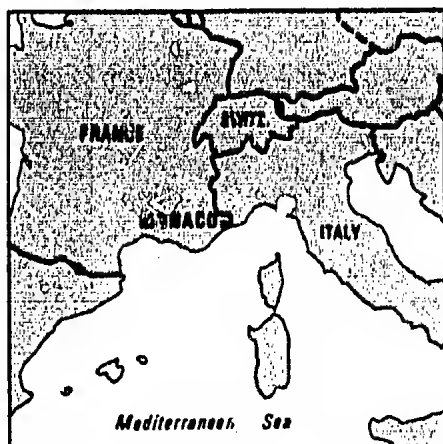
Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system with extensive radio relay links; connection into Central American microwave net; communication satellite ground station; 2.48 million telephones, about 6.5 million radio and 4.8 million TV receivers, 580 AM, 100 FM, and 115 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 12,821,000; 7,758,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 675,000

Military budget: for year ending 31 December 1975, \$580.9 million; about 4.6% of direct federal budget (includes merchant marine and military industry)

MONACO



LAND

0.6 sq. mi.

Land boundaries: 2.3 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 2.6 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 24,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1973)

Nationality: noun—Monacan(s) or Monegasque(s); adjective—Monacan or Monegasque

Ethnic divisions: Rhaetian stock

Religion: Roman Catholicism is official state religion

Language: French

Literacy: almost complete

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Principality of Monaco

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Monaco

Political subdivisions: 4 sections

Legal system: based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: National Council (18 members); Communal Council (15 members, headed by a mayor)

Government leader: Prince Rainier III

Suffrage: universal

Elections: National Council every 5 years; most recent 1973

Political parties and leaders: National Democratic Entente, Democratic Union Movement, Monegasque Actionist (1973)

Voting strength: figures for 1973: National Democratic Entente, 16 seats; Democratic Union Movement and Monegasque Actionist, 1 seat each

Member of: IAEA, IIB, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: 55% tourism; 25%-30% industry (small and primarily tourist oriented); 10%-15% registration fees and sales of postage stamps; about 4% traceable to the Monte Carlo casino

Major industries: chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glassmaking, printing

Electric power: 8,000 kw. capacity (1973); 80 million kw.-hr. supplied by France (1973), 2,000 kw.-hr. per capita

Trade: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties

Monetary conversion rate: 1 franc = US\$0.2253

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1 mi (see France)

Highways: none; city streets

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: served by the French communications system; automatic telephone system with about 20,000 telephones; 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV station; 12,000 radio and 16,000 TV receivers

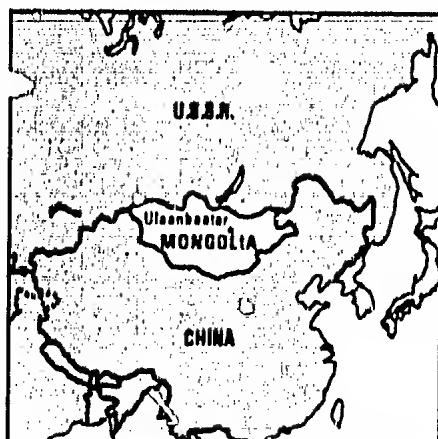
DEFENSE FORCES

France responsible for defense

MONGOLIA

July 1975

MONGOLIA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

604,100 sq. mi.; almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert wasteland, varying in usefulness, less than 1% arable, 10% forested

Land boundaries: 4,975 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,444,000, average annual growth rate 3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Mongolian(s); adjective—Mongolian

Ethnic divisions: 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other

Religion: predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime

Languages: Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: primarily agricultural, over half the population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of Mongolian women; acute shortage of both skilled and unskilled labor (no reliable information available)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Mongolian Peoples Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Ulaanbaatar

Political subdivisions: 18 provinces and 2 autonomous municipalities (Ulaanbaatar and Darhan)

Legal system: blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; new constitution adopted 1960; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ulaanbaatar State

University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: constitution provides for a People's Great Hural (national assembly) and a highly centralized administration

Party and government leaders: Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the MPRP and Chairman of the People's Great Hural; J. Batmunt, Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Suffrage: universal; age 18 and over

Elections: national assembly elections held every 4 years; last elections held in June 1973

Political party: Mongolian People's Revolutionary (Communist) Party (MPRP); estimated membership, 58,000 (claimed 1972)

Member of: CEMA, ESCAP, IAEA, Senbeds Committee, U.N., WHO

ECONOMY

Agriculture: livestock raising predominates; main crops — wheat, oats, barley

Industries: processing of animal products; building materials; mining

Exports: beef for slaughter meat products, wool, fluor spar, other minerals

Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, building materials, sugar, and tea

Major trade partners: nearly all trade with Communist countries (approx. 80% with U.S.S.R.); total turnover over \$500 million (1973)

Aid: heavily dependent on U.S.S.R.

Monetary conversion rate: 3.31 tugriks = US\$1 (arbitrarily established)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 909 route mi., all broad gauge (5'0") (1974)

Inland waterways: 385 miles of principal routes (1975)

Freight carried: rail — 5.1 million short tons, 1,046 million short ton/mi. (1974); highway — about 17.0 million short tons (1973); 730.0 million short ton/mi. (1970)

Airfields: 39 total; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 23 with runways 8,000-12,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 5 additional airfields under 4,000 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES

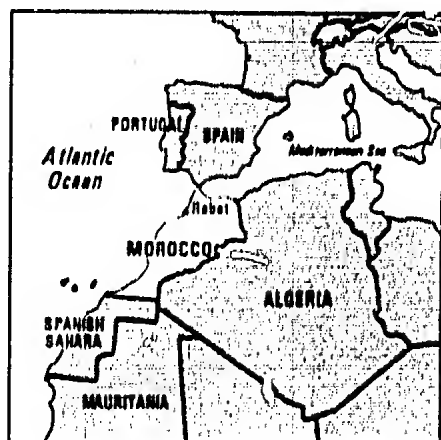
Supply: military equipment supplied by U.S.S.R.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 268 million tugriks, 10% of total budget

July 1975

MOROCCO

MOROCCO



LAND

158,100 sq. mi.; about 32% arable and grazing land, 17% forest and esparto, 51% desert, waste, and urban

Land boundaries: 1,240 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing, 70 n. mi.)

Coastline: 1,140 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 17,274,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (7/72-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Moroccan(s); adjective—Moroccan

Ethnic divisions: 99.1% Arab-Berber, 0.2% Jewish, 0.7% non-Moroccan

Religion: 98.7% Muslim, 1.1% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

Language: Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of much business, government, diplomacy, and postprimary education

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 6.3 million (1971 est.); 50% agriculture, 15% industry, 26% services, 9% other

Organized labor: about 5% of the labor force, mainly in the Union of Moroccan Workers (UMT)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Morocco

Type: constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)

Capital: Rabat

Political subdivisions: 23 provinces and 2 prefectures

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court; modern legal education at branches of Mohammed V University in Rabat and Casablanca and Karouine University in Fes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature in abeyance until elections are held (two-thirds to be directly elected, one third indirectly); judiciary independent of other branches

Government leaders: King Hassan II; Prime Minister Ahmed Osman

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: last parliamentary elections held 21 and 28 August 1970 for Council of Representatives which was dissolved in March 1972; elections for new parliament created by Constitution adopted 15 March 1972 have not been held

Political parties and leaders: Istiqlal Party, M'hamed Boucetta; Popular Movement (MP), Mahjoub Aherdan; Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement (MPCD), Dr. Abdelkrim Khattib; National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP), split into competitive factions under Abdallah Ibrahim and Mahjoub Ben Seddik of Casablanca-based faction and Abderrahim Bourabid of Rabat-based faction with latter becoming Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP) in September 1974; Democratic Constitutional Party (PDC), Mohamed Hassan Ouzzani; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), legalized in August 1971, successor to Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), is front for Moroccan Communist Party (MCP), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; Istiqlal and the UNFP formed a National Front in July 1970 to oppose the new constitution, boycotted the parliamentary elections and the 1972 constitutional referendum

Voting strength: August 1970 elections were nonpolitical; 1 March 1972 constitutional referendum tallied 98.7% for new constitution, 1.25% opposed and National Front abstained from voting

Communists: 300 est.

Member of: Arab League, EC (association until 1974), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMC, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$6 billion (1974 est.), about \$350 per capita; average annual real growth 4% during 1970-73

Agriculture: cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; main products — wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing

July 1975

MOROCCO/MOZAMBIQUE

Fishing: catch 240,000 metric tons, \$21.0 million (1972); exports \$37.9 million (1971)

Major sectors: mining and mineral processing (phosphates, smaller quantities of iron, manganese, lead, zinc, and other minerals), food processing, textiles, construction and tourism

Electric power: 745,000 kw. capacity (1974); 2.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 167 kw.-hr. per capita

Export 1 billion (f.o.b., 1973); agricultural goods 56%, minerals 23%, other 21%; export level and per capita phosphate exports to rise in 1974

Import 2 million (f.o.b., 1973); food 24%, raw materials and semi-finished goods 42%, equipment 10%, consumer goods 14%

Major trade partners: exports — France 32%, West Germany 8%, Italy 8%, Benelux 7%, U.K. 2%; imports — France 31%, U.S. 8%, West Germany 7%, Italy 6% (1972)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.2 dirhams = US\$1 (trade rate in 1974)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,091 ml. standard gage, 93 ml. double track; 493 ml. electrified

Highways: 32,180 ml.; 11,203 ml. bituminous, 3,244 ml. gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth, 17,733 ml. unimproved earth

Pipelines: crude oil, 85 ml.; refined products, 305 ml.; natural gas, 60 ml.

Ports: 8 major (including Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla), 10 minor

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

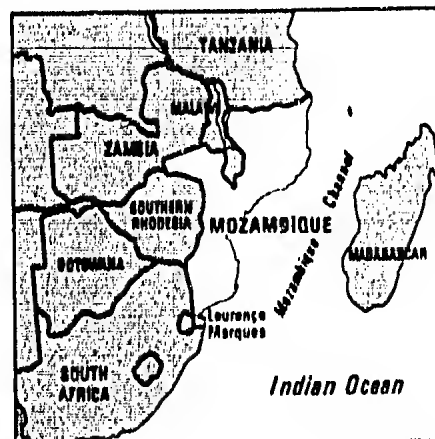
Airfields: 84 total, 84 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 11 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 36 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: superior system by African standards composed of open-wire lines, coaxial, multiconductor and submarine cables and radio-relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fes, Marrakech, Oujda, Sebau Aïoun, Tangier and Tetouan; 181,000 telephones; 1.5 million radio and 227,000 TV receivers; 24 Moroccan AM, 1 Voice of America AM, 3 FM, 17 TV stations; 11 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,779,000; 2,242,000 fit for military service; about 185,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription

MOZAMBIQUE



(See reference map VI)

LAND

303,760 sq. mi.; 30% arable, of which 1% cultivated, 56% woodland and forest, 14% wasteland and inland water

Land boundaries: 2,875 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 1,535 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 9,081,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (9/60-12/70)

Nationality: noun—Mozambican(s); adjective—Mozambique

Ethnic divisions: 97% African, 3% European, Asian, and Mulatto

Religion: 65.6% animist, 21.5% Christian, 10.5% Muslim, 2.4% other

Language: Portuguese (official); many tribal dialects

Literacy: 7%-10% (est.)

Labor force: (1963 est.) 610,000; 50,000 non-African wage earners, 560,000 African wage earners in Mozambique; 290,000 additional African wage earners temporarily working in Rhodesia and South Africa; unemployment serious problem; most native Africans provide unskilled labor or remain in subsistence agricultural sector

Organized labor: approx. 47,000 (end of 1970); 75% are white

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Mozambique

Type: transitional government; will achieve independence from Portugal in June 1975

Capital: Lourenço Marques

July 1975

MOZAMBIQUE/NAURU

Political subdivisions: 10 districts administered by district governors; municipalities governed by appointed officials

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

Branches: none established

Government leaders: Admiral Vitor Crespo, High Commissioner; Joaquim Chissano, Prime Minister

Suffrage: all adults able to read and write Portuguese and in full possession of political and civil rights

Elections: information not available on future election schedule

Political parties and leaders: the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), led by Moises Samora Machel, is only legal party

Communists: none known

ECONOMY

GNP: \$2.3 billion (1972), about \$250 per capita; average annual growth probably stagnant or falling

Agriculture: cash crops — raw cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal; other crops — corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, and cassava; self-sufficient in food except for wheat which must be imported

Major industries: food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco

Electric power: 442,000 kw. capacity (1974); 563 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 64 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$240 million (f.o.b., 1974); cashew nuts, cotton, sugar, mineral products, timber products, tea, copra, petroleum products

Imports: \$480 million (c.i.f., 1974 prelim.); machinery and electrical equipment, cotton textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, wine, iron and steel

Major trade partners: over one-third of foreign trade with Portugal; South Africa, U.S., U.K., West Germany

Aid: mainly from Portugal

Budget: (FY75) balanced at \$520 million prelim.

Monetary conversion rate: 24.50 escudos = US\$1 as of January 1975 (approximate realigned rate), floating

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,965 mi.; 1,877 mi. 3'6" gage (6 mi. double track), 88 mi. 2'5½" gage

Highways: 20,000 mi.; 1,740 mi. paved; 18,260 mi. other (mostly earth)

Inland waterways: approx. 2,330 mi. of navigable routes

Pipelines: crude oil, 190 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Lourenco Marques, Beira, Nacala), 2 significant minor

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft

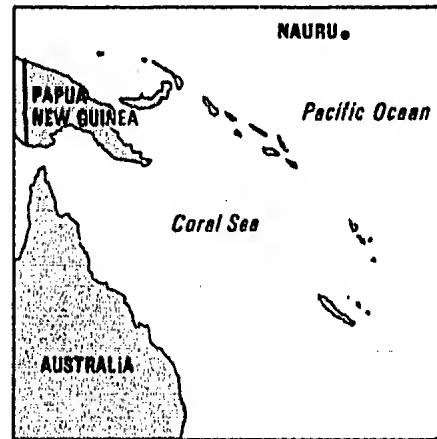
Airfields: 332 total, 327 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 39 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,204,000; 1,108,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

NAURU



(See reference map 7111)

LAND

8.2 sq. mi.; insignificant arable land, no urban areas, extensive phosphate mines

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 15 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 7,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1969)

Nationality: noun—Nauruan(s); adjective—Nauruan

Ethnic divisions: 48% Nauruans, 19% Chinese, 7% Europeans, 26% other Pacific Islanders

Religion: Christian (¾ Protestant, ¼ Catholic)

Language: Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island tongue; English, the language of school instruction, spoken and understood by nearly all

Literacy: nearly universal

July 1975

NAURU/NEPAL

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Nauru**Type:** republic; independent since January 1968**Capital:** no capital city per se; government offices in Uaboe District**Political subdivisions:** 14 districts**Branches:** President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected unicameral legislature, the Parliament; Cabinet to assist the President, four members, appointed by President from Parliament members**Government leader:** President Hammer De Roburt**Suffrage:** universal adult**Elections:** last held in January 1971**Political parties and leaders:** there are no political parties; De Roburt is only significant political figure**Member of:** no present plans to join U.N.; enjoys "special membership" in Commonwealth; South Pacific Commission, INTERPOL, ESCAP

ECONOMY

GNP: \$28 million (1970), \$4,000 per capita (est.)**Agriculture:** negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food, water**Major industries:** mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year (1970)**Exports:** \$27 million (f.o.b., 1970 est.), consisting entirely of phosphates**Imports:** \$5 million (c.i.f., FY70)**Major trade partners:** exports—Australia 58%, New Zealand 22%, Japan 18%; imports—Australia 75%, U.K. 8%, New Zealand 5%, Japan 5%**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Australian dollar = US\$1.31 (official) (1975)**Fiscal year:** 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

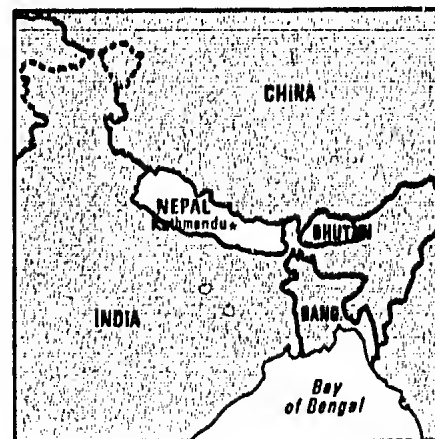
Railroads: none**Highways:** about 17 mi.; 13 mi. paved, 4 mi. improved earth**Inland waterways:** none**Ports:** 1 minor**Civil air:** 1 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 1, coral-surfaced, 5,270 ft.**Telecommunications:** adequate intransit and international radiocommunications provided via Australian facilities; 540 telephones; 3,575 radio receivers, 1 AM, but no TV or FM radiobroadcasting facilities

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 1,800; fit for military service, about 1,000; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 1975-79, less than 100

No formal defense structure and no regular armed forces

NEPAL



(See reference map VII)

LAND

54,600 sq. mi.; 16% agricultural area, 14% permanent meadows and pastures, 38% alpine land (unusable), waste, or urban; 32% forested

Land boundaries: 1,720 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 12,550,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (6/61-6/71)**Nationality:** noun—Nepalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Nepalese**Ethnic divisions:** two main categories, Indo-Nepalese (about 80%) and Tibeto-Nepalese (about 20%), representing considerable intermixture of Indo-Aryan and Mongolian racial strains; country divided among many quasi-tribal communities**Religion:** only official Hindu Kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians**Language:** 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects; Nepali official language and lingua franca for much of the country; same script as Hindi**Literacy:** about 12%**Labor force:** 4.1 million; 95% agriculture, 5% industry; great lack of skilled labor

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Nepal**Type:** constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government**Capital:** Kathmandu**Political subdivisions:** 75 districts, 14 zones**Legal system:** based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; legal education at Nepal Law

NEPAL/NETHERLANDS

College in Kathmandu; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Council of Ministers appointed by the King; indirectly elected National Panchayat (Assembly)

Government leaders: King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva; Prime Minister Jugendra Prasad Rijal

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: village and town councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; district, zonal, and National Panchayat members indirectly elected, most for 6-year terms; 15 National Panchayat members elected from five class organizations (women, workers, youth, and ex-servicemen), four directly elected by all voters possessing a B.A. or its equivalent, and 16 are appointed by the King

Political parties and leaders: all political parties outlawed

Communists: the combined membership of the two wings of the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) may be on the order of 6,500, the majority (perhaps 5,000) in the pro-Chinese wing; the CPN continues to operate more or less openly, but internal dissension has greatly hindered its effectiveness

Other political or pressure groups: proscribed Nepali Congress Party led by B.P. Koirala from exile in India

Member of: ADB, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, ITU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Seabeds Committee, WIIO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1,071 million (FY73 at current prices), less than \$100 per capita; 2% real growth in FY73

Agriculture: over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; main crops — rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds

Major industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

Electric power: 64,000 kw. capacity (1974); 110 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 9 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$48 million est. (FY70); rice and other food products, jute, timber

Imports: \$84 million est. (FY70); manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, food products

Major trade partners: over 80% India

Monetary conversion rate: 10.55 Nepalese rupees = US\$1

Fiscal year: 15 July - 14 July

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 105 mi., all narrow gauge (2'6"); mostly government owned; all in Terai close to Indian border; only 33 mi. sector from border to Bialpura

presently in use; a 28 mi. segment has been abandoned and 44 mi. utilized to transport rock from quarry near Dharan to Kosi Dam near Rajbiraj

Highways: 1,086 mi.; 510 mi. paved, 270 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 900 mi. improved and unimproved earth, 200 mi. of seasonally motorable tracks

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 45 total, 42 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

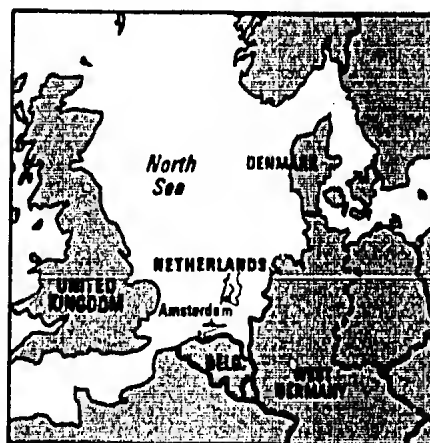
Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; good radiocommunication and broadcast service; international radiocommunication service is poor; 9,102 telephones, 76,000 radio and no TV sets, 3 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,073,000; 1,550,000 fit for military service; 140,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 15 July 1975, \$9.7 million; 5.6% of total budget

NETHERLANDS



(See reference map IV)

LAND

13,100 sq. mi.; 70% cultivated, 5% waste, 8% forested, 8% inland water, 9% other

Land boundaries: 635 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 280 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 13,634,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)

July 1975

NETHERLANDS

Nationality: noun—Netherlander(s); adjective—Netherlands

Ethnic divisions: 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other

Religion: 41% Protestant, 40% Roman Catholic, 19% unaffiliated

Language: Dutch

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 4.7 million; 30% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, 10% agriculture, 9% construction, 7% transportation and communications, 4% other; average unemployment rate 3% (Jan.-Aug. 1973); no shortage of skilled labor but shortage of semi-skilled labor; 129,000 unfilled vacancies reported by employers in January 1971

Organized labor: 33% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of the Netherlands

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague

Political subdivisions: 11 provinces governed by centrally appointed commissioners of Queen

Legal system: civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral states general (parliament); independent judiciary

Government leader: Head of State, Queen Juliana; Johannes den Uyl, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: must be held at least every 4 years for lower house (most recent November 1972), and every 3 years for upper house (most recent March 1974)

Political parties and leaders: Catholic People's Party (KVP), Dr. D. de Zeeuw; Antirevolutionary (ARP), A. Veerman; Labor (PvdA), Mrs. Ien Van Den Heuvel; Liberal (VVD), Mrs. H. van Someren-Downer; Christian Historical Union (CHU), Otto W. A. Barou Van Verschuer; Democrats '66 (D-66), Jan ter Brink; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), P. A. Burggraff; Political Reformist (SCP), H. G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GVP), G. Veurink; Radical Party (PPR), Marcel Van Dam; Democratic Socialist '70 (DS-70), Fred L. Polak; Farmers' Party (BP), Hendrik Kockeek; Roman Catholic Party (RKPN), leader unknown

Voting strength (1972 election): 17.7% KVP, 14.4% VVD, 8.8% ARP, 4.8% CHU, 27.4% PvdA,

4.2% D-66, 4.1% DS-70, 4.5% CPN, 1.5% PSP, 4.8% PRP, 2.2% SCP, 1.8% GVP, 1.9% BP, .9% RKP

Communists: 9,000 members; 329,973 votes in 1972 election

Other political or pressure groups: great multinational firms; Socialist, Catholic, and Protestant trade unions; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers Associations; the non-denominational Federation of Netherlands Enterprises

Member of: Benelux, Council of Europe, ECE, ECSC, EC, EMA, EURATOM, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IEA, IIB, IMF, NATO, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, WEU, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$69.6 billion (1974 in current prices), \$5,150 per capita; 56% consumption, 22% investment, 17% government; 5% foreign balance; 1974 growth rate 3.4% in constant prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops — horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages — grains, fats, oils; calorie intake, 3,186 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

Fishing: catch 323,000 metric tons, \$150 million (1973); exports 251,398 metric tons, imports 131,438 metric tons (1973)

Major industries: food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, and petroleum products

Shortages: crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, and oilseeds

Crude steel: 5.8 million metric tons produced (1974), 430 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 11,930,000 kw. capacity (1973); 52.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 3,450 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$23,928 million (f.o.b., 1973); foodstuffs, machinery, transportation equipment, consumer manufactures, chemicals, petroleum products, textiles

Imports: \$23,814 million (c.i.f., 1973); machinery, transportation equipment, consumer manufactures, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

Major trade partners: (1973) 66% EC, 30% W. Germany, 15% Belgium-Luxembourg, 6% U.S.

Aid: economic — U.S., \$1,367 million authorized (FY46-73); IBRD, \$236 million authorized (FY46-73), none since 1958; military — U.S., \$1,255 million authorized (FY49-73), none since FY65; net official aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies \$1,458 million (FY62-72), \$315 million (1972)

NETHERLANDS/NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Budget: (1974 est.) revenues \$18.7 billion, expenditures \$20.0 billion, deficit \$1.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 2.688 guilders = US\$1, average 1974, floating

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,059 mi., standard gage; 970 mi. double track; 1,022 mi. electrified

Highways: 47,845 mi.; 27,800 mi. paved, 4,045 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 16,000 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 3,940 mi., of which 35% is usable by craft of 1,000 short-ton capacity or larger

Pipelines: crude oil, 260 mi.; refined products, 600 mi.; natural gas, 2,700 mi.

Ports: 8 major, 5 minor

Civil air: 103 major transport aircraft (including 3 aircraft registered in the Netherlands but leased from a foreign country)

Airfields: 28 total, 27 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: highly developed, excellently maintained, and well integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio-relay links; 4.65 million telephones; 9 million radiobroadcast and 4.0 million TV receivers; 5 AM, 12 FM, and 11 TV stations; 11 coaxial submarine cables; communications satellite ground station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,393,000; 3,046,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually 117,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$2,735 million; about 12% of central government budget

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

LAND

394 sq. mi.; 5% arable, 95% waste, urban, or other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

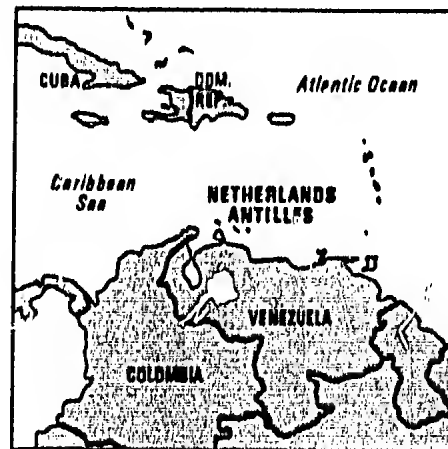
Coastline: 226 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 240,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (1/71-1/73)

Nationality: noun—Netherlands Antillean(s); adjective—Netherlands Antillean

Ethnic divisions: 85% largely mixed Negro stock except on Aruba where 12% Negro and approx. 55% mixed Carib Indian and European; rest European with some Chinese, especially on Aruba



(See reference map II)

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; sizable Protestant, smaller Jewish minorities

Language: officially Dutch; predominantly English; colloquial "papiamentu," a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English mixture

Literacy: 75%-80%

Labor force: 66,000; 1% agriculture, 21% industry, 21% unemployed, 8% construction, 41% government and services, 8% other

Organized labor: approx. 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Netherlands Antilles

Type: territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy

Capital: Willemstad; Curacao, center of government

Political subdivisions: 4 island territories — Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, and the Windward Islands — St. Eustatius, southern part of St. Martin (northern part is French), Saba

Legal system: based on civil law system, with some English common law influence; Dutch Country Statute of 1955 serves as constitution

Branches: federal executive power, under nominal head of Governor (appointed by the Crown), exercised by 8-member Council of Ministers or Cabinet; legislative power rests with 22-member Legislative Council; independent court system under control of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Justice (administrative functions under Minister of Justice); each island territory has island council headed by Lieutenant Governor for local administration

Government leaders: Minister-President Juan Evertsz

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: general elections held every 4 years, last held August 1973; island council elections every 2 years, last held April and May 1975

July 1975

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES/NEW CALEDONIA

Political parties and leaders: the Democratic Party (DP); Antilles Social Progress Movement (MASA) led by Ciro Kroon; the Aruba Patriotic Party (PPA) led by S. J. Trompe; the National People's Party (NVP), S. D. Abbad; the Aruba People's Party (AVP) led by Dominica Guzman Croes; the National Aruban Union Party/Independent Aruban Party (UNA/PIA) led by A. Werleman/M. Croes; Bonaire Democratic Party led by L. A. Abraham; Windward Island Democratic Party led by A. C. Wathey; Social Progressive Action Party, S. R. Goelae; Antillean Reform Union (URA), Robertu Suriel; Curacao Independent Party (COP), Peter Vander Hoven; Radical People's Party (PRP), Max de Castru; Worker's Party (Frente Obrero); People's Electoral Movement (MEP), separatist party

Voting strength (1973 general election): DP/PPA, 8 seats; NVP, 5 seats; Frente Obrero, 3 seats; MEP, 5 seats; labor coalition, 1 seat

Communists: no Communist Party
Member of EC (associate), WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$250 million (1967), \$1,170 per capita; real growth rate 1967, 3.6%

Agriculture: little production

Major industries: petroleum refining on Curacao and Aruba; tourism on Curacao, Aruba, and St. Martin; phosphate mining on Curacao

Electric power: 295,000 kw. capacity (1971); 1.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 5,570 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$724 million (f.o.b., 1971); petroleum products, phosphate

Imports: \$1,024 million (c.i.f., 1971); crude petroleum, food manufactures

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 43%, EC 16%, Latin America 13%, U.K. 10%, Canada 7%; imports — Venezuela 72%, U.S. 10%, Netherlands 4% (1968)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.79 Netherlands Antillean florins (NAF) = US\$1, official

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 700 mi.; 350 mi. paved, 220 mi. otherwise improved, 130 mi. unimproved

Ports: 3 major (Willemstad, Oranjestad, Caracora Bai), 6 minor

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 7 total, all usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

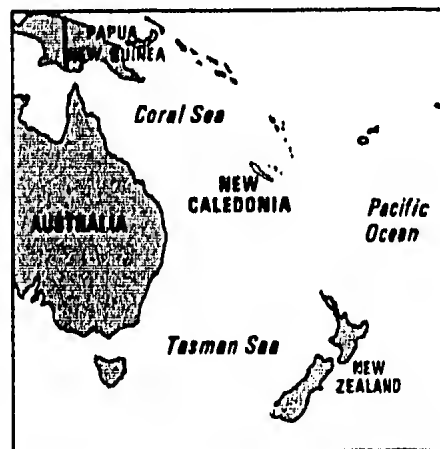
Telecommunications: generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive interisland VHF links; 42,500 telephones, 132,000 radio and 35,000 TV receivers, 11 AM and 3 TV stations, 5 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 60,000; 34,000 fit for military service; about 2,600 reach military age (20) annually

Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

NEW CALEDONIA



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

8,500 sq. mi.; 6% cultivable, 22% pasture land, 15% forests, 57% waste or other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing, 3 n. mi.)

Coastline: 1,400 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 133,000, average annual growth rate 3.8% (7/61-7/72)

Nationality: noun—New Caledonian(s); adjective—New Caledonian

Ethnic divisions: Melanesian-Polynesian admixture, over 28,000 Europeans of French extraction

Religion: natives 90% Christian

Language: Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

Literacy: unknown

Labor force: size unknown; Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis Islands, New Hebrides, and French Polynesia

July 1975

NEW CALEDONIA/NEW HEBRIDES

Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Territory of New Caledonia

Type: French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by one deputy and one Senator

Capital: Noumea

Political subdivisions: 4 islands or island group dependencies — Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Island of New Caledonia

Legal system: French law

Branches: administered by Governor, who is also High Commissioner for France in the Pacific; responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Governing Council; Assemblee Territoriale

Government leader: Jean Risterucci, Governor and French High Commissioner

Suffrage: restricted (1957 election roll listed 32,370 males and females over 21 years of age, of whom 18,964 were classed as indigenous inhabitants)

Elections: Assembly elections in 1972

Political parties: Union Caledonienne, Entente Democratique et sociale, Union Multiraciale, Mouvement Liberal Caledonien, Union Democratique, Mouvement Populaire Caledonien

Voting strength (1972 election): Union Caledonienne, 12 seats; Entente Sociale et Democratique, 6 seats; Union Multiraciale, 5 seats; Mouvement Liberal Caledonien, 5 seats; Union Democratique, 4 seats; Mouvement Populaire Caledonien, 2 seats; Caledonie Francaise, 1 seat

Communists: number unknown; Union Caledonienne strongly leftist; some politically active Communists were deported during 1950's; small number of North Vietnamese

Other political parties and pressure groups: several lesser parties

ECONOMY

GNP: \$193 million, \$1,800 per capita (1971 est.)

Agriculture: large areas devoted to cattle grazing; major products — coffee and vegetables; 60% self sufficient in beef; must import grains and vegetables

Industry: mining of nickel

Electric power: 261,000 kw. capacity (1974); 1.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 12,698 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$202 million (f.o.b., 1972); 99% nickel

Imports: \$222 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, transport equipment, food

Major trade partners: (1972) exports — France 55%, Japan 24%, U.S. 11%; imports — France 52%, Australia 13%, rest of EEC 12%

Monetary conversion rate: 86 CFP francs=US\$1 (1972)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,572 mi.; 184 mi. paved; 838 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized surface; 550 mi. improved earth

Inland waterways: none

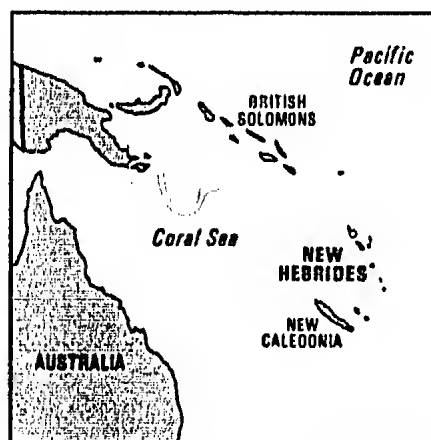
Ports: 1 major, 21 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 31 total, 31 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 airfield over 8,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: 14,364 telephones; 30,500 radio and 13,000 TV sets; 1 AM, no FM, and 3 TV stations; 1 earth — satellite station

NEW HEBRIDES



LAND

About 5,700 sq. mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 3 n. mi.

Coastline: about 1,570 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 95,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/68-7/73)

Nationality: noun—New Hebridean(s); adjective—New Hebrides

Ethnic divisions: 92% indigenous Melanesian, 3% European, remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific Islanders

Religion: most at least nominally Christian

Literacy: probably 10%-20%

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: New Hebrides Condominium

Type: Anglo-French condominium

July 1975

NEW HEBRIDES/NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Vila
Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts
Legal system: 3 sets of courts; one each for French and British subjects, one for New Hebrides native affairs

Branches: Advisory Council of 30 members with no real legislative powers, majority elected

Government leaders: two resident commissioners, one French, one British

Political parties and leaders: New Hebrides National Party, founded 1971, chairman, Walter Lini

ECONOMY

Agriculture: export crops of copra, cocoa, coffee, some livestock and fish production; subsistence crops of copra, taro, yams

Electric power: 4,200 kw. capacity (1974); 11 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 122 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$16 million (1971); copra, frozen fish

Imports: \$23 million (1971)

Monetary conversion rates: 1 pound = US\$2.37 (official currency), 0.74 Australian \$ = US\$1, 86 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP) = US\$1 (1972)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: at least 150 sealed or all-weather roads

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: 1 AM broadcast station; 10,000 radio receivers, and 800 telephones

DEFENSE FORCES

Personnel: no military forces maintained, however, the French and British maintain constabularies of about 70 men each

NEW ZEALAND**LAND**

103,736 sq. mi.; 3% cultivated, 47% pasture; 15% other occupied farmland; 11% waste, water, etc., 1% urban, 23% forested; 4 principal islands, 2 minor inhabited islands, several minor uninhabited islands

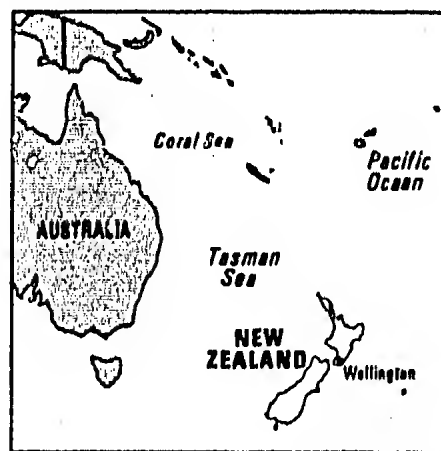
WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: about 5,200 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 3,092,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (1/73-1/74)



Nationality: noun—New Zealander(s); adjective—New Zealand

Ethnic divisions: 93% European, 7% Maori

Religion: 90% Christian, 9% none or unspecified; 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 1,021,800; 13% agriculture, 36% manufacturing and construction, 9% transportation and communications, 18% commerce and finance, 6% services, 16% administrative and professional, 2% unspecified (1966 figures)

Organized labor: 36% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Dominion of New Zealand (rarely used)

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Wellington

Political subdivisions: 112 counties

Legal system: based on English law, with special legislation and courts for Maori tribesmen; constitution consists of various documents, including certain acts of the U.K. and New Zealand Parliaments; legal education at Victoria, Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago Universities; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: unicameral legislature (General Assembly, commonly called Parliament); Cabinet responsible to Parliament; 3-level court system (Magistrates' Courts, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal)

Government leader: Prime Minister Wallace E. Rowling

Suffrage: universal age 20 and over

Elections: held at 3 year intervals or sooner if parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election November 1972

July 1975

NEW ZEALAND/NICARAGUA

Political parties and leaders: National Party (Opposition), Robert D. Muldoon; Labour Party (Government), Wallace E. Rowling; Social Credit Political League, J. B. O'Brien; Communist Party, George Victor Wilcox; pro-Soviet Socialist Unity Party, George Edward Jackson

Voting strength (1972 election): National Party 32 seats, Labour Party 55 seats

Communists: CPNZ about 300, SUP about 100

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IEA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMCO, ITU, OECD, Seabeds Committee, SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$11.7 billion (1974), \$3,870 per capita; real average annual growth (1967-72) 3.3%, 4.8% in 1973

Agriculture: fodder and silage crops; about 1/4 of area planted in field crops; main products—wool, meat, dairy products; New Zealand is a food surplus country; calorie intake, 3,500 calories per day per capita (1964)

Fishing: catch 58,000 tons, \$21.6 million 1972

Major industries: food processing, textile production, machinery, transport equipment; wood and paper products

Electric power: 4,653 kw. capacity (1974); 18.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 6,101 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2.5 billion including re-exports (f.o.b., trade year 1974); principal products (1974) — meat 30%, wool 20%, dairy products 17%

Imports: \$2.9 billion (c.i.f., trade year 1974); machinery 30%, manufactured goods 24%, chemicals 2%

Major trade partners: (trade year 1974) exports—21% U.K., 17% U.S., 14% Japan, 10% Australia; imports — 24% Australia, 19% U.K., 13% Japan, 12% U.S.

Aid: gross official aid deliveries to LDC and multilateral agencies 1973, \$27.6 million

Budget: expenditures, 3,129 million NZ\$, receipts, 2,970 million NZ\$

Monetary conversion rate: NZ\$1 = US\$1.3535, February 1975

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

NOTE: trade data are for year ending 30 June 1974; trade year and fiscal year do not correspond

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,982 mi.; all 3'6" gage; 170 mi. double track; 70 mi. electrified; over 99% government owned

Highways: 57,172 mi.; 27,609 mi. paved, 29,563 mi. gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: 1,000 mi.; of little importance to transportation

Pipelines: natural gas, 488 mi.

Ports: 3 major

Civil air: 60 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 174 total, 169 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 17 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

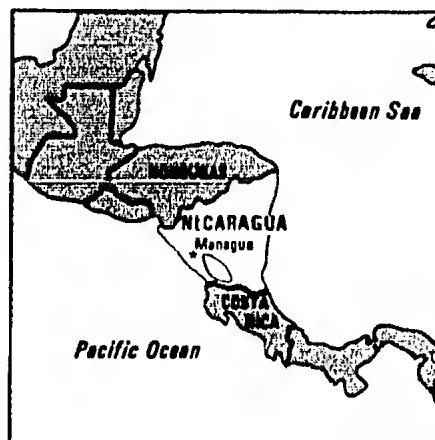
Telecommunications: excellent international and domestic systems; 1,410,532 telephones; 2,700,000 radio and 760,847 TV sets; 60 AM stations in 31 cities, no FM, and 4 TV stations, and 120 repeaters; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji Islands; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 723,000; 610,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually about 25,000

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1975, \$211.6 million; about 4% of central government budget

NICARAGUA



(See reference map 11)

LAND

57,100 sq. mi.; 7% arable, 7% prairie and pasture, 50% forest, 36% urban, waste, or other

Land boundaries: 760 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 200 n. mi.; continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

Coastline: 565 mi.

NICARAGUA

July 1975

PEOPLE

Population: 2,153,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (7/70-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Nicaraguan(s); adjective—Nicaraguan

Ethnic divisions: 69% mestizo, 17% white, 9% Negro, 5% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish (official); small English-speaking minority on Atlantic coast

Literacy: 50% of population 10 years of age and over

Labor force: 620,000 (1974 est.); 50% agriculture, 12% manufacturing, 14% services, 24% other; shortage of skilled labor, but underemployment of unskilled labor except during harvest

Organized labor: about 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Nicaragua

Type: republic

Capital: Managua

Political subdivisions: 1 national district and 16 departments

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted in 1974; legal education at Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua and Universidad Centroamericana; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President (traditionally dominant), bicameral legislature, judiciary elected by legislature, and Supreme Electoral Tribunal (4th branch)

Government leaders: President Anastasio Somoza

Suffrage: universal over age 18 if married or literate, otherwise 21

Elections: every 6 years; municipal elections every 3 years

Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN), Anastasio Somoza; Nicaraguan Conservative Party (PCN), Edmundo Paguaga

Voting strength (1974 elections): PLN, 95% of votes; PCN, 5% of votes; PCN will, however, occupy 40% of legislative seats by constitutional provision

Communists: Communist movement split into hard-line Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) illegal, 60 members; soft-line Nicaraguan Communist Party (PCN) illegal, 40 members, and small pro-Castro Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) activist, 50-60 members; about 1,000 sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Democratic Union of Liberation (UDEL), an opposition front lacking legal status of a political party, composed of anti-Somoza political movements and labor groups with orientations ranging from conservative to

Christian Democrat to Communist, leadership includes Pedro J. Chamorro, Ramiro Sacasa, Ignacio Zelaya, Manuel Morales, Domingo Sanchez

Member of: CACM, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, ICJ, ILO, INTELSAT, ITU, OAS, ODECA, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1,220 million (1973 prices, prelim. 1974), \$570 per capita; 73% private consumption, 10% government consumption, 14% domestic investment, +3% net foreign balance (1973); real growth rate 1974, 10%

Agriculture: main crops — cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, cattle; caloric intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1966)

Fishing: catch 11,200 metric tons (1972); \$9.6 million (1970); exports \$6.1 million (1971)

Major industries: food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles and clothing

Electric power: 217,000 kw. capacity (1972); 700 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 345 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$377 million (f.o.b., 1974 prelim.); cotton, coffee, chemical products, meat, sugar

Imports: \$539 million (c.i.f., 1974 prelim.); food and non-food agricultural products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, machinery, construction materials, clothing, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 34%, Japan 12%, CACM 22%, West Germany 9%; imports — U.S. 34%, CACM 27%, Japan 7%, West Germany 7%, Venezuela 5% (1973)

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (U.S. FY46-73) \$137 million loans, \$76 million grants; international organizations (U.S. FY46-73) \$240 million; military — from U.S. (U.S. FY46-73), \$17 million

Monetary conversion rate: 7 cordobas=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 220 mi.; 200 mi. of 3'6" gage, government owned; 20 mi. narrow gage, privately owned

Highways: 8,050 mi.; 850 mi. paved, 3,200 mi. otherwise improved, 4,000 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: 1,380 mi., including 2 large lakes

Pipelines: crude oil, 45 mi.

Ports: 4 major (Carinto, Puerto Cabezas, Puerto Somaza, San Juan del Sur), 6 minor

Civil air: 11 major transport aircraft

July 1975

NICARAGUA/NIGER

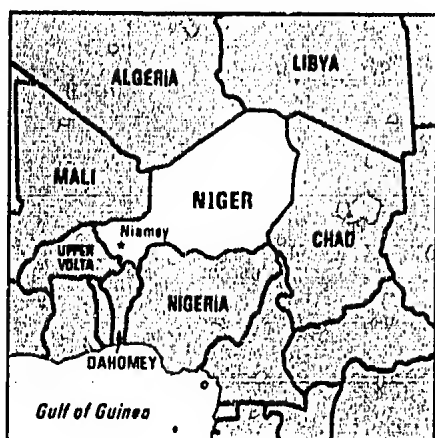
Airfields: 422 total, 416 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,000 ft.; 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: low-capacity wire and radio-relay network; connection into Central American microwave net; satellite ground station; 14,000 telephones; est. 700,000 radio and 75,000 TV receivers; 80 AM, 30 FM, and 7 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 516,000; 316,000 fit for military service; 23,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$19.7 million for the Ministry of Defense, including civil functions (e.g., police and civil air); 7.4% of central government budget

NIGER

(See reference map VI)

LAND

489,000 sq. mi.; about 3% cultivated, perhaps 20% somewhat arable, remainder desert

Land boundaries: 3,570 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 4,599,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (7/70-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Nigeriens (sing. and pl.); adjective—Niger

Ethnic divisions: main Negroid groups 75% (of which, Hausa 50%, Djerma and Songhai 21%); Caucasian elements include Tuareg, Touhou, and Tamacheks; mixed group includes Fulani

Religion: 80% Muslim, remainder largely animists and a very few Christians

Language: French official, many African languages; Hausa used for trade

Literacy: about 5%

Labor force: 26,000 wage earners; bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry

Organized labor: negligible

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Niger

Type: republic; military regime in power since April 1974

Capital: Niamey

Political subdivisions: 7 departments, 32 arrondissements

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, suspended 1974; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority exercised by Provisional Supreme Military Council (SMC) composed of 12 army officers

Government leader: President Lt. Col. Seyni Kountche

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: political activity banned

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned

Communists: no Communist party; some sympathizers in outlawed Sawaba party

Member of: ACCT, AFDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, Entente, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPI, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$400 million (1972 est.), \$100 per capita

Agriculture: commercial — peanuts, cotton, livestock; main food crops — millet, sorghum, niche beans, vegetables

Major industries: cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries; uranium production begun in 1971

Electric power: 61,200 kw. capacity (1973); 59 million kw.-hr. produced (1973), 13 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$62 million (f.o.b., 1973); about 60% peanuts and related products, rest largely livestock, hides, skins; exports understated because much regional trade not recorded

Imports: \$86 million (c.i.f., 1973); fuels, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, consumer goods (largely for European residents); sizable imports unrecorded

July 1975

NIGER/NIGERIA

Major trade partners: France (over 50%), other EC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries, U.S.; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: economic — France (1960 to mid-1967) \$68 million; EC (FY61-73) \$100 million; U.S. (FY61-73) \$20 million; West Germany, Israel, Republic of China, and U.N. have also extended aid; military — \$2.8 million (1954-68)

Budget: projected to balance at about \$70 million (1975)

Monetary conversion rate: about 216 CFA francs = US\$1 as of January 1975, floating since February 1973

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 4,640 mi.; 580 mi. bituminous, 1,640 mi. gravel, 2,420 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Niger River navigable 185 miles from Niamey to Gaya on the Dahomey frontier from mid-December through March

Ports: Niger landlocked; outlet to sea is Cotonou, Dahomey

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 62 total, 59 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 16 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: principal telecommunication center Niamey; telephone poor, telegraph fair, 3,300 telephones; 100,000 radio and 500 TV receivers; 4 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,042,000; 556,000 fit for military service; about 43,000 reach military age (18) annually

NIGERIA

LAND

357,000 sq. mi.; 24% arable (13% of total land area under cultivation), 35% forested, 41% desert, waste, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 2,507 mi.

WATER

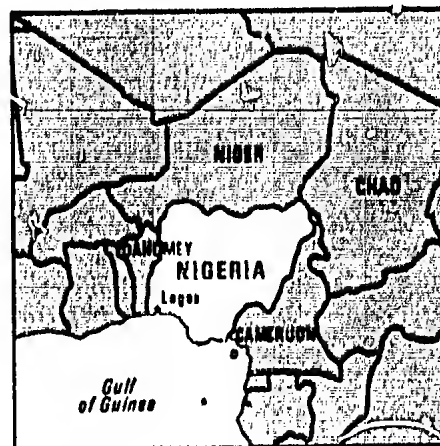
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 n. mi.

Coastline: 530 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 63,022,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Nigerian(s); adjective—Nigerian



(See reference map VI)

Ethnic divisions: 250 tribal groups, of which most important are Hausa-Fulani (north), Ibo and Yoruba (south); these 3 tribes total over 60% of population; about 27,000 non-Africans

Religion: 47% Muslim, 34% Christian, 19% other

Literacy: est. 25%

Language: English official; Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo also widely used

Labor force: approx. 22.5 million; about 41% of total population; roughly 1.3 million wage earners, of whom 560,000 work in modern enterprises

Organized labor: about 530,000 wage earners, approx. 2.4% of total labor force, belong to some 700 unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: The Federal Republic of Nigeria

Type: federal republic since 1963; under military rule since January 1966

Capital: Lagos

Political subdivisions: 12 states, 11 headed by a military governor, 1 by a civilian administrator

Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; new constitution to be prepared; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations

Branches: Federal Military Government; decrees issued by Supreme Military Council, advised by largely civilian Federal Executive Council; effective administrative power held by senior civil servants

Government leader: Gen. Yakubu Gowon, Head of Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief of Nigerian Armed Forces

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage (except for women in former Northern Region)

Elections: present government has held no elections and none are scheduled

July 1975

NIGERIA/NORWAY

Political parties and leaders: political parties and politically active tribal societies were dissolved by decree on 24 May 1966; some sub rosa political activity continues

Communists: the banned Socialist Workers and Farmers Party and the Nigerian Trade Union Congress have a limited political following, no influence on government

Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, OAU, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$22.6 billion (FY75 current prices), \$360 per capita; 65% growth rate 1975

Agriculture: main crops — peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; almost self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 156,000 metric tons (1970); imports \$3.7 million (1971)

Major industries: mining — crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite; processing industries — oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries — textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics

Electric power: 1,111,000 kw. capacity (1973); 2.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973); 42 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$9.3 billion (f.o.b., 1974); oil (92%), peanuts, palm products, cocoa, rubber, cotton, timber, tin

Imports: \$2.8 billion (c.i.f., 1974); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals

Major trade partners: U.K., EC, U.S.

Budget: FY75 est. — current revenue \$5.1 billion, current expenditure \$1.5 billion, capital expenditure \$2.6 billion, \$1 billion transferred to States

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Naira = US\$1.62 (official)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,180 route mi.; 3'6" gage

Highways: 55,425 mi.; 9,500 mi. paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); 45,925 mi. laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

Inland waterways: 5,330 mi. consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks; additionally, the newly formed Kainji Lake has several hundred miles of navigable lake routes

Pipelines: crude oil, 645 mi.; natural gas, 40 mi.; refined products, 3 mi.

Ports: 2 major (Lagos, Port Harcourt), 10 minor

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

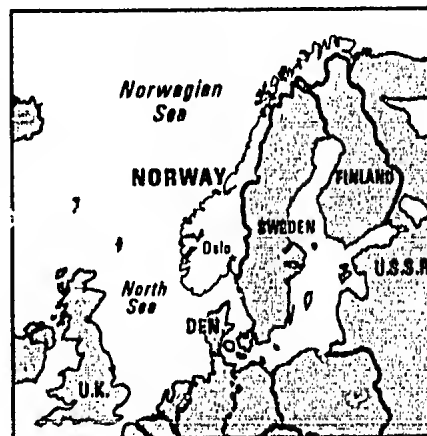
Airfields: 91 total, 78 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 4 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: composed of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radio-communication stations; principal center Lagos, secondary centers Ibadan and Kachuma; 106,300 telephones; 5 million radio and 85,000 TV receivers; 25 AM, 6 FM, and 8 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,199,000; 8,233,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually 740,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1975, \$915,135,500; 21.4% of total budget

NORWAY

(See reference map IV)

LAND

Norway: 125,000 sq. mi.; Svalbard, 24,000 sq. mi.; Jan Mayen, 144 sq. mi.; 3% arable, 2% meadows and pastures, 21% forested, 74% other

Land boundaries: 1,603 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: mainland 2,125 mi.; islands 1,500 mi. (excludes long fjords and numerous small islands and minor indentations which total as much as 10,000 mi. overall)

PEOPLE

Population: 4,014,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Norwegian(s); adjective—Norwegian

July 1975

NORWAY

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population, small Lappish minority

Religion: 96% Evangelical Lutheran, 4% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

Language: Norwegian, small Lapp and Finnish-speaking minorities

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 1.6 million; 19.5% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 27.0% mining and manufacturing, 9.5% construction, 13.3% commerce, 11.9% transportation and communication, 17.7% services; 1.0% unemployed

Organized labor: 60% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Norway

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Oslo

Political subdivisions: 20 counties, 404 communes, 47 towns

Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; constitution adopted 1814, modified 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; legal education at University of Oslo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 101 lower courts

Government leaders: King Olav V; Prime Minister Trygve Bratteli

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 20

Elections: held every 4 years (next in September 1977)

Political parties and leaders: Anti-Tax Party, Arve Loenneum; Conservative, Kare Willoch; Christian People's, Lars Korvald; Center, John Austrheim; Liberal, Hallvard Eika; New Liberal People's, Helge Seip; Labor, Trygve Bratteli; combined Socialist Left Party, Berit Aus, chairman

Voting strength (1973 election): 5% Anti-tax; 17.5% Conservative; 12.2% Christian Peoples; 11% Center; 3.5% Liberal; 3.4% New Liberal Peoples; 35.3% Labor; 11.2% Socialist Electoral Alliance (includes Democratic Socialist, Socialist People's, and Communist Party)

Communists: 2,500 est.; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 22,500 Communist votes cast in the 1969 election

Member of: Council of Europe, EC (Free Trade Agreement), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA,

IEA (associate member), IFU, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, Seaheds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$18.8 billion in 1973 (at 1973 prices), \$4,740 per capita; 55.3% private consumption; 28.8% investment; 16.6% government; net foreign balance — 0.7%; 1972 growth rate 4.0%, in constant prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops — feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages — food grains, sugar; calorie intake, 2,940 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Fishing: catch 2.7 million metric tons (1973); value \$322 million (1973); exports \$27 million

Major industries: food processing, wood pulp, paper products, metals, machinery, chemicals, shipbuilding

Shortages: feed and bread grains, coal, cotton, wool

Crude steel: 962,000 metric tons produced (1973), 240 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 15,400,000 kw. capacity (1974); 76.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 15,500 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$6,265 million (f.o.b., 1974); principal items — fish and fish products, metal and metal products, pulp and paper, chemicals, ships

Imports: \$8,401 million (c.i.f., 1974); principal items — ships, machinery, fuels, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: EC 44.4% (U.K. 12.8%, West Germany 12.7%, Denmark 6.7%); Sweden 18.3%; U.S. 6.9%; Communist countries 2.1% (1974)

Aid: economic — U.S., \$482 million authorized (FY46-73), \$39.7 million in 1973; IBRD, \$145 million authorized through 1973, none since 1964; net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, \$134.2 million (1960-69); \$36.8 million (1970); \$42.4 million (1971), military — U.S.; \$914.3 million authorized (FY46-73), none since 1967

Budget: (1974) revenues \$4,598 million, expenditures \$6,580 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 kroner = US\$0.1804, 1974 average

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,662 mi.; State (NSB) operates 2,636 mi. standard gage, 2,589 mi. single track, 1,516 mi. electrified, 47 mi. double track; 10 mi. standard gage electrified privately owned; 16 mi. meter (3'3 3/4") gage electrified privately owned

Highways: 44,180 mi.; 7,135 mi. paved, 37,045 mi. crushed stone and gravel

NORWAY/OMAN

Inland waterways: 980 mi.; 5-8 ft. draft vessels maximum

Pipelines: refined products, 33 mi.

Ports: 9 major, 69 minor

Civil air: 55 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 95 total, 94 usable; 47 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 20 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex service; 1.35 million telephones; 2.2 radiobroadcast and 1.02 million TV receivers; 36 AM, 302 FM, and 610 TV stations; 5 coaxial submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 918,000; 755,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (20) annually, 32,000

Literacy: very low

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Sultanate of Oman

Type: absolute monarchy; nominally independent but under strong U.K. influence

Capital: Muscat

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Government leader: Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id

Other political or pressure groups: none

Member of: Arab League, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$900 million (1974 est.), \$1,840 per capita est.

Agriculture: based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels, fish) and trade

Major industries: petroleum discovery in 1964; production began in 1967; production 1974 equaled 290,000 b/d; pipeline capacity 400,000 b/d; revenue for 1974 est. at \$687 million

Electric power: 27,000 kw. capacity (1974); 70 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 143 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: mostly petroleum; non-oil exports \$1.2 million (1973)

Imports: \$394 million (1974)

Major trade partners: U.K., Gulf states, India, Australia, China, Japan

Aid: bilateral assistance pledged, \$134 million in 1974, IBRD \$8 million; aid commitment by OMAN, \$39 million to multilateral institutions

Budget: (1974 revised) revenues \$695 million, expenditures \$720 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Riyal Omani = US\$2.90 (as of October 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Highways: 1,750 mi. total; 3 mi. bituminous surface, remainder motorable natural-surface track

Pipelines: crude oil, 230 mi.

Ports: 1 major (Qaboos), 6 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 139 total, 133 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 48 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: fair international and domestic service; 3,400 telephones; 1 AM station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 118,000; 68,000 fit for military service

OMAN



(See reference map V)

LAND

About 82,000 sq. mi.; negligible amount forested, remainder desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 860 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing 50 n. mi.)

Coastline: 1,300 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 497,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (current)

Nationality: noun—Omani(s); adjective—Omani

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Arab with small groups of Iranians, Baluchis, and Indians

Religion: Muslim

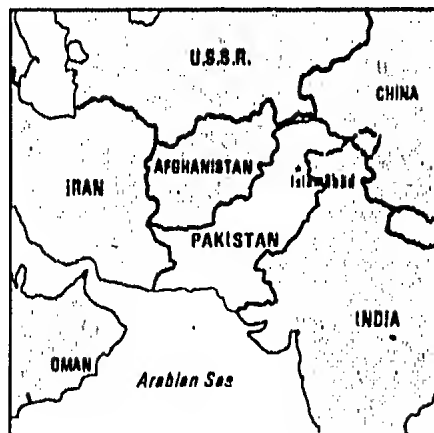
Language: Arabic

July 1975

OMAN/PAKISTAN

Military budgets for fiscal year ending December 1974, est. \$87,000,000, about 14.0% of total budget

PAKISTAN



(See reference map VII)

LAND

310,000 sq. mi. (includes Pakistani part of Jammu-Kashmir); 40% arable, including 24% cultivated; 23% unsuitable for cultivation; 34% unreported, probably mostly waste; 3% forested

Land boundaries: 3,650 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing 50 n. mi.; plus right to establish 100 n. mi. conservation zones beyond territorial sea)

Coastline: 650 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 70,938,000 (excluding Junagadh, Manavadar, Gilgit, Baltistan, and the disputed area of Jammu-Kashmir), average annual growth rate 3.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Pakistani(s); adjective—Pakistani

Religion: 97% Muslim, 3% other

Language: official, Urdu; total spoken languages—7% Urdu, 64% Punjabi, 12% Sindhi, 8% Pushtu, 9% other; English is lingua franca

Literacy: about 14%

Labor force: 12.7 million (est. 1961); 60% agriculture, 16% industry, 7% commerce, 15% service, 2% unemployed

Organized labor: 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Type: parliamentary, federal republic; constitution adopted April 1973, effective August 1973, provides for bi-cameral legislature; strong prime minister

Capital: Islamabad

Political subdivisions: 4 provinces—Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, and Northwest Frontier—with the capital territory of Islamabad and certain tribal areas centrally administered; Pakistan claims that Azad Kashmir is independent pending a settlement of the dispute with India, but it is in fact under Pakistani control

Legal system based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Government leaders: President Fazal Elahi; Prime Minister Z. A. Bhutto

Suffrage: universal from age 21

Elections: elections for National Assembly based on one-man/one-vote formula, and for provincial assemblies were held in December 1970; under 1973 Constitution, next National Assembly elections must be held no later than 1977

Political parties and leaders: Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Z. A. Bhutto; United Muslim League (UML), Shaukat Hayat Khan and Pir of Pigar; National Awami Party (NAP), Abul Wali Khan; Pakistan Muslim League (QML), Abul Qayyum Khan; Jamaat-i-Islami (JI), Tofail Mohammed; Markazi Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan (MJUP), Khamaja Qamar-u-Din Salvi; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Mufti Mahmud; Tehrik-i-Istiqbal, Asghar Khan

Communists: party membership negligible; 3,000-5,000 sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: military remains potentially strong political force

Member of: ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, RCD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$7.8 billion (FY74) at exchange rate of 9.9 rupees=US\$1 prevailing June 1973, \$110 per capita; real growth 6.1% (FY74)

Agriculture: extensive irrigation; main crops—wheat and cotton; foodgrain shortage, 1.5 million tons imported in FY75

Fishing: catch 212,500 metric tons (1972); total value \$43.5 million (1972)

Major industries: cotton textiles, food processing, tobacco, engineering, chemicals, natural gas

Electric power: 2,370,000 kw. capacity (1974); 10.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 152 kw.-hr. per capita

July 1975

PAKISTAN/PANAMA

Exports: \$1,026 million (f.o.b., FY74); cotton (raw and manufactured), rice

Imports: \$1,371 million (c.i.f., FY74); wheat, crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, chemicals

Major trade partners: U.S., U.K., Japan, West Germany

Budget: expenditures, FY75 — current expenditures, \$1,100 million; capital expenditures, \$800 million

Monetary conversion rate: 9.9 rupees = US\$1 (since February 1973)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 5,465 mi.; 277 mi. meter gage, 4,808 mi. broad gage, 380 mi. narrow gage; 635 mi. double track; 178 mi. electrified; government owned

Highways: 43,500 mi.; 11,922 mi. paved, 8,040 mi. gravel, 1,146 mi. improved earth; 22,392 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,150 mi.

Pipelines: crude oil, 143 mi.; natural gas, 1,200 mi.

Ports: 1 major, 5 minor

Civil air: 19 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 113 total, 110 usable; 64 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 34 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 51 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent international radiocommunication service over CENTO links; domestic wire and radiocommunication and broadcast service very good; 195,325 (est.) telephones; 1,015,000 radio and 125,000 TV sets; 20 AM, no FM, 3 TV stations, and 3 repeaters; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE

Military manpower: males 15-49, 17,093,000; 9,494,000 fit for military service; 833,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975 \$607 million; about 31% of total budget

PANAMA

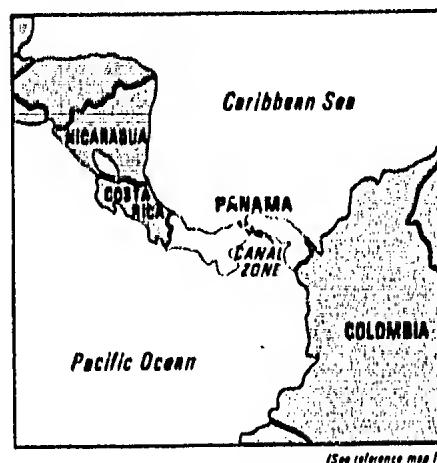
LAND

29,208 sq. mi. (excluding Canal Zone, 553 sq. mi.); 24% agricultural land (9% fallow, 4% cropland, 11% pasture), 20% exploitable forest, 56% other forests, urban, and waste

Land boundaries: 390 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi. (continental shelf including sovereignty over super-jacent waters)



Coastline: 1,545 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,668,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Panamanian(s); adjective—Panamanian

Ethnic divisions: 70% mestizo, 14% Negro, 9% white, 7% Indian and other

Religion: over 90% Roman Catholic, remainder mainly Protestant

Language: Spanish; about 14% speak English as native tongue; many Panamanians bilingual

Literacy: 82% of population 10 years of age and over

Labor force: 482,200 (1972 est.); 39.5% commerce, finance and services; 33.9% agriculture, hunting and fishing; 9.7% manufacturing and mining; 6.8% construction; 5% Canal Zone; 3.9% transportation and communications; 1.2% utilities; national average of 6.8% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor

Organized labor: 8.4% of labor force (1972 est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Panama

Type: republic

Capital: Panama

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 1 intendancy

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1972; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Panama; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: popularly elected unicameral legislature which elects the President; presidentially appointed Supreme Court

Government leaders: Demetrio Lakas is Constitutional President and Chief of State, but subordinate to

July 1975

PANAMA/PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Gen. Omar Torrijos, the National Guard Commandant who was given special powers for 6 years by the Constitutional Assembly in 1972

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 21

Elections: elections for assembly of representatives of the corregimientos August 1972; next election August 1978

Political parties and leaders: political parties suspended pending revision of electoral code; Communist Party illegal but allowed to operate

Voting strength (1968 election): 55% Arnulfo Arias Madrid (National Union Coalition), 42% David Samudio (People's Alliance), 3% Antonio Gonzalez Revilla (Christian Democratic Party); no parties were active in the 1972 elections

Communists: 100 active and several hundred inactive members People's Party (PdP); Communist; 1,000 sympathizers; National Liberation Movement (MLN) and Vanguard of National Action (VAN) inactive as pro-Castro organizations, 40-60 members

Other political or pressure groups: National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP)

Member of: IADB, IAEA, ICAO, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: 1,460 million (1973 est.), \$930 per capita; 62% private consumption, 14% government consumption, 30% gross fixed investment, -6% net foreign balance (1973); real growth rate 1971-73 average, 7.2%

Agriculture: main crops — bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most basic foods; 2,450 calories per day per capita (1969)

Fishing: catch 56,500 metric tons, \$10.4 million (1971); exports \$13.3 million (1971); imports \$2.0 million (1971)

Major industries: food processing, metal products, construction materials, petroleum products, clothing

Electric power (including Canal Zone): 378,000 kw. capacity (1972); 1.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 710 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$133 million (f.o.b., 1973); bananas, petroleum products, shrimp, sugar, meat, coffee

Imports: \$449 million (f.o.b., 1973); manufactures, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, chemicals, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 44% Canal Zone NA, West Germany 15%; imports—U.S. 35%, Ecuador 11%, Venezuela 7% (1973)

Aid: economic — from U.S. (FY46-73), \$254 million loans, \$137 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$178 million; from other Western countries (1960-71), \$28.9 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY46-73), \$6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 balboa=US\$1 (official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 30.5 mi.; 48 mi. 5'0" gage, 107 mi. 3'0" gage; 150 mi. plantation feeder lines

Highways: 4,150 mi.; 1,350 mi. paved, 900 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,900 mi. improved and unimproved earth; Panama Canal Zone 145 mi.; 140 mi. paved; 5 mi. gravel

Inland waterways: 500 mi. navigable by shallow draft vessels; 51-mile Panama Canal

Pipelines: refined products, 60 mi.

Ports: 2 major (Cristobal/Colon/Coco Solo, Balboa/Panama City), 10 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 128 total, 119 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 13 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: domestic and international telecom facilities well developed, including nearly nationwide radio-relay system; connection into central American microwave net; communications satellite ground station; 123,000 telephones; 575,000 radio and 240,000 TV receivers; 80 AM, 30 FM, and 13 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 366,000; 252,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, \$18 million; about 11% of central government budget

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

LAND

183,540 sq. mi. (Papua 90,540 sq. mi., New Guinea 93,000 sq. mi.)

Land boundaries: 600 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

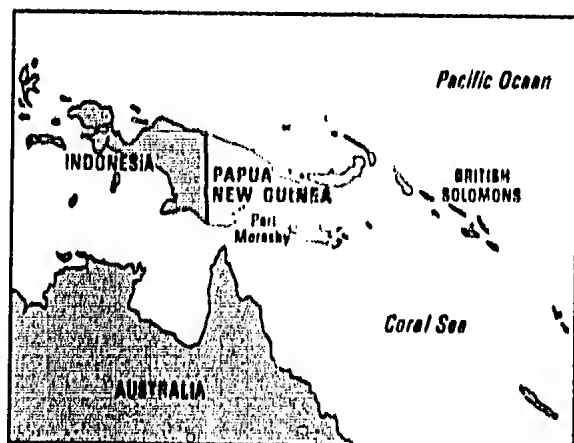
Coastline: about 3,200 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 2,805,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (7/66-7/72)

Nationality: noun—Papua New Guinean(s); adjective—Papua New Guinean

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



(See reference map V11)

Ethnic divisions: predominantly Melanesian and Papuan, some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian types

Religion: over one-half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder animist

Language: 700 indigenous languages; pidgin English and 2 or 3 native languages are lingua francae for over one-half of population; English spoken by 1% to 2% of population

Literacy: 1%; in English, 0.1%

Labor force: no available figures; mostly subsistence farmers

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Papua New Guinea

Type: self-governing territory under Administrator appointed by Australia

Capital: Port Moresby

Political subdivisions: 18 administrative districts (12 in New Guinea, 6 in Papua); New Guinea (including Bismarek archipelago and Bougainville) is a U.N. Trust Territory

Legal system: based on English common law; highest judicial organ is High Court of Australia

Branches: executive — Administrator and Executive Council; legislature — House of Assembly (100 members, plus 4 appointed); judiciary — court system consists of Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea and various inferior courts (District Courts, Local Courts, Children's Courts, Wardens' Courts); Supreme Court decisions may be appealed to High Court of Australia

Government leader: Administrator, L. W. Johnson; Chief Minister, Michael Somare

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: preferential-type elections for 100-member House of Assembly every 4 years

Political parties: Pangu Party is principal political group; 5 or 6 other small parties and numerous independents

Voting strength (1972 election): Pangu Party and Allies won 52 seats, United Party 42 seats, Independence 6 seats

Communists: no significant strength

ECONOMY

GNP: \$1 billion (1972 estimate), \$380 per capita; real average annual growth rate (1960-69) 7.5%

Agriculture: main crops — coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tea

Major industries: sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville)

Electric power: 223,000 kw. capacity (1974); 590 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 203 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$721 million (f.o.b., FY74); principal products — copper, coconut products, coffee beans, timber

Imports: \$365 million (f.o.b., FY74)

Major trade partners: Australia, U.K., Japan

Aid: economic — Australia — \$254 million extended 1973; World Bank group (1968-September 1969) — \$7.5 million committed; U.S. (FY70-74) \$32.5 million extended

Budget: (74-75) receipts 311 million Australian \$, expenditures 321 million Australian \$

Monetary conversion rate: Kina \$1 = 1 Australian \$

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Papua

Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 2,480 mi.; about 1,360 mi. suitable for heavy and medium traffic, and about 1,120 mi. suitable for light traffic

Inland waterways: 800 mi.; not including minor rivers

Ports: 1 principal (Port Moresby), 1 secondary

Civil air: see New Guinea (below)

Airfields: see New Guinea (below)

Telecommunications: see New Guinea (below)

New Guinea

Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 6,430 mi.; approx. 3,865 mi. suitable for heavy and medium traffic, and 2,565 mi. suitable for light traffic only

Inland waterways: 1,350 mi., northeast New Guinea; minor rivers not included

Pipelines: crude oil, 87 mi.

July 1975

PAPUA . GUINEA/PARAGUAY

Ports: 4 principal (Rahmul, Lae, Madang, Kavieng), 4 minor

Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft; Air Nugini, new national airline, began operations in November 1973

Airfields: 514 total, 479 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 46 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 with runway 8,000 ft. — Nadzab

Telecommunications: Papua New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; principal telecom centers include Goraka, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, and Wewak in New Guinea; and Daru, Port Moresby and Samarai in Papua; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; numerous privately owned radio facilities exist; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 32,384 telephones, 102,000 radios, but no TV sets; 29 AM, no FM and no TV facilities

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 664,000 (Papua 175,000, New Guinea 489,000); about 352,000 fit for military service (Papua 91,000, New Guinea 261,000)

Defense is responsibility of Australia

Nationality: noun—Paraguayan(s); adjective—Paraguayan

Ethnic divisions: 95% mestizo, 5% white and Indian

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish and Guaraní

Literacy: officially estimated at 74% above age 10, but probably much lower (40%)

Labor force: 800,000 (1971 est.); 55% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 8% transport and other services; 19% manufacturing and construction; 13% commerce and professions; 5% miscellaneous (est. 1962)

Organized labor: about 5% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Paraguay

Type: republic; under authoritarian rule

Capital: Asunción

Political subdivisions: 16 departments and the national capital, 154 municipalities

Legal system: based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asunción and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President heads executive; bicameral legislature; judiciary headed by Supreme Court

Government leader: President (General) Alfredo Stroessner

Suffrage: universal; compulsory between ages of 18-60

Elections: President and Congress elected together every 5 years; last election held in February 1973

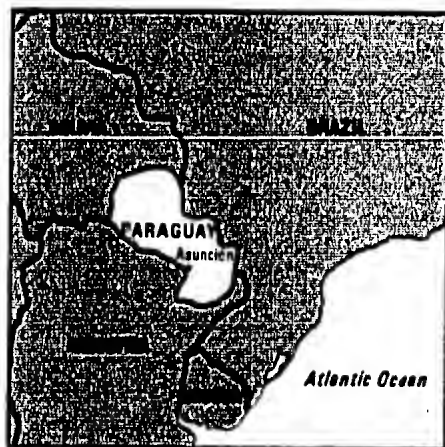
Political parties and leaders: Colorado Party, Juan Ramón Chavez; Liberal Party (Levi-Liberal Party), Carlos Levi Ruffinelli; Febrerista Party, Mamel Benitez; Radical Liberal Party (regular Liberal Party), Domingo Laino; Christian Democratic Party (not officially inscribed), Livis Resck

Voting strength (February 1973 general election): 84% Colorado Party, 13% Radical Liberal Party, 3% Liberal Party, Febrerista Party boycotted elections

Communists: Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); est. 3,000 to 4,000 party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party in exile is small and deeply divided

Other political or pressure groups: Popular Colorado Movement (MoPoCo) led by Epifanio Mendez Fleitas, in exile

Member of: FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IMF, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., WHO

PARAGUAY

(See reference map III)

LAND

157,000 sq. mi.; 2% under crops, 24% meadow and pasture, 52% forested, 22% urban, waste, and other

Land boundaries: 2,140 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 2,547,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (10/62-7/72)

July 1975

PARAGUAY/PERU

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1.0 billion (1974, in 1973 dollars), \$400 per capita; 84% consumption; 16% gross domestic investment (1973); real growth rate 1974 est., 8.0%

Agriculture: main crops — oilseeds, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods; calorie intake, 2,580 calories per day per capita (1963-64); protein intake, 70 grams per day per capita (20 grams of animal origin)

Major industries: meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement

Electric power: 201,000 kw. capacity (1973); 209.6 million kw.-hr. produced (1973), 124 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$169.8 million (f.o.b., 1974); meat, timber, oilseeds, tobacco, cotton, quebracho extract, hides, yerba mate, coffee

Imports: \$151.4 million (c.i.f., 1974); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, textiles, chemicals

Major trade partners: U.S. 15%, Argentina 14%, West Germany 13%, U.K. 9%

Aid: economic assistance — extensions from U.S. (FY46-74), \$79.0 million loans, \$70.5 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$195.5 million; from other Western countries (1960-70), \$21.9 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY57-74), \$19.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 126 guaranics = US\$1 (official rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 652 mi.; 273 mi. standard gage, 85 mi. 3'3" gage, 294 mi. various narrow gage (privately owned)

Highways: 9,900 mi.; 400 mi. bituminous treated, 3,100 mi. otherwise improved, 6,400 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,970 mi.

Ports: 1 major (Asuncion), 9 minor (all river)

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

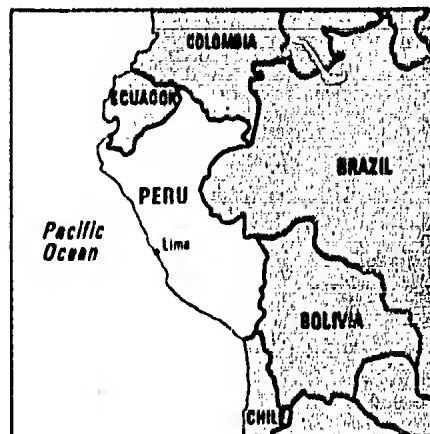
Airfields: 917 total, 824 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 22 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: local telecom facilities in Asuncion good, intercity microwave net; 32,000 telephones; est. 730,000 radio and 60,000 TV receivers; 25 AM, 8 FM, and 1 TV station; COMSAT station under construction

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 614,000; 465,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (17) annually, 28,000

PERU



LAND

496,000 sq. mi. (other estimates range as low as 482,000 sq. mi.); 2% cropland, 14% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 29% urban, waste, other

Land boundaries: 3,810 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.

Coastline: 1,500 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 14,819,000 (excluding Indian jungle population which was estimated at 101,000 in 1961), average annual growth rate 2.9% (7/61-6/72)

Nationality: noun—Peruvian; adjective—Peruvian

Ethnic divisions: 46% Indian; 38% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 1% Negro, Japanese, Chinese

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish, Quechua, Aymara

Literacy: 45% to 50%

Labor force: 4.4 million (1973); 46% agriculture, 17% services, 14% manufacturing, 9% trade, 4% construction, 4% transportation, 2% mining, 4% other

Organized labor: 25% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Peru

Type: republic; under military regime since October 1968

Capital: Lima

Political subdivisions: 23 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao

Legal system: based on civil law system; military government rules by decree; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa, and Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

July 1975

PERU/PHILIPPINES

Branches: executive, legislative, judicial; congress disbanded after 3 October 1968 ouster of President Fernando Belaunde Terry

Government leaders: President, General (ret.) Juan Velasco Alvarado

Suffrage: obligatory for citizens (defined as adult men and women and married persons over age 18) until age 60

Elections: none scheduled

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Carlos Quiroga Gutierrez, supports the government; opposition parties include the outlawed Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaunde Terry (in exile); American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Victor Raul Haya de la Torre; and Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes

Voting strength (1963 election): 30% AP-PDC, 34% APRA, 25% UNO, 1% Communist, 1% other

Communists: pro-Soviet (PCP/S) 2,000; pro-Chinese (2 factions) 1,200

Other political or pressure groups: government-sponsored social mobilization system (SINAMOS); a pro-government political organization is currently in the formative stage

Member of: GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, LAFTA and Andean Pact, OAS, Seaheds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$8.56 billion (1974), \$590 per capita; 73% private consumption, 10% public consumption, 12% gross investment (1972); 5% net foreign balance; real growth rate 1973, 6.3%

Agriculture: main crops — wheat, potatoes, beans, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn; calorie intake, 2,300 calories per day per capita (1964)

Fishing: catch 3.9 million metric tons (1974); exports \$250.0 million (1974)

Major industries: mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication

Electric power: 2,255,400 kw. capacity (1973); 6.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 485 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2,405 million (f.o.b., 1974); fish and fish products, copper, silver, iron, cotton, sugar, lead, zinc, petroleum, coffee

Imports: \$1,795 million (1974); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 33%, Western Europe 30.2%, Japan 14%, Communist Bloc countries 10.2%, Latin America 7%; imports — U.S.

20%, Western Europe 34%, Latin America 15%, Japan 8% (1972)

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), \$583 million loans, \$216 million grants; from international organizations (FY46-73), \$506 million; from other Western countries (1960-72), \$130.1 million; Communist countries (1960-74) \$263 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY49-73), \$143 million; from Communist countries (1974), \$38 million

Monetary conversion rate: 38.70 soles=US\$1 (trade); 43.38 soles=US\$1 (non-trade)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: approx. 1,560 ml.; 1,227 ml. 4'8 1/2" gage; 41 ml. gage less than 3'0"; 282 ml. 3'0" gage; 0 ml. double track

Highways: 31,500 ml.; 3,100 ml. paved, 6,200 ml. gravel or crushed stone, 9,200 ml. improved earth, 1,300 ml. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 5,400 ml. of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 130 ml. Lake Titicaca

Pipelines: crude oil, 200 ml.; natural gas and natural gas liquids, 40 ml.

Ports: 7 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 29 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 306 total, 306 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 20 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 47 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for most requirements; new radio-relay system under construction; communications satellite ground station; 320,000 telephones; 2.2 million radio and 490,000 TV receivers; 215 AM, 7 FM, and 31 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,355,000; 2,273,000 fit for military service; average number currently reaching military age (20) annually, 150,000

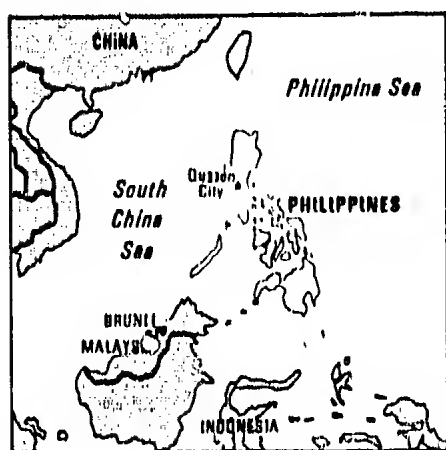
Military budget: a biennial budget for 1 January 1975 through 31 December 1976, \$871 million; about 15.2% of central government biennial budget

PHILIPPINES

LAND

116,000 sq. mi.; 53% forested, 30% arable land, 5% permanent pasture, 12% other

PHILIPPINES



WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 0-300 n. ml. (under an archipelago theory, waters within straight lines joining appropriate points of outermost islands are considered internal waters; waters between these baselines and the limits described in the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, the U.S.-Spain Treaty of November 7, 1900, and the U.S.-U.K. Treaty of January 2, 1930 are considered to be the territorial sea)

Coastline: about 14,000 ml.

PEOPLE

Population: 42,845,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (current)

Nationality: noun—Filipino(s); adjective—Philippine

Ethnic divisions: 91.5% Christian Malay, 4% Muslim Malay, 1.5% Chinese, 3% other

Religion: 83% Roman Catholic, 10% Protestant, 4% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other

Language: Tagalog (renamed Pilipino) is the national language of the Philippine Republic; English is the language of school instruction and government business

Literacy: about 83%

Labor force: 11 million; 60% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 12% manufacturing, 10.5% commerce, 10.5% government and services (business, recreation, domestic, personal), 3.5% transport, storage, communication, 3% construction; 0.5% other

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of the Philippines

Type: republic

Capital: Quezon

Political subdivisions: 72 provinces

Legal system: based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; parliamentary constitution passed 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in the

Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and 71 other law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; currently being ruled under martial law

Branches: new constitution (currently suspended) provides for unicameral National Assembly, and a strong executive branch under a prime minister; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a Court of Appeals, courts of First Instance in various provinces, municipal courts in chartered cities, and justices of the peace in towns and municipalities; these justices have considerably more authority than do justices of the peace in the U.S.

Government leaders: President Ferdinand E. Marcos

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections suspended for the indefinite future

Political parties and leaders: political parties currently in limbo because of martial law

Communists: about 1,900 armed insurgents

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$14.0 billion (1974), \$340 per capita

Agriculture: main crops — rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, bananas, abaca, tobacco

Fishing: catch 1.3 million metric tons (1974)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, chemicals and chemical products

Electric power: 2,993,000 kw. capacity (1974); 11.9 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 287 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2,625 million (f.o.b., 1974); sugar, coconut products, logs and lumber, copper concentrates, abaca

Imports: \$3,140 million (f.o.b., 1974); petroleum, industrial equipment, grains

Major trade partners: (1973) exports—36% U.S., 36% Japan; imports — 28% U.S., 32% Japan

Aid: economic — U.S. (FY46-74), \$2.1 billion committed; Japan (CY70-74), \$266 million committed; IBRD/IDA (CY66-74), \$466 million committed; military — U.S. (FY46-74), \$735 million committed

Budget: (FY75) revenues \$2.1 billion, expenditures \$2.5 billion, deficit \$0.4 billion; 11% military, 84% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: 7.03 pesos = US\$1, February 1975

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

July 1975

PHILIPPINES/POLAND

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,177 mi.; 2 common-carrier systems (36 gage) totaling about 727 mi.; 19 industrial systems with 4 different gages totaling 1,450 mi.; 34% government owned

Highways: 15,690 mi.; 8,886 mi. paved; 23,770 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 13,031 mi. improved earth

Inland waterways: 2,000 mi.; limited to shallow-draft (less than 5 ft.) vessels

Pipelines: refined products, 157 mi.

Ports: 11 major, 100 minor

Civil air: 75 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 336 total, 313 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 25 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 9,318,000; 6,691,000 fit for military service; about 400,000 reach military age (20) annually

Supply: limited small arms ammunition, small patrol craft, and helicopter production; other materiel obtained almost exclusively from U.S.; naval ships and equipment from Australia, Japan, Singapore, and Italy; aircraft and helicopters from West Germany, Italy, and U.S.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, \$103 million; about 19% of total budget

POLAND



(See reference map IV)

LAND

120,600 sq. mi.; 49% arable, 14% other agricultural, 27% forested, 10% other

Land boundaries: 1,920 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 305 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 34,022,000, average annual growth rate 1.0% (current)

Nationality: noun—Pole(s); adjective—Polish

Ethnic divisions: 98.7% Polish, 0.6% Ukrainians, 0.5% Belorussians, less than 0.05% Jews, 0.2% other

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Uniate, Greek Orthodox, Protestant, and other

Language: Polish, no significant dialects

Literacy: about 98%

Labor force: 16.3 million; 38% agriculture, 26% industry, 36% other non-agricultural

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Polish Peoples Republic (PRL)

Type: Communist state

Capital: Warsaw

Political subdivisions: 49 provinces

Legal system: mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 7 law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative, executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus

Government leader: Piotr Jaroszewicz, Premier; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of Council of State (President)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: parliamentary and local government every 4 years

Dominant political party and leader: Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) (Communist), Edward Gierk, First Secretary

Voting strength (1972 election): 97% voted for Communist-approved single slate

Communists: 2,320,000 party members (January 1974)

Other political or pressure groups: National Unity Front (FJN), including United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD), progovernment pseudo-Catholic Pax Association and Christian Social Association, Catholic independent Znak group; powerful Roman Catholic Church, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate

Member of: CEMA, GATT, ICAO, IHB, Indochina Truce Commission, Korea Truce

July 1975

POLAND/PORTUGAL

Commission, Seabeds Committee, U.N. and all specialized agencies except IMF and IBRD, Warsaw Pact, Vietnam ICCS (International Commission for Control and Supervision)

ECONOMY

GNP: \$69.1 billion in 1974 at 1973 prices, \$2,050 per capita; 1974 growth rate 7.6%

Agriculture: self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops — grain, sugar beets, oilseeds, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains; 3,200 calories per day per capita (1970)

Fishing: catch 582,400 metric tons (1974)

Major industries: machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, and food processing

Crude steel: 14.6 million metric tons produced (1974), about 430 kg. per capita

Electric power: 18,930,000 kw. capacity (1974); 91.6 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,710 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$8,332 million (f.o.b., 1974); 34% machinery and equipment, 39% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures, 13% agricultural and food products, 9% light industrial products

Imports: \$10,471 million (f.o.b., 1974); 42% machinery and equipment; 41% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures; 17% agricultural and food products; 5% light industrial products

Major trade partners: \$18,803 million (1974); 49% with Communist countries, 51% with West

Monetary conversion rate: 3.32 zlotys=US\$1 (commercial); 19.92 zlotys=US\$1 (noncommercial)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data are reported for calendar years except for calorie intake which is reported for the consumption year, 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 16,530 route mi.; 14,450 mi. standard gage, 2,080 mi. narrow gage; 4,645 mi. double track; 3,170 mi. electrified; government owned (1973)

Highways: 190,095 mi.; 40,390 mi. paved; 39,480 mi. crushed stone, gravel; 110,225 mi. earth (improved and unimproved) (1973)

Inland waterways: 3,158 mi. navigable streams and canals (1975)

Pipelines: 2,200 mi. for natural gas; 875 mi. for crude oil; 290 mi. for refined products

Freight carried: rail — 499.3 million short ton, 85.6 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway 1,550.0 million short tons, 18.5 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway — est. 12.8 million short tons, est. 1.5 billion short ton/mi. excl. int. transit traffic (1974)

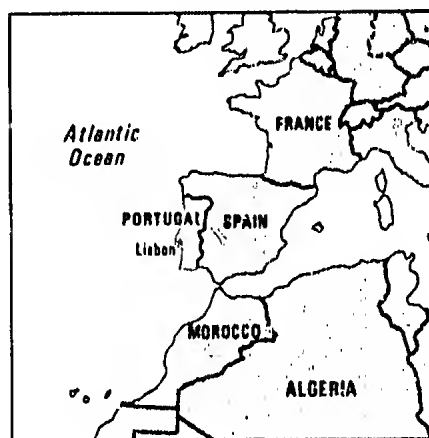
Ports: 4 major (Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Swinoujscie), 6 minor (1975)

Civil air: 53 major transport aircraft (1975)

Airfields: 145 total; 79 with permanent-surface runways; 36 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 60 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget announced: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 49.9 billion zlotys; about 8.4% of total budget and 4.3% of est. GNP

PORTUGAL

(See reference map IV)

LAND

Metropolitan Portugal: 36,400 sq. mi., including the Azores and Madeira Islands; 48% arable, 6% meadow and pasture, 31% forested, 15% waste and urban, inland water, and other

Cape Verde Islands: 1,560 sq. mi., divided among 10 islands and several islets (not a part of Metropolitan Portugal)

Land boundaries: 750 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 535 mi. (excludes Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands, 1,180 mi.)

PEOPLE

Population: metropolitan Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira Islands, but excluding the Cape Verde Islands) 8,499,000, average annual growth rate -0.4% (7/70-7/73); Cape Verde Islands 270,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1972)

Nationality: noun—Portuguese (sing. & pl.); adjective—, ortuguese

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other

Language: Portuguese

Literacy: 65% (a figure considered high by some sources)

Labor force: 3.5 million (1974); 25% agriculture, 41% industry, 24% services; 8% military, 12% other; government estimates that approximately 180,000 persons or 5% of labor force are unemployed

Organized labor: about one-third of labor force is organized in trade unions; legislation promulgated May 1975 unites unions under one confederation, the Communist-dominated Intersyndical

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Portugal

Type: republic, provisional government formed May 1974, after military coup by group of young military officers, known as the Armed Forces Movement, who overturned the Carnation regime; major political parties signed document in April 1975 agreeing to continued military rule for the next 3 to 5 years

Capital: Lisbon

Political subdivisions: 18 districts in mainland Portugal and 4 "autonomous districts" in Azores and Madeira Islands; 2 overseas provinces—Portuguese Timor and Macao; the former overseas province of Portuguese Guinea received its independence on September 10, 1974; Mozambique became fully independent in June 1975; Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe will become independent in July 1975, and Angola in November 1975

Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1933, frequently amended since; new constitution to be written by popularly elected constituent assembly according to guidelines set by the Armed Forces Movement; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive with President and Prime Minister included in Armed Forces Movement's 28-man Revolutionary Council; legislative branch under new constitution will have civilian assembly and Armed Forces General Assembly; judicial controlled by executive branch

Government leaders: President Francisco da Costa Gomes; Prime Minister Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves

Suffrage: new election law passed in October 1974 enfranchises all citizens over 18, including emigrants who left Portugal less than 5 years ago; a few thousand persons have been declared ineligible to vote because of their activities under the old regime

Elections: Constituent Assembly election held on April 25, 1975; new constitution will set date for election of a civilian legislative assembly

Political parties and leaders: the Portuguese Socialist Party (PSP), led by Mario Soares, the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), leader Alvaro Cunhal, and the Center Popular Democratic Party (PPD) headed by Francisco Sa Carreira are the best organized; other significant groups include the center-right Social Democratic Center Party (CDS), led by Adelino Amaro da Costa, and the Communist-leaning Portuguese Democratic Union, under Francisco Pereira da Moura

Voting strength (1975) the Socialists polled 38% of the vote for a constituent assembly; the PPD received 26%, the Communists 13%, the CDS 8%, and the MDP 4%

Communists: membership has grown and cannot be determined since the party became overt in April 1974

Other political or pressure groups: Association for the Study of Economic and Social Development (SEDES) authorized in October 1970 as a discussion group with political overtones

Member of: FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO (restricted membership), IHB, ILO, IMF, ITU, NATO, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: continental Portugal — \$14.1 billion est. (1974), \$1,650 per capita; 71.2% consumption, 20.2% investment, 13.6% government, —5.0% net exports of goods and services (1972), real growth rate 2.5% in 1974

Agriculture: generally underdeveloped; main crops — grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; food shortages — sugar, wheat; calorie intake, 2,730 calories per day per capita (1969)

Fishing: landed 366,918 metric tons, \$131 million (1973)

Major industries: cotton textiles, cork processing, fish canning, petroleum refining, pulp and paper, chemical fertilizer

Shortages: coal, petroleum, cotton, steel

Crude steel: 459,000 metric tons produced (1973), 50 kg. per capita

Electric power: 3,129,000 kw. capacity (1973); 9.7 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 952 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2,262 million (f.o.b. 1974); principal items — cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin

Imports: \$4,453 million (c.i.f., 1974); principal items — petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals

July 1975

PORTUGAL/PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Major trade partners: (1974) EC 45% (U.K. 14%, W. Germany 12%, France 7%, Italy 5%); U.S. 0%; Angola 7%; Spain 4%; Sweden 4%

Aid: economic — U.S., \$240 million (FY49-73), \$13 million authorized FY73; IBRD, \$57.5 million authorized (1961-66), none since 1966; net official aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies \$578 million (1961-70), \$79.5 million (1969), \$57.1 million (1970); military — U.S., \$345 million authorized (FY1949-73)

Budget: 1974 — receipts \$2.08 billion, expenditures \$2.08 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 escudo = US\$0.0394 (1974 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,230 mi.; 172 mi. meter gauge (3'3 3/4"), 1,758 mi. broad gauge (5'5 1/2"); 265 mi. double track; 268 mi. electrified

Highways: 18,500 mi.; 11,000 mi. bituminous, bituminous treatment, concrete and stone; 7,200 mi. gravel and crushed stone; 300 mi. improved earth; plus an additional 10,500 mi. of unimproved earth roads (motorable tracks)

Inland waterways: 508 mi. navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 330-ton cargo capacity

Pipelines: crude oil 7 mi.

Ports: 7 major, 33 minor

Civil air: 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields (including Azores, Cape Verde Islands, and Madeira Islands): 61 total, 54 usable; 31 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 12,000 ft., 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 10 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 6 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: facilities are generally adequate; 1 million telephones; 1.75 million radio and 680,100 television receivers; 38 AM, 34 FM, and 40 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; COMSAT station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,079,000; 1,686,000 fit for military service; average number reaching age (20) annually, about 75,000

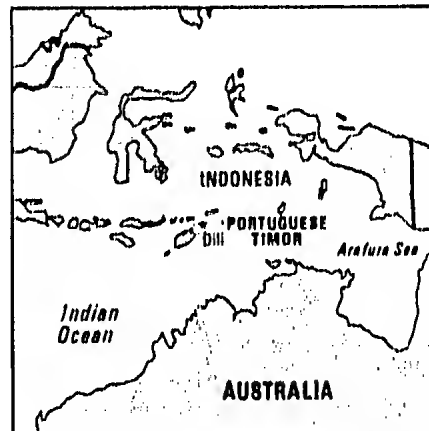
Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$583.5 million; about 27.5% of central government budget

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

LAND

7,000 sq. mi.; 34% forest, 33% grassland, and 33% cultivated

Land boundaries: 90 mi.



(See reference map VIII)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 400 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 693,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (12/70-7/72)

Nationality: noun—Portuguese Timoran(s); adjective—Portuguese Timoran

Ethnic divisions: 95% indigenous Timorese belonging to the Malay racial group; 9 ethnic divisions, each speaking a distinct dialect of Malay structure; approx. 4,600 Chinese and 10,000 half-castes

Religion: 17% Christian (almost equally divided between Catholic and Protestant), remainder practice animism

Language: an estimated 9-15 dialects, of Malay origin but mutually unintelligible; 75% of the population speaks the Tetum dialect

Literacy: rate of literacy is unknown, but is very low; in 1971 total school enrollment was 35,000 out of total school-age population of 80,000; 5% of natives can speak Portuguese

Labor force: 90% engaged in primitive village subsistence economy, 10% engaged as town laborers and domestics

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Province of Timor

Type: overseas province of Portugal

Capital: Dili

Political subdivisions: 12 administrative townships

Legal system: based on Portuguese law

Branches: Governor appointed by overseas Minister in Lisbon, has wide local authority; he is advised by a 12-member Consultative Council; a 21-member Legislative Assembly (10 directly elected and 11 indirectly chosen) can pass laws in restricted fields;

July 1975

PORTUGUESE TIMOR/QATAR

Overseas Minister can veto any provincial legislation or governor's decision; judiciary based on Portuguese system

Government leaders: Governor, Colonel Lemos Pires (appointed 1974)

Elections: referendum on the colony's future has been promised but no date set

Political parties and leaders: Frente Timorese de Libertacao Nacional (Frettilin) favors independence; Organizacao da Uniao e Democratica (UD) favors continued alignment with Portugal; Associacao Integracao de Timor-Indonesia (APODETI) favors integration with Indonesia

ECONOMY

GNP: less than \$100 per capita

Agriculture: staple crops — corn, rice, sweet potatoes; cash crops — coffee, copra, rubber

Major industries: minimal light manufacturing, tourism

Electric power: 3,500 kw. capacity (1974); 12 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 18 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1.6 million (f.o.b., 1973); 90% coffee, 6% copra, timber, and rubber

Imports: \$7.1 million (c.i.f., 1973); textiles, machinery and equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports — Portugal, EEC, Singapore; imports — EEC, Singapore, Macao, Hong Kong, Australia

Budget: 1973 expenditures of \$10.1 million, \$1.6 million of which was provided by Portugal

Monetary conversion rate: Portuguese escudo known in Timor as pataca; 28.75 patacas = US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 463 mi.; 293 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 170 mi. improved and unimproved earth

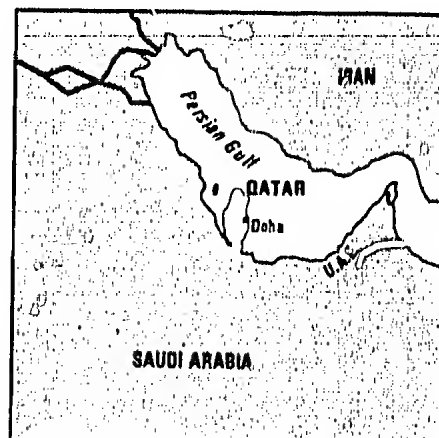
Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 11 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: domestic and international radio stations used primarily for administrative and military purposes; 1 low-power AM radiobroadcast station; unreliable open-wire lines and 58 small manual switchboards serve 912 telephones; 13,500 radio sets

QATAR**LAND**

About 4,000 sq. mi.; negligible amount forested; mostly desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 35 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 350 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 185,000, average annual growth rate 10.8% (7/64-7/69)

Nationality: noun—Qatari(s); adjective—Qatari

Ethnic divisions: 56% Arab; 23% Iranian; 14% Pakistani; 7% other

Religion: Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 10%-15%

Labor force: 48,000 (1969)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of Qatar

Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

Capital: Ad Dawbah

Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although new civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970

Government leader: Amir Khalifa ibn Hamad Al-Thani

Suffrage: no specific provisions for suffrage laid down

Elections: constitution calls for elections for part of State Advisory Council, semi-legislative body, but none have been held

QATAR/REUNION

Political parties and pressure groups: none; a few small clandestine organizations are active

Branches: Council of Ministers

Member of: Arab League, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$1.6 billion (1974) \$9,000 per capita

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

Major industries: oil production and refining; crude oil production from onshore and offshore averaged 520,000 bbls. per day in 1974; oil revenues accrued \$2.0 billion in 1974, representing 91% of government/royal family income; major development projects include \$7 million harbor at Ad Dawhah, fertilizer plant, 2 desalting plants, refrigerated storage for fishing, and a cement plant

Electric power: capacity 85,000 kw. (1974); 279 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,585 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: crude oil dominates; non-oil exports \$19 million (1974 est.)

Imports: \$265 million (c.i.f., 1974 est.)

Aid: aid donor, pledged \$450 million 1974, disbursed \$200 million

Budget: (1975) budgeted expenditures \$495 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Qatar-Dubai riyal = US\$0.26 (as of March 1975)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 275 mi. bituminous; 225 mi. gravel surfaced; undetermined mileage of earth tracks

Pipelines: crude oil, 105 mi.; natural gas, 60 mi.

Ports: 1 major (Ad Dawhah), 1 minor

Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway over 12,000 ft.

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft, registered in the U.S.

Telecommunications: all international telecom traffic is by tropospheric scatter through Bahrain; fair domestic wire facilities; 16,125 telephones; 35,000 radio and 28,000 TV receivers; 1 AM and 1 TV stations

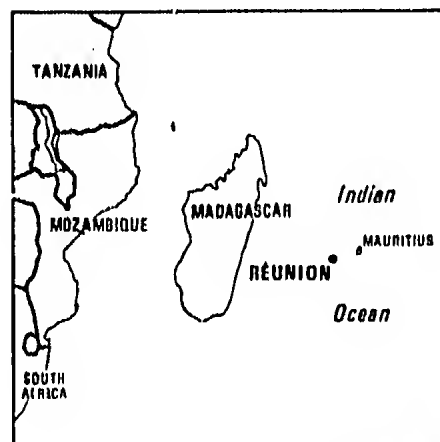
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 41,000; about 24,000 fit for military service

Supply: mostly from U.K.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 28 February 1974, \$47,200,000; 23% of total budget

REUNION



(See reference map VI)

LAND

970 sq. mi.; two-thirds of island extremely rugged, consisting of volcanic mountains; 120,000 acres (less than one-fifth of the land) under cultivation

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 125 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 494,000, average annual growth rate 2.1% (7/70-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Reunionais (sing. & pl.); adjective—Reunionais

Ethnic divisions: most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, and Indian origin

Religion: 94% Roman Catholic

Language: French (official), Creole widely used

Literacy: over 80% among younger generation

Labor force: primarily agricultural workers; high seasonal unemployment

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Overseas Department of Reunion

Type: overseas department of France; represented in French Parliament by three Deputies and two Senators

Capital: Saint-Denis

Legal system: French law

Branches: Reunion is administered by a Prefect appointed by the French Minister of Interior, assisted by a Secretary-General and an elected 36-man General Council

Government leader: Prefect Paul Cousserau

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last municipal elections in 1971; parliamentary election March 1973

REUNION/RHODESIA

Political parties and leaders: Reunion Communist Party (RCP) led by Paul Verges, only organized political movement on Island; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion.

Voting strength (parliamentary election 1973): Union of Democrats for the Republic elected, one senator and two deputies; Centrist Union, one deputy; one Senator Independent.

Communists: Communist Party small — probably only 15-20 hard-line Communists — but has support among sugarcane cutters and in Le Port district.

ECONOMY

Agriculture: cash crops — almost entirely sugarcane, small amounts of vanilla and perfume plants; food crops — tropical fruit and vegetables, manioc, bananas, corn, market garden produce, also some tea, tobacco, and coffee; food crop inadequate, most food needs imported.

Major industries: 12 sugar processing mills, rum distilling plants, cigarette factory, 2 tea plants, fruit juice plant, canning factory, a slaughterhouse, and a number of small shops producing handicraft items.

Electric power: 51,400 kw. capacity (1974); 141 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 274 kw.-hr. per capita.

Exports: \$50 million (f.o.b., 1972); 90% sugar, 4% perfume essences, 5% rum and molasses, 1% vanilla and tea.

Imports: \$196 million (c.i.f., 1972); manufactured goods, food, beverages, and tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials and petroleum products.

Major trade partners: France (in 1970 supplied 62% of Reunions imports, purchased 76% of its exports); Mauritius (supplied 12% of imports).

Monetary conversion rate: about 216 Com-munauté Financière Africaine francs=US\$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973).

Fiscal year: probably calendar year.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none.

Highways: 1,415 mi.; 1,155 mi. paved, 260 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth.

Ports: 1 major (Port des Galets).

Civil air: no major transport aircraft.

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: adequate system for size of island of fairly modern open-wire lines and radiocommunication stations; principal center Saint-

Denis; external radiocommunications to Comoro Islands, France, Malagasy, and Mauritius; 22,200 telephones; 90,000 radio and 30,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 8 TV stations.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: military age males included with France.

RHODESIA



LAND

151,000 sq. mi.; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated); 60% available for extensive cattle grazing; European alienated lands (farmed by modern methods) 39%, African 48%, national land 7%, 6% not alienated.

Land boundaries: 1,875 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 6,314,000, average annual growth rate 3.5% (7/68-7/74).

Nationality: noun—Rhodesian(s); adjective—Rhodesian.

Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, less than 1% Coloreds and Asians.

Religion: 51% syncretic (part Christian, part animist), 24% Christian, 24% animist, a few Muslim.

Language: English official; Chishona and Sindebele also widely used.

Literacy: 25%-30%; of whites, nearly 100%.

Labor force: (1972) 778,000 Africans (including some migrants from Zambia and Malawi), 108,000 Europeans, Asians, and coloreds (people of mixed heritage); 35% agriculture, 25% mining, manufacturing, construction, 40% transport and services.

Organized labor: about one-third of European wage earners are unionized, but only a small minority of Africans (1966).

RHODESIA/ROMANIA

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Colony of Southern Rhodesia

Type: self-proclaimed independent state since 1965 (not recognized by U.S.); provisional settlement with U.K. in November 1971 cancelled by U.K. in May 1972 in response to Pearce Commission's conclusion that its terms were unacceptable to the majority of black Rhodesians

Capital: Salisbury

Political subdivisions: 11 magisterial districts

Legal system: Smith government implemented a republican constitution on 2 March 1970 which institutionalized white rule

Branches: President Dupont is ceremonial head of state; executive council (cabinet) lead by Prime Minister Smith; National Assembly gives highly disproportionate representation to white minority — 50 white constituency seats and 16 black constituency seats

Government leaders: Prime Minister Ian Smith and President Clifford Dupont

Suffrage: franchise is based on income, property holdings, and education; there are separate rolls for Africans and non-Africans

Elections: must be held every 5 years

Political parties and leaders: Rhodesian Front, Prime Minister Smith; Rhodesia Party, Tim Gibbs; Rhodesia National Party, Leonard Idensohn; African National Council, Abel Muzorewa; African Progressive Party, Chad Chipunza

Voting strength (1974 elections): Rhodesian Front won all 50 white constituency seats in Parliament in July 1974 elections

Communists: negligible

Other pressure groups and leaders: principal black nationalist group — African National Council, Abel Muzorewa; since December 1974 ANC has included membership of three former insurgent groups — Zimbabwe African National Union (Ndabaningi Sithole), Zimbabwe African People's Union (Joshua Nkomo), Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (James Chikerema)

Member of: no international bodies

ECONOMY

GDP: \$2.0 billion (1973), \$340 per capita; real growth rate 6.5% (1973)

Agriculture: main crops — tobacco, corn, sugar, cotton; livestock; self-sufficient in foodstuffs except wheat

Major industries: mining and steel, textiles

Electric power: 1,323,000 kw. capacity (1973); 7.94 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 1,350 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$499 million (f.o.b., 1972), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, copper, meat, chrome, gold, nickel, clothing, sugar

Imports: \$453 million (c.i.f., 1972); machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment

Major trade partners: South Africa, Portugal, and Portuguese territories

Aid: no substantial military or economic aid

Budget: FY1974 — revenues \$434 million, expenditures \$461 million, deficit \$27 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Rhodesian dollar = US\$1.40; 0.714 Rhodesian dollar = US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,697 mi. narrow gage (3'6"); 26 mi. double track

Highways: 48,733 mi.; 4,968 mi. paved, 20,415 mi. crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil, or improved earth; 23,350 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 175 mi. on Lake Kariba

Airfields: 273 total, 272 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 23 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: system is one of the best in Africa; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Salisbury, secondary center Bulawayo; 160,300 telephones; 225,000 radio and 57,000 TV receivers; 8 AM, no FM and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,420,000; 866,000 fit for military service; average number reaching military age (18) annually, 63,000

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1974, \$88,882,350; 18.2% of total budget

ROMANIA

LAND

91,700 sq. mi.; 44% arable, 19% other agriculture, 27% forested, 10% other

Land boundary: 1,845 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 112 n. mi.

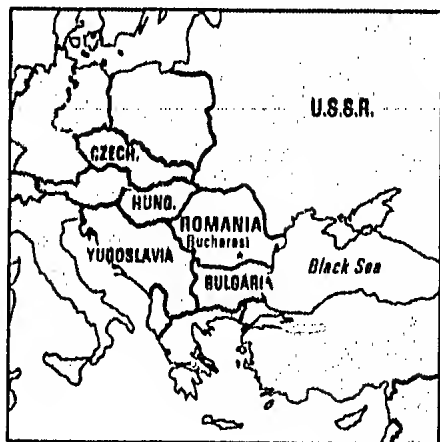
Coastline: 140 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 21,245,000, average annual growth rate 1.0% (current)

July 1975

ROMANIA



(See reference map IV)

Nationality: noun—Romanian(s); adjective—Romanian

Ethnic divisions: 87% Romanian, 8% Hungarian, 2% German, 3% other

Religion: 11 million Romanian Orthodox, 1 million Roman Catholic, 1 million Protestants, 100,000 Jews, 30,000 Muslims

Language: Romanian, Hungarian, German

Literacy: 98%-99% of total population

Labor force: 10.4 million (est. 1 July 1966); 57% agriculture, 19% industry, 24% other nonagricultural

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Socialist Republic of Romania

Type: Communist state

Capital: Bucharest

Political subdivisions: 39 counties and 46 municipalities, including Bucharest that has administrative status equal to a county

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory which increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; legal education at University of Bucharest and two other law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Presidency; Council of Ministers; the Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State

Government leaders: Manea Manescu, President of the Council of Ministers, head of government; Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic, head of state

Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory

Elections: elections in Romania held every 4 years for the local people's councils and every 5 years for Grand National Assembly deputies

Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary

Voting strength (1975 election): overall participation reached 99.96%; of those registered to vote (14,900,032), 98.8% voted for party candidates

Communists: 2,366,000 party members (November 1973)

Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO, GATT

ECONOMY

GNP: \$39.3 billion in 1974 (at 1973 prices), \$1,860 per capita; 1974 growth rate 9.5%

Agriculture: net exporter; main crops — corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock — cattle, hogs, sheep; calorie intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita (1967-68)

Fish catch: 85,000 metric tons (1972)

Major industries: machinery, metals, fuels, chemicals, textiles, food processing, timber processing

Shortages: iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber

Crude steel: 8.8 million metric tons produced (1974), 420 kg. per capita

Exports: \$3,738 million (f.o.b., 1973); 24% machinery and equipment; 36% fuels, raw materials, semifinished products; 21% foodstuffs; and 19% consumer goods (1973)

Imports: \$3,505 million (mixture f.o.b. and c.i.f., 1973); 42% machinery and equipment; 42% fuels, raw materials, semifinished products; 6% foodstuffs; and 5% consumer goods (1972)

Major trade partners: \$7,243 million in 1973; 53% non-Communist countries, 47% Communist countries (1973)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.97 lei = US\$1 (commercial) 12 lei = US\$1 (tourist)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for calorie intake, which is reported for consumption year, 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 7,464 mi.; 6,442 mi. standard gage, 1,014 mi. narrow gage, 8 mi. broad gage; 569 mi. electrified, 850 mi. double track; government owned (1974)

Highways: 48,000 mi.; 7,600 mi. paved; 16,300 mi. other improved surfaces, 24,100 mi. earth (1974)

Inland waterways: 1,445 mi. (1975)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,600 mi.; refined products, 888 mi.; natural gas, 3,100 mi.

Freight carried: rail — 239.5 million short tons, 37.4 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway — 579.8 million short tons, 5.7 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway—6.4 million short tons, est. 1.4 billion short ton/mi. (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1972)

July 1975

ROMANIA/RWANDA

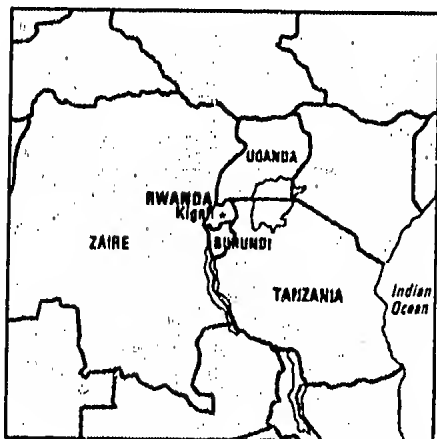
Ports: 4 major (Constanta, Galati, Ibraila, Mangalia), 2 minor (1975)

Civil air: 53 major transport aircraft (1975)

Airfields: 176 total; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 24 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 heliport

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 9.7 billion lei; about 4.1% of total budget

RWANDA

(See reference map VI)

LAND

10,000 sq. mi.; almost all the arable land, about $\frac{1}{2}$ under cultivation, about $\frac{1}{2}$ pastureland

Land boundaries: 545 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 4,241,000, average annual growth rate 2.9% (7/72-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Rwandan(s); adjective—Rwandan

Ethnic divisions: 90% Hutu, 9% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)

Religion: 45% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim, rest animist

Language: Kinyarwanda and French official; Kiswahili used in commercial centers

Literacy: 10% in French and Kinyarwanda

Labor force: less than 5% in cash economy

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Rwanda

Type: republic, presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices; 1962 constitution still in force except for Title V on the National Assembly

Capital: Kigali

Political subdivisions: 10 prefectures, subdivided into 1-12 communes

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; constitution adopted 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President, Committee for Peace and National Unity (composed of high military command), and 12-member cabinet

Government leader: General Juvenal Habyarimana, Head of State

Suffrage: universal

Elections: last legislative election September 1969; none allowed by present government; elections of Communal Counsellors held November 1974

Political parties and leaders: none; all political activity banned and elections cancelled by military government after its July 5, 1973 coup

Communists: no Communist party; U.S.S.R. and People's Republic of China have diplomatic missions in Rwanda

Member of: AFDB, EAMA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OCAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$240 million (1971), \$60 per capita

Agriculture: cash crops — mainly coffee, tea, cotton, some pyrethrum; main food crops — bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency increasing but country still imports some foodstuffs

Major industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore), agricultural processing, and light consumer goods

Electric power: 21,460 kw. capacity (1974); 100 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 24 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$30.1 million (f.o.b., 1973); mainly coffee, tea, pyrethrum, cassiterite

Imports: \$31.1 million (c.i.f., 1973); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment

Major trade partners: U.S., Belgium, West Germany

Aid: U.S., FY62-73, \$8.3 million; Belgium, France, West Germany, and Canada, FY64-67, \$33.4 million obligated; China \$22 million extended 1972

Budget: balanced at \$34.7 million (FY74)

Monetary conversion rate: 92.84 Rwanda francs=US\$1 (official) since January 1974

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,815 mi.; 36 mi. paved, 9 mi. gravel, 1,367 mi. improved earth, 2,393 mi. unimproved; 2,485 mi. secondary roads; most roads improved or unimproved earth

July 1975

RWANDA/ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

Inland waterways: Lake Kivu navigable by steamers and barges

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 10 total, 9 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph limited; main center is Kigali; 2,480 telephones; 55,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 956,000; 462,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 40,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$6,522,000; 17.3% of total budget

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 19,016 (1960 est.)

Organized labor: 6,700

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"; Anguilla formally seceded in May 1967 but has not been recognized as an independent state by any government; in July 1968 a legislative council headed by Ronald Webster was elected to govern Anguilla; in March 1969 the U.K. sent troops to Anguilla, placing the island again under colonial rule; in 1971, Anguilla reverted to its former colonial relationship with the U.K. although nominally remaining part of the Associated state of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla; Webster became leader of Anguillan Council after constitutionally held elections (1972)

Capital: Basseterre

Political subdivisions: 10 districts

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial organ is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: legislative, 10-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier

Government leaders: Premier, Robert L. Bradshaw; U.K. Governor, Milton S. Allen

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: at least every 5 years; most recent 10 May 1971

Political parties and leaders: St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party, Robert L. Bradshaw; People's Action Movement (PAM), William Herbert; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Ivor Stevens

Voting strength (May 1971 election): St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Labor Party won 7 seats in the House of Assembly, PAM won 1, NRP won 1, and 1 seat remains open for Anguilla which did not participate in the election

Communists: none known

Member of: CARICOM

ECONOMY

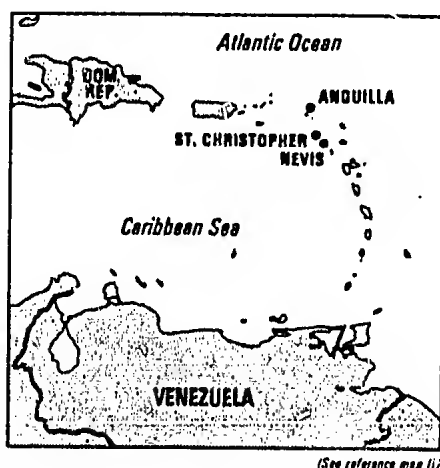
GDP: \$15.2 million (1969), \$260 per capita

Agriculture: main crops — sugar on St. Christopher, cotton on Nevis

Major industries: sugar processing, salt extraction

Electric power: 13,500 kw. capacity (1972); 19 million kw.-hr. produced (1972), 530 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$4.2 million (f.o.b., 1971); sugar, molasses, cotton, salt, copra

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA**LAND**

150 sq. mi.; 40% arable, 10% pasture, 17% forest, 33% wasteland and built-on

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 120 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 68,000, average annual growth rate 1.2% (4/60-4/70)

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent

Nationality: noun—Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s), Anguillan(s); adjective—Kittsian, Nevisian, Anguillan

Religion: Church of England, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

Language: English

Imports: \$15.8 million (c.i.f., 1971); foodstuffs, fuel, manufactures

Major trade partners: U.K. 45%, Canada 14%, U.S. 12% (1966)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.07 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (May 1975); now floating with pound sterling

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 36 mi., narrow gauge (2'6") on St. Kitts for sugar cane

Highways: 180 mi.; 60 mi. paved, 90 mi. otherwise improved, 30 mi. unimproved earth

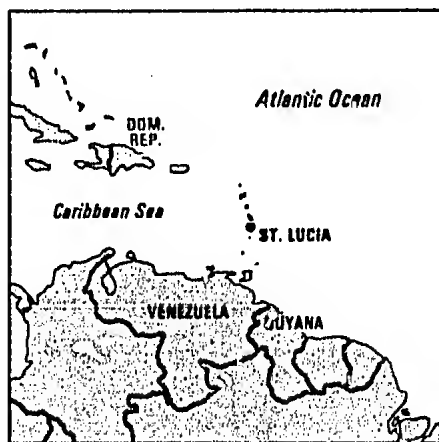
Ports: 3 minor (1 on each island)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 1 with asphalt runway 5,700 ft.

Telecommunications: good interisland VHF radio connections and international link via Antigua; about 1,800 telephones; 10,000 radio and 1,600 TV receivers; 3 AM and 5 TV stations

ST. LUCIA



LAND

238 sq. mi.; 50% arable, 3% pasture, 19% forest, 5% unused but potentially productive, 23% wasteland and built-on

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 98 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 119,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (4/60-4/70)

Nationality: noun—St. Lucian(s); adjective—St. Lucian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: English, French patois

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 38,000 (1969); 50% agriculture; unemployment 30%-35% (1975)

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of St. Lucia

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

Capital: Castries

Political subdivisions: 16 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: legislative, 17-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, cabinet headed by Premier

Government leaders: Premier John Compton; U.K. Governor Sir Allan Lewis

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: every 5 years; most recent May 1974

Political parties and leaders: United Worker's Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Allan Louisy

Voting strength (1974 election): UWP (53%) won 10 of the 17 elected seats in House of Assembly; SLP (45%) won 7 seats; independents (2%) no seats

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM

ECONOMY

GDP: \$33.2 million (1971 est.), \$290 per capita; real growth rate 1971, 5.8%

Agriculture: main crops — bananas, copra, sugar, cocoa, spices

Major industries: tourism, lime processing

Shortages: food, machinery, capital goods

Electric power: 13,200 kw. capacity (1972); 33 million kw.-hr. produced (1972 est.); 240 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$4.4 million (f.o.b., 1970); sugar, bananas, cocoa

Imports: \$27.3 million (c.i.f., 1970); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products

Major trade partners: U.K. 51%, Canada 9%, U.S. 17% (1970)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.07 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1 (May 1975); now floating with pound sterling

ST. LUCIA/ST. VINCENT

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 415 mi.; 175 mi. paved; 240 mi. otherwise improved

Ports: 1 major (Castries), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 airfields with permanent surface runways; one with a 5,000 foot runway; one with a 5,700 foot runway; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: fully automatic telephone system with 6,200 telephones; direct radio link with Martinique; interisland tropospheric links to Barbados and Antigua; 25,000 radio and 500 TV receivers; 3 AM, and 1 TV station

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 50,000 (1972 est.); about 60% unemployed

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of St. Vincent

Type: dependent territory with full internal autonomy as a British "Associated State"

Capital: Kingstown

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Government leader: Premier R. Milton Cato; Governor General (U.K.) Sir Rupert G. John

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage (18 years old and over)

Elections: every 5 years; most recent December 9, 1974

Political parties and leaders: People's Political Party (PPP), Ebenezer Joshua; St. Vincent Labor Party (LP), R. Milton Cato; Democratic Freedom Movement, Parnell Campbell and Kenneth John

Voting strength (1975 election): LP 10 seats, PPP 2 seats, independent 1 seat in the Legislature

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM

ECONOMY

GDP: \$20 million (1971 est.), \$200 per capita; 6.9% growth in 1971

Agriculture: main crops — bananas, arrowroot, coconut

Major industries: food processing

Electric power: 4,700 kw. capacity (1971); 15 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 160 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2.9 million (f.o.b., 1971); bananas, arrowroot, copra, cotton

Imports: \$17.4 million (c.i.f., 1971); fertilizer, flour, transportation equipment, lumber, textiles

Major trade partners: U.K. 39%, U.S. 7%, Canada 10% (1971)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.07 East Caribbean dollars = US\$1 (May 1975), now floating with pound sterling

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

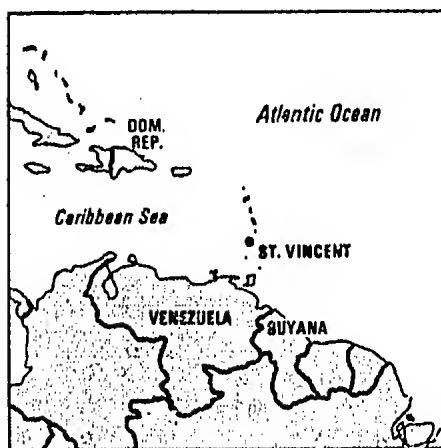
Highways: 600 mi.; 200 mi. paved; 200 mi. otherwise improved; 200 mi. unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major, 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total; 2 usable, 1 with asphalt runway 4,800 ft.

ST. VINCENT



LAND

150 sq. mi. (including northern Grenadines); 50% arable, 3% pasture, 44% forest, 3% wasteland and built-on

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 52 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 94,000, average annual growth rate 1.1% (4/60-4/70)

Nationality: noun—St. Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s); adjective—St. Vincentian or Vincentian

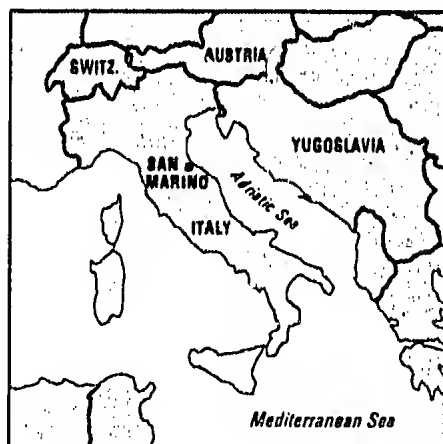
Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent; remainder mixed with some white and East Indian and Carib Indian

Religion: Church of England, Methodist, Roman Catholic

Language: English, some French patois

Telecommunications: islandwide fully automatic telephone system with 4,500 instruments; VHF interisland links to Barbados and the Grenadines; 10,000 radio and 600 TV receivers; 2 AM stations

SAN MARINO



(See reference map IV)

LAND

24 sq. mi.; 74% cultivated, 22% meadows and pastures, 4% built-up

Land boundaries: 21 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 19,000 (official estimate for 30 June 1974)

Nationality: noun—Sanmarinese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Sanmarinese

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian

Literacy: illiteracy relatively insignificant

Labor force: approx. 4,300

Organized labor: General Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated Camera del Lavoro, about 1,000 members

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of San Marino

Type: republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government

Capital: San Marino

Political subdivisions: San Marino is divided into 9 sections: Guaita, Fratta, Serravalle, Domagnano, Acquaviva, Fiorentino, Montegiardino, Faetano, Chiesanuova

Legal system: based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve 5-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of 6 months, the Council of State whose members head government administrative departments and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs

Government leaders: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Gian Luigi Berti (Christian Democratic party); Secretary of State for Internal Affairs Giuseppe Lonferini (Christian Democratic party); Secretary for finance, budget, and planning Remy Giacomini (Socialist)

Suffrage: universal (since 1960)

Elections: elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every 5 years; next elections 1979

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic party (DCS), Gian Luigi Berti; Social Democratic Party (FSDSM), Alvaro Casali; Socialist Party (PSS), Remy Giacomini; Communist Party (PCS), Umberto Barilli; People's Democratic Party (PDP), leader unknown; Committee for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), leader unknown

Voting strength (1974 election): 39.6% DCS, 23.7% PCS, 15.4% PSDIS, 13.9% PSS, 1.9% PDP, 2.9% CDR

Communists: approx. 300 members (number of sympathizers cannot be determined); PSS, in government with Christian Democrats since March 1973, formed a government with the PCS from the end of World War II to 1957

Other political parties or pressure groups: political parties influenced by policies of their counterparts in Italy, the two Socialist parties are not united

Member of: ICJ, International Institute for Unification of Private Law, International Relief Union, IRC, UPU

ECONOMY

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the government's total budget for FY71 was about \$12 million, with the largest share of revenue derived from the sale of postage stamps throughout the world and from payments by the Italian government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in

SAN MARINO/SAUDI ARABIA

retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods; main problem is finding an additional \$3 million to finance badly needed water and electric power systems expansions

Agriculture: principal crops are wheat (average annual output about 4,400 metric tons/year) and grapes (average annual output about 700 metric tons/year); other grains, fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs are also grown; livestock population numbers roughly 6,000 cows, oxen, and sheep; cheese and hides are most important livestock products

Electric power: obtained from Italy, 1974

Manufacturing: consists mainly of cotton textile production at Serravalle, brick and tile production at Dogane, cement production at Acquaviva, Dogane, and Fiorentino, and pottery production at Borgo Maggiore; some tanned hides, paper, candy, baked goods, Moscato wine, and gold and silver souvenirs are also produced

Foreign transactions: dominated by tourism; in summer months 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners visit San Marino every day; a number of hotels and restaurants have been built in recent years to accommodate them; remittances from Sanmarinese abroad also represent an important net foreign inflow; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: about 55 mi.

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving 4,500 telephones; no radiobroadcasting or television facilities, 3,200 radio and 650 TV receivers (Italian broadcasts)

SAUDI ARABIA

LAND

Estimated at about 900,000 sq. mi. (boundaries undefined and disputed); 1% agricultural, 1% forested, 98% desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 2,820 mi.

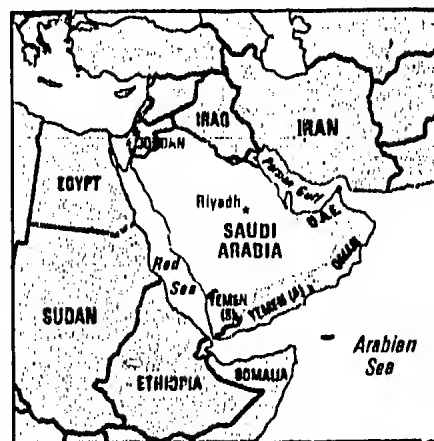
WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 1,560 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 6,087,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (current)



(See reference map V)

Nationality: noun—Saudi(s); adjective—Saudi Arabian or Saudi

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asiatic (est.)

Religion: 100% Muslim

Languages: Arabic

Literacy: 15% (est.)

Labor force: about 25% of population; 40% agriculture and herding, 12% construction, 12% service, 12% government, 11% commerce, 13% other

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Type: monarchy

Capital: Riyadh; foreign ministry and foreign diplomatic representatives located in Jiddah

Political subdivisions: 18 amirates

Legal system: largely based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: King Khalid (Al Saud, Khalid ibn Abd al-Aziz) rules in consultation with royal family (especially Crown Prince Fahd), Council of Ministers, and religious leaders

Government leader: King Khalid

Communists: negligible

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IATA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, OASPEC, OPEC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$34 billion (1974 est.), \$5,700 per capita

Agriculture: dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: petroleum production 8.5 million barrels per day (current); payments to Saudi Arabian Government, \$25 billion (1974 est.); cement production and small steel-rolling mill and oil refinery; several other light industries, including

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3 of 3

July 1975

SAUDI ARABIA/SENEGAL

factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture, etc. PETROMIN, a semipublic agency associated with the Ministry of Petroleum, has recently completed a major fertilizer plant.

Electric power: 311,000 kw capacity (1971), 1.1 billion kw hr produced (1971), 183 kw hr per capita.

Exports: \$31.6 billion (Feb., 1974 est.), 99% petroleum and petroleum products.

Imports: \$3.5 billion (Feb., 1974 est.), manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products.

Major trade partners: exports - U.S., Western Europe, Japan; imports - U.S., Japan, West Germany.

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Saudi riyal = C\$80.29 as of March 1975 (linked to SDR, freely convertible).

Fiscal year: follows Islamic year; the 1973-74 Saudi fiscal year covers the period 30 July 1973 through 1 July 1974.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 150 mi., 1'8 1/2" gage.

Highways: 9,300 mi., 5,600 mi. bituminous, 3,700 mi. gravel and improved earth, undetermined mileage of earth roads and tracks.

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,500 mi., refined products, 210 mi., natural gas, 61 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Djibla, Ad-Damanan, Ras-Tanma), 6 minor.

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft.

Airfields: 191 total, 81 usable, 23 with permanent surface runways, 14 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways 1,000-7,999 ft., 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunications, fair domestic service, 84,100 telephones, 250,000 radio and 150,000 TV receivers, 11 TV, 1 FM, and 1 AM stations, 2 submarine cables.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 1,153,000, 801,000 fit for military service, about 61,000 reach military age (18) annually.

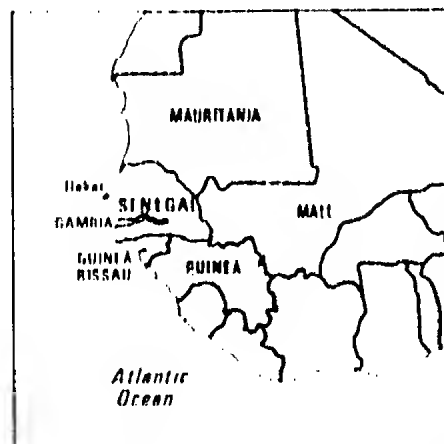
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 10 August 1974, \$1,624 million, about 26.5% of total budget.

SENEGAL

LAND

76,000 sq. mi., 13% forested, 40% agricultural (12% cultivated), 47% built-up areas, waste, etc.

Land boundaries: 1,665 mi.



See reference map 110

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing 410 n. mi., fisheries zone beyond territorial sea).

Coastline: 430 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,301,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7-67-7-69).

Nationality: noun - Senegalese (sing. & pl.), adjective - Senegalese.

Ethnic divisions: 36% Wolof, 17.5% Fula, 16.5% Serer, 9% Fokkhar, 9% Dyola, 6.7% Mankre, 1.5% other African, 1% Europeans and Lebanese.

Religion: 80% Muslim, 15% animist, 5% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic).

Language: French official, but regular use limited to literate minority; most Senegalese speak own tribal language; use of Wolof vernacular spreading - now spoken to some degree by nearly half the population.

Literacy: 5% - 10% (est.) in 14 plus age group.

Labor force: 1,732,000, about 80% subsistence agricultural workers, about 125,000 wage earners.

Organized labor: majority of wage labor force represented by unions, however, dues paying membership very limited.

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Senegal.

Type: republic.

Capital: Dakar.

Political subdivisions: 7 regions, each subdivided into 18 departements, 90 districts, and 31 communes.

Legal system: based on French civil law system, constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963 and 1970, judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court (which also audits the government's accounting office), legal education at University of Dakar, has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.

July 1975

SENEGAL/SEYCHELLES

Branches: Government dominated by President who is assisted by Prime Minister, appointed by President and subject to dismissal by President or censure by National Assembly; 80 member National Assembly, elected for 5 year term (effective 1973); President elected for 5 year term (effective 1973) by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President

Government leaders: Leopold Sedar Senghor, President, Abdon Douf, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: uncontested presidential and legislative elections held February 1973 for 5 year term

Political parties and leaders: Union Progressiste Senegalaise (UPS), ruling party led by President Leopold Senghor, Parti Democratique Senegalaise (PDS), legal opposition party founded July 1971, illegal parties include Communist backed Parti Africain de l'Independence (PAI) and Parti Communiste Senegalais (PCS), a splinter group

Communists: a few Communists and sympathizers, PAI is pro Moscow, PCS is pro Peking

Other political or pressure groups: labor unions are controlled by party, students and teachers occasionally strike

Member of: ACCT, AFDB, CFAO, EAMA, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, INICO, IMF, ITU, OCAM, OMVS, Sealark Committee, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$930 million (1973 est.), \$230 per capita, real growth rate probably zero or negative since 1972 (1966-71)

Agriculture: main crops — peanuts, millet, sorghum, manioc, rice, peanuts primary cash crop, production of food crops increasing but still insufficient for domestic requirements

Fishing: cat-fish 249,000 metric tons, \$55.2 million, (1972), exports \$12 million (1971), imports (not available)

Major industries: fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining

Electric power: 107,800 kw, capacity (1971), 125 million kw hr produced (1970), 106 kw hr per capita

Exports: \$173 million (f.o.b., 1973), approx 35% peanuts and peanut products, phosphate rock, canned fish

Imports: \$319 million (f.o.b., 1973), food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment

Major trade partners: France, EC (other than France), and franc zone

Aid: economic — France (1966-70) \$115 million, China (1973) \$49.1 million, U.S. (FY1961-73) \$11

million, U.S.S.R. \$7.1 million, EC (1961-73) \$151 million, military — U.S. (FY61-73) \$2.8 million

Budget: 1975 — balanced at \$311 million, includes \$229 million current expenditure and \$115 million investment

Monetary conversion rates: francs, about 216 Communauté Financière Africaine francs = US\$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973)

Fiscal year: 1 July — 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 610 mi, meter gauge, 40 mi double track

Highways: 8,725 mi., 3,335 mi. bituminous, 990 mi. gravel, 100 mi. improved earth, 6,000 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 935 mi

Ports: 1 major (Dakar), 2 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 27 usable, 10 with permanent surface runways, 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 10 with runways 1,000-7,999 ft., 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: relatively advanced for Africa, 31,500 telephones, 285,000 radio receivers, 1,650 TV receivers, 3 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations, 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 965,000 (185,000 fit for military service, 52,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, \$29,817,536, about 9.8% of total budget

SEYCHELLES



(See separate map 31)

LAND

156 sq. mi., 51% arable land, nearly all of it is under cultivation, 17% wood and forest land, 29%

July 1975

SEYCHELLES/SIERRA LEONE

other (muddy reefs and other surfaces unsuited for agriculture), 40 granitic and 41 coral islands.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 13 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 305 mi. (Mahe Island 58 mi.)

PEOPLE

Population: 59,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (7/68-7/72)

Nationality: noun: Seychellois (sing. & pl.), adjective: Seychelles

Ethnic divisions: Seychellois (admixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic

Language: English official, Creole most widely spoken

Literacy: limited

Labor force: 22,000 agriculture

Organized labor: 3 major trade unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Colony of the Seychelles

Type: British crown colony, Britain has agreed to grant independence before late June 1976

Capital: Victoria, Mahe Island

Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law system, and customary law

Branches: Governor, Council of Ministers, Legislative Assembly

Government leader: Governor Sir Bruce Greatbatch

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: April 1974, held every 5 years

Political parties and leaders: Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP), James R. Mancham, President, Seychelles Peoples United Party (SPUP), France Albert Rene, President

Voting strength: SDP won 13 seats in Legislative Assembly with 52.1% popular vote in 1974 election, SPUP won 2 seats with 17.6% of votes, under agreement reached in March 1975, each party named five new members to the legislature

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: trade unions which are appendages of political parties

ECONOMY

Agriculture: islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops — small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; islands not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported

Major industries: processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small scale manufacture of consumer goods, rubber tyre factory, tea factory

Electric power: 3,500 kw. capacity (1971), 9 million kw hr. produced (1974), 171 kw hr. per capita

Exports: \$2.1 million (c.i.f., 1970), cinnamon (bark and oil) and vanilla account for almost 50% of the total, copra accounts for about 10%, the remainder consisting of patchouli, fish, and guano

Imports: \$10.1 million (c.i.f., 1970), food, tobacco, and beverages account for about 10% of imports, manufactured goods about 25%, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, textiles

Major trade partners: exports — India, U.S.; imports — U.K., Burma, India, South Africa, Kenya, Australia

Aid: \$12 million in aid during 1971-76 from U.K., US (FY53-73) \$0.5 million

Budget: FY73 — revenues \$9 million, expenditures 10 million (approx.)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.1 Seychelles rupees = US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 141 mi., 78 no. bituminous, 63 mi. crushed stone or earth

Ports: 1 minor port (Victoria)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable (on Praslin Island, Astove Island, Bird Island, Mahe Island); 1 permanent-surface runway 8,000-11,999 ft., former RAF seaplane station at Victoria, Mahe Island, although not in present use, could be used in emergency

Telecommunications: direct radio communications with adjacent islands and African coastal countries, 2,170 telephones; 15,000 radio, and no TV sets, 2 AM, no FM, and no TV stations, submarine cables extend to Aden, Tanzania, and Sri Lanka

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,000, 7,000 fit for military service

SIERRA LEONE

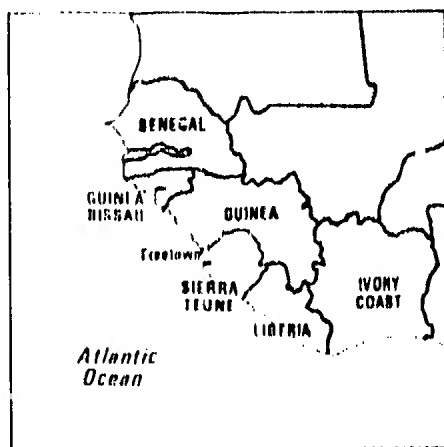
LAND

27,900 sq. mi.; 65% arable (6% of total land area under cultivation), 27% pasture, 4% swampland, 4% forested

Land boundaries: 580 mi.

July 1975

SIERRA LEONE



WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.
Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 2,748,000, average annual growth rate 1.5% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: none - Sierra Leonean(s); adjective - Sierra Leonean

Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African, rest European and Asian; 13 tribes

Religion: 70% animist, 25% Muslim, 5% Christian

Language: English official, but regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; "Krio," a form of pidgin English, is also widely spoken

Literacy: about 10%

Labor force: about 1.5 million, most of population engages in subsistence agriculture, only small minority, some 70,000, earn wages

Organized labor: 35% of wage earners

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Sierra Leone

Type: republic under presidential regime since April 1971

Capital: Freetown

Political subdivisions: 3 provinces; divided into 12 districts with 146 chiefdoms, where paramount chief and council of elders constitute basic unit of government; plus western area, which comprises Freetown and other coastal areas of the former colony

Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted April 1971; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority exercised by President; parliament consists of 97 members, 85 of whom are elected representatives and 12 paramount chiefs representing titled counselors in provincial districts; independent judiciary

Government leaders: Makenzie Stevens, President, leads APC government composed of members of his political party

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: the maximum life of an elected parliament is 5 years, but it may be dissolved earlier by the President; parliamentary election held in May 1973; President is elected by parliament for 5 year term, next presidential election 1976

Political parties and leaders: All People's Congress (APC), headed by Stevens; Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) is the opposition party

Communists: no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, ECA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, H.O. IMF, ITU, O. U. Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNFPAO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$324 million (1972), approx. \$120 per capita; real growth rate 1970, 27-3%

Agriculture: main crops -- palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, teff, ginger, cassava, much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming, food crops insufficient for domestic consumption

Fishing: catch 51,000 metric tons (1972), \$6.6 million (1972); imports \$2.7 million (1971)

Major industries: mining -- diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile, manufacturing -- beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods, 1 oil refinery

Electric power: 57,000 kw. capacity (1971), 270 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 63 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$125 million (f.o.b., 1973), 60% diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee

Imports: \$153 million (c.i.f., 1973), machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Major trade partners: U.K., EC, Japan, U.S., Communist countries

Budget: (FY74) current revenues \$106 million, current expenditures \$82 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 leone = US\$1.19

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June (since 1 July 1966)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: about 60 mi. narrow gage (3'6") privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company

SIERRA LEONE/SINGAPORE

Highways: 5,130 mi.; 550 mi. bituminous (including some bituminous treatment), 1,170 mi. laterite (some gravel), and 3,110 mi. earth

Inland waterways: 500 mi., 372 mi. navigable year round

Ports: 1 major (Freetown), 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 15 total, 15 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 1,000-7,999 ft., 1 seaplane station

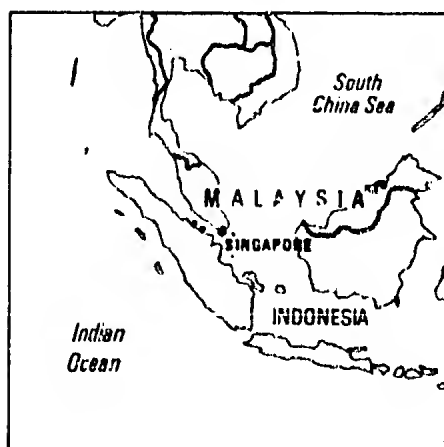
Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph are adequate; 7,850 telephones; 60,000 radio and 6,000 TV receivers; 1 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 610,000, 307,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for year ending 30 June 1975, \$9,518,203; 6.9% of total budget

SINGAPORE



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

225 sq. mi.; 31% built-up area, roads, railroads, and airfields, 22% agricultural, 47% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 120 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 2,251,000, average annual growth rate 1.6% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: none—Singaporan(s); adjective—Singaporan

Ethnic divisions: 76.2% Chinese, 15% Malay, 7% Indians and Pakistani, 1.8% other

Religion: majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists

Language: national language is Malay; Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English are official languages

Literacy: 70% (1970)

Labor force: 474,718; 0.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 0.1% mining and quarrying, 32.2% manufacturing, 30.4% services, 5.2% construction, 21.5% commerce, 3.8% transport, storage, and communications

Organized labor: 24% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Singapore

Type: republic within Commonwealth since separation from Malaysia in August 1965

Capital: Singapore

Legal system: based on English common law, constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; legal education at University of Singapore; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: ceremonial President, executive power exercised by Prime Minister and cabinet responsible to unitary legislature

Government leaders: President, Dr. Benjamin Sheares; Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew

Suffrage: universal over age 20, voting compulsory

Elections: normally every 5 years

Political parties and leaders: government — People's Action Party (PAP), Lee Kuan Yew, opposition — Barisan Socialist Party (BSP), Dr. Lee Siew Choh, Workers' Party, J. B. Jeyaretnam, Communist Party (legal)

Voting strength (1972 election): PAP won all 65 seats in parliament and received 70% of vote; remaining 30% to four opposition parties

Communists: 200-500; Barisan Socialist Party infiltrated by Communists

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$5.0 billion (1974), \$2,200 per capita; 12.3% average annual real growth (1966-74)

Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, self-sufficient in pork, poultry, and eggs. Must import much of its other food requirements; major crops — rubber, copra, fruit and vegetables

Fishing: catch 15,700 metric tons (1972), imports — 47,000 metric tons (1972)

July 1975

SINGAPORE/SOMALIA

Major industries: petroleum refining, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, electronics, ship repair, entrepot trade.

Electric power: 1,109,000 kw. capacity (1974); 3.9 billion kw-hr. produced (1974); 1,773 kw-hr. per capita.

Exports: \$6.2 billion (f.o.b., 1974); 50% reexports, petroleum products, rubber, manufactured goods.

Imports: \$5.06 billion (c.i.f., 1973); 25% goods reexported, major retailed imports—capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum.

Major trade partners: exports—Malaysia, Indonesia, U.S., Japan, U.K.; imports—Japan, Malaysia, U.S., U.K.

Aid: U.K.—(1960–September 1969) \$251 million disbursed; (1969–73) \$120 million extended, IBRD (1963–1974) \$143 million committed, \$61 million disbursed; U.S.—(FY53–74) \$102 million committed.

Budget: (FY75/76) revenues \$1.1 billion, expenditures \$1.8 billion, deficit \$700 million; 25% military, 75% civilian.

Monetary conversion rate: 2.48 Singapore dollars=US\$1.

Fiscal year: 1 April–31 March.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 24 mi. of meter gauge.

Highways: 1,226 mi.; 773 mi. paved, 243 mi. crushed stone, 210 mi. improved earth.

Ports: 3 major.

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft.

Airfields: 5 total, 5 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000–11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000–7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: adequate domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; 350,159 telephones; 311,409 radio and 240,314 TV sets; 2 AM, 5 FM, and 2 TV stations; new seacom submarine cable extends to Hong Kong via Subah, Malaysia; 1 ground satellite station.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15–49, 596,000; 121,000 fit for military service.

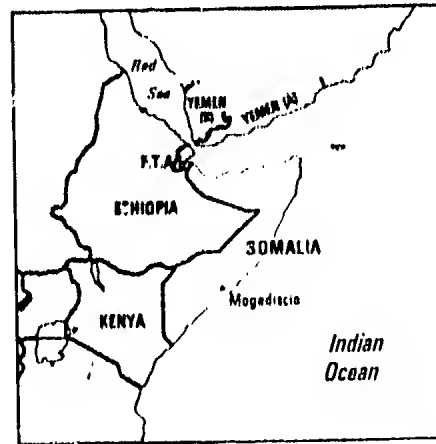
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1976, \$335 million; about 18% of total budget.

SOMALIA

LAND

246,000 sq. mi.; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated), 32% grazing, 14% scrub and forest, 41% mainly desert, urban, or other.

Land boundaries: 1,406 mi.



WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi.
Coastline: 1,880 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 3,153,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/65–7/72).

Nationality: noun—Somali(s); adjective—Somali.

Ethnic divisions: 85% Hamitic, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians.

Religion: almost entirely Muslim.

Language: Somali (written form recently instituted by government); Arabic, Italian, English.

Literacy: under 5%.

Labor force: 965,000 (1968 est.); very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomads, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other.

Organized labor: law providing for government-controlled labor union promulgated in June 1971, but union so far not established.

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Somali Democratic Republic.

Type: republic; under military rule since October 1969.

Capital: Mogadiscio.

Political subdivisions: 11 regions, 56 districts.

Organization: the junta has assumed all authority, calling itself the Supreme Revolutionary Council, membership of which consists of 18 army and 3 police officers; the Council has abrogated the constitution, dissolved the parliament, and banned political parties.

Government leader: President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre.

Communists: possibly some Communist sympathizers in the government hierarchy.

Member of: AFDB, EAMA, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO.

July 1975

SOMALIA/SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMY

GDP: \$220 million (1973 est.), \$70 per capita

Agriculture: mainly a pastoral country; main crops bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals; livestock

Major industries: a few small industries, including a sugar refinery, tuna and beef canneries, iron and plant

Electric power: 9,000 kw. capacity (1974); 38 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 12 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$57 million (f.o.b., 1973); bananas, livestock, hides, skins

Imports: \$112 million (c.i.f., 1973); textiles, cereals, transport equipment, machinery

Major trade partners: Italy and Arab countries; \$29 million imports from Communist countries (1973 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.233 Somali shillings = US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 January - 31 December

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 8,414 mi.; 582 mi. paved; 478 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 7,354 mi. improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Finne Guba navigable 345 mi. from May to mid-June and August to late November

Ports: 3 major (Mogadiscio, Berbera, Kismaya), 17 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 61 total, 41 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 14 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telephone poor, telegraph fair; 4,740 telephones; 65,000 radio receivers; 2 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 754,000; 416,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, 19,400,000; 25.3% of total budget

SOUTH AFRICA

LAND

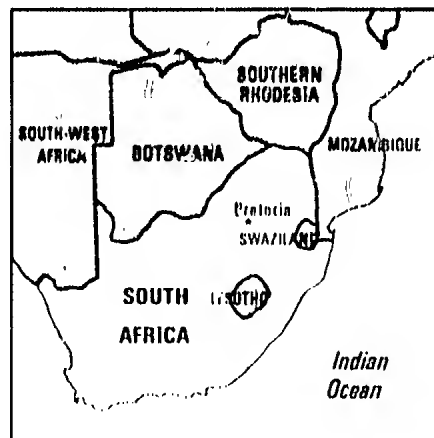
472,000 sq. mi. (includes enclave of Walvis Bay, 434 sq. mi.); 12% cultivable, 2% forested, 86% desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 1,270 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 1,790 mi.



(See reference map VII)

PEOPLE

Population: 24,964,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—South African(s); adjective—South African

Ethnic divisions: 17.8% white, 69.9% African, 9.4% Colored, 2.9% Asian

Religion: primarily Christian except Asian and African; 60% of Africans are animists

Language: Afrikaans and English official, Africans have many vernacular languages

Literacy: almost all white population literate; government estimates 35% of Africans literate

Labor force: 8.7 million (total of economically active, 1970); 53% agriculture, 8% manufacturing, 7% mining, 5% commerce, 27% miscellaneous services

Organized labor: about 7% of total labor force is unionized (mostly white workers); nonwhites have no bargaining power

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of South Africa

Type: republic

Capital: administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein

Political subdivisions: 4 provinces, each headed by centrally appointed administrator; provincial councils, elected by white electorate, retain limited powers

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a Republic; possibility of judicial review of Acts of Parliament concerning dual official languages; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President as formal chief of state; Prime Minister as head of government; Cabinet responsible to bicameral legislature; lower house elected directly by white electorate; upper house indirectly elected

July 1975

SOUTH AFRICA/SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

and appointed; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

Government leaders: Prime Minister Balthazar Johannes Vorster

Suffrage: general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province)

Elections: must be held at least every 5 years; last elections April 1974

Political parties and leaders: National Party, B. J. Vorster, P. W. Botha, C. Mulder, M. C. Botha, Jan De Klerk; United Party, Sir De Villiers Graaff; Progressive Party, Colin Eglin, Helen Suzman; Herstigte Nasionale party, Albert Hertzog; Reform Party (split from United Party in February 1975), Harry Schwarz

Voting strength (1974 general elections): parliamentary seats: National Party 122, United Party 41, Progressive Party 6

Communists: small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London; Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, Moses Kotane, Joe Slovo

Other political groups: (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), leadership in dispute

Member of: IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, HBB, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$33 billion (1974, prelim.), \$1,360 per capita; real growth rate 7.2% (1974)

Agriculture: main crops — corn, wool, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; dairy products; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 1.3 million metric tons (1973), \$176 million (1973)

Major industries: mining, automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, fishing

Electric power: 11,635,000 kw. capacity (1974); 70.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,750 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1.7 billion (f.o.b., 1974 excluding gold); wool, diamonds, corn, uranium, sugar, fruit, hides, skins, metals, metallic ores, asbestos, fish products; gold output \$3.8 billion (1974)

Imports: \$8.4 billion (f.o.b., 1974); motor vehicles, machinery, metals, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals

Major trade partners: U.K. and other Commonwealth nations, U.S., West Germany, Japan

Aid: no substantial military or economic aid

Budget: FY76 — revenue \$9.1 billion, expenditures \$9.6 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 SA Rand = US\$1.47 as of January 1975, 0.68 SA Rand = US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

NOTE: Foreign trade figures are official South African data converted at \$1.47

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 12,318 mi.; 11,879 mi. 3'6" gage of which 1,323 mi. are multiple track; 2,726 mi. electrified; 440 mi. 2'0" gage single track

Highways: 220,000 mi.; 31,700 mi. paved, 42,650 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 145,650 mi. improved and unimproved earth

Pipelines: crude oil, 520 mi.; refined products, 450 mi.; natural gas, 200 mi.

Ports: 5 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 92 major transport aircraft

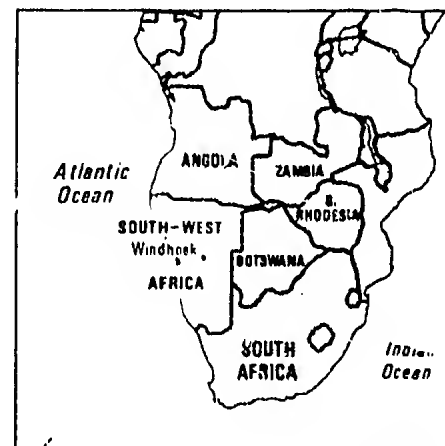
Airfields: 660 total, 548 usable; 54 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 132 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: the system is the best developed, most modern, and highest capacity in Africa and consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; 1.8 million telephones; 2.5 million radio receivers; 13 AM, 60 FM, and no TV stations; 4 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 5,617,000; 3,437,000 fit for military service; obligation for service in Citizen Force begins at 18, volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17

Military budget: for year ending 31 March 1975, \$1,003,371,000; about 16.4% of total budget

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

(See reference map VI)

LAND

318,000 sq. mi.; mostly desert except for interior plateau and area along northern border

Land boundaries: 2,360 mi.

July 1975

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 925 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 836,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (current)

Nationality: noun—South West African(s); adjective—South West African

Ethnic divisions: 14% white, 81% Africans, 5% Colored (mulattoes); almost half the Africans belong to Ovambo tribe; Damara tribe has almost 45,000 members; Herero, Okavango, Nama tribes have about 30,000 members each

Religion: whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either animist or Christian

Language: Afrikaans principal language of about 70% of white population, German of 22% and English of 8%; several African languages

Literacy: high for white population; low for nonwhite

Labor force: 203,300 (total of economically active, 1970); 68% agriculture, 15% railroads, 13% mining, 4% fishing

Organized labor: no trade unions, although some white wage earners belong to South African unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Territory of South-West Africa

Type: administered as part of Republic of South Africa, under a League of Nations mandate of 1920; U.N. formally ended South Africa's mandate on October 27, 1966, and status now in dispute

Capital: Windhoek

Political subdivisions: 10 tribal homelands, mostly in northern sector, and zone open to white settlement with administrative subdivisions similar to a province of South Africa

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

Branches: administrator, appointee of South African Government, has jurisdiction over zone of white settlement with white-elected Legislative Assembly handling some local matters; white residents also elect representatives in South African Parliament; tribal homelands are under South African Department of Bantu Administration and Development with tribal chiefs exercising limited autonomy; popularly elected legislative councils for Ovamboland and Kavango-land established in August 1973

Government leader: B. J. van der Walt, Administrator

Suffrage: limited to white adults

Elections: last general election, 1974

Political parties and leaders: white parties — National Party (NP), led in South-West Africa by A. H. du Plessis; United National South-West Party (UNSWP), J. P. Niehaus

Voting strength: NP (1974 election) won 5 of 6 seats in Republic legislature

Communists: no Communist Party, but some influence by South African Communists and other Communists on South-West African blacks outside territory

Other political or pressure groups: nonwhite — South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), almost exclusively based on Ovambo tribe led by Sam Nujoma, in exile; South-West Africa National Union (SWANU), primarily based on Herero tribe, leaders in exile; National Unity Democratic Organization (NUDO), primarily based on Herero tribe led by Clements Kapuno; Namibian National Convention, an alliance of non-white groups that oppose separate development for tribal homelands

ECONOMY

Agriculture: livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates, subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are raised but most food must be imported

Fishing: catch 567,600 metric tons (1972) (processed mostly in South African enclave of Walvis Bay)

Major industries: meatpacking, fish processing, copper, lead, and diamond mining, dairy products

Electric power: 155,200 kw. capacity (1973), 543 million kw.-hr. produced (1973), 690 kw.-hr. per capita

Aid: South Africa is only major donor

Monetary conversion rate: 1 South African Rand = US\$1.486 (as of June 1974), 0.6729 SA Rand = US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,454 mi., all 3'6" gage, single track

Highways: 21,000 mi.; 2,344 mi. bituminous treated, 220 mi. gravel and 18,436 mi. earth road and tracks

Ports: 1 major (Walvis Bay), 1 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft (registered in South Africa)

Airfields: 110 total, 89 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft.; 3 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 39 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: system is a meager combination of open-wire lines, a single short radio-relay link,

July 1975

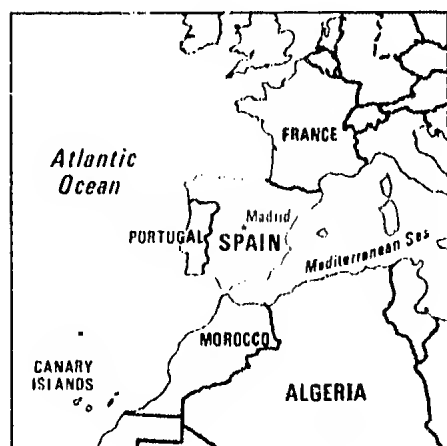
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA/SPAIN

and scattered radiocommunication stations; Windhoek is the center; 40,450 telephones; unknown number of radio receivers; no AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations

DEFENSE

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 195,000, about 116,000 fit for military service

Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa

SPAIN**LAND**

195,000 sq. mi., including Canary (2,900 sq. mi.) and Balearic Islands (1,940 sq. mi.); 41% arable and land under permanent crops, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other

Land boundaries: 1,180 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 3,085 mi. (includes Balearic Islands, 420 mi., and Canary Islands, 720 mi.)

PEOPLE

Population: 35,596,000 (including the Balearic and Canary Islands; also including Alhucemas, Geta, Chafarinas, Melilla, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera), average annual growth rate 1.1% (current)

Nationality: noun—Spaniard(s); adjective—Spanish

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

Religion: 99% Roman Catholic, 1% other sects

Language: Castilian Spanish spoken by great majority; but 17% speak Catalan, 7% Galician, and 2% Basque

Literacy: about 90%

Labor force (1973): 12.7 million; 25% agriculture, 36% industry, 39% services; registered unemployment is 2.1% of labor force, in reality about 4%

Organized labor: 90% of labor force in compulsory government-controlled syndicates

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: (The) Spanish State

Type: nominally a monarchy, but without a king; actually an authoritarian regime under Generalissimo Franco with Prince Juan Carlos designated to succeed him as chief of state and become king

Capital: Madrid

Political subdivisions: metropolitan Spain, including the Canaries and Balearics, divided into 50 provinces with governors appointed by the central government; also 1 province and 5 places of sovereignty (presidios) in Africa; 11th province ceded by Spain to Morocco in June 1969; 2 former provinces comprising Equatorial Guinea were granted independence in October 1968

Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications of customary law; 7 basic laws including Organic Law of the State of January 1967 serve as a constitution; legal education at 41 schools of law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, with chief of government dominating all branches of government through his appointive powers and authority to legislate by decree; legislative with unicameral Cortes dominated by executive; judicial, independent in principle but generally limited to interpretation of laws

Government leaders: Generalissimo Francisco Franco — Chief of State, Commander in Chief of the armed forces, and head of the National Movement (formerly called the Falange), Carlos Arias Navarro, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal in national referendums, over age 21

Elections: only two types of direct election other than referendum provided: representatives to municipal councils for which only heads of households vote (latest election November 1973) and, under new constitutional law of 1967, 104 members of the Cortes elected by heads of households and married women for a 4-year term (last election September 1971)

Political parties and leaders: National Movement only legally recognized party, headed by Franco, Fernando Herrero Tejedor, minister-secretary general; political associations authorized in January 1975; various semiclandestine opposition groups include — Christian Democratic factions under Jose Maria Gil Robles and Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez; the Socialists include the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE),

SPAIN/SPANISH SAHARA

led by "Young Turk" Felipe Gonzalez, the Popular Socialist Party under Enrique Tierno Galvan, and the small new Spanish Social Democratic Union; the Anarchists; Republicans; Monarchists; smaller regional and national splinter groups; the Spanish Communist Party, whose secretary general, Santiago Carrillo Solares, is in exile, as well as a small dissident pro-Soviet faction led by exiled Enrique Lister Forjan; and some small pro-Chinese Communist groups which appear and disappear under varying names.

Voting strength: 561 seats, but somewhat fewer members as some hold more than one seat — 19% representing the family elected directly; 45% representing municipalities, syndicates, and professions elected indirectly under close regime control; and 36% are appointed by regime or are ex officio.

Communists: (inside and outside Spain, est.) 5,000; sympathizers up to 20,000.

Other political or pressure groups: the state-controlled organization of syndicates, comprising representatives of management and labor, an illegal labor group called the Workers' Commissions, the Catholic Church, business and land owning interests, Opus Dei, Catholic Action, university students.

Member of: FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IEA, ILO, IIB, IMF, ITU, OECD, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$72.8 billion est. (1974); \$2,070 per capita; 65.4% consumption, 23.5% investment, 11.1% government 1973; real growth rate 5% (1974).

Agriculture: main crops — cereals, oranges, grapes for wine, potatoes, olives, sugar beets; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years; calorie intake, 2,750 calories per day per capita (1969-70).

Fishing: landed 850,578 metric tons valued at \$458.4 million in 1973.

Major industries: food processing, textiles and apparel (including footwear), metal manufacturing, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles.

Shortages: crude petroleum.

Crude steel: 11.5 million metric tons produced (1974), 330 kilograms per capita.

Electric power: 24,933,000 kw. capacity (1974); 80.8 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2,050 kw.-hr. per capita.

Exports: \$7,091 million (f.o.b., 1974); principal items — oranges and other fruits, iron and steel products, textiles, wines, mercury, ships, canned fruits, vegetables.

Imports: \$15,428 million (c.i.f., 1974); principal items — machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, grains, cotton, iron and steel.

Major trade partners: (1974) EC 32%, U.S. and Canada 15%, Latin America 8%, CEMA 2%.

Aid: economic — U.S., \$2.3 billion authorized (FY46-73), IBRD, \$127 million authorized (FY64-73), \$50.0 million authorized (FY73); military — U.S., \$839 million authorized (FY53-73).

Budget: (1974) receipts 506 billion pesetas, expenditures 552 billion pesetas, deficit 46 billion pesetas.

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peseta = US\$0.01773 (1974 average).

Fiscal year: calendar year.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 10,484 mi.; 8,374 mi.; (5'6" gage), 2,110 mi. other gages (4'8 1/2" to 1'11 1/2"), 1,346 mi., double track; 2,368 mi. electrified.

Highways: 86,600 mi.; national — 35,175 mi. bituminous treatment, 9,400 mi. crushed stone, 4,225 mi. bituminous, stone block and concrete, provincial — 18,200 mi. bituminous treatment, 18,400 mi. crushed stone, 1,200 mi. bituminous, concrete, and stone block.

Inland waterways: about 650 mi.; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy.

Pipelines: crude oil, 240 mi.; refined products, 609 mi.; natural gas, 100 mi.

Ports: 23 major, 20 minor.

Civil air: 186 major transport aircraft (including 1 registered but leased from a foreign country).

Airfields (including Balearic and Canary Islands): 113 total, 84 usable; 47 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 12,000 ft., 17 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 35 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 5 seaplane stations.

Telecommunications: generally adequate, modern facilities; 7.04 million telephones; 8.5 million radio and 6.0 million television receivers; 170 AM, 230 FM, and 681 TV stations; 7 coaxial submarine cables; 4 communication satellite ground stations.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 8,620,000; 6,631,000 fit for military service; 280,000 reach military age (20) annually.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$2,884 million; about 26% of central government budget.

SPANISH SAHARA

LAND

103,000 sq. mi., nearly all desert.

Land boundaries: 1,296 mi.

July 1975

SPANISH SAHARA/SRI LANKA



(See reference map VI)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 690 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 70,000 (estimate for 1971)

Nationality: noun—Spanish Saharan(s); adjective—Spanish Saharan

Ethnic divisions: 71.5% Arab, Berber, and Negro nomads; 28.5% Spanish

Religion: 72% Muslim, 28% Catholic

Language: Spanish (official), local Arabic or Hassania

Literacy: among Spanish, probably nearly 100%; among nomads, perhaps 5%

Labor force: 12,000; 50% agriculture, 50% other

Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Province of Sahara

Type: province of Spain, subordinate to Ministry of the Presidency; Spain has submitted issue of self-determination to ICJ for ruling, expected in September 1975

Capital: El Aaiun

Political subdivisions: two regions — Rio de Oro and Saguia el Hamra

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system and customary law

Branches: Governor General, responsible to Directorate General of the Promotion of the Sahara (a division of the Ministry of the Presidency), administers; General Assembly, composed of 45 tribal chiefs and 40 representatives, can submit proposals to Spanish government

Government leader: Governor General (Gen.) Federico Gomez de Salazar y Nieto

Suffrage: heads of families only

Elections: 40 members of General Assembly, February 1973; 2 deputies to Spanish Cortes, November 1971

Political party: National Movement

Communists: party proscribed; Communist sympathizers, few (if any)

Other political or pressure groups: various small "Liberation Movements"

ECONOMY

Agriculture: practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces

Major industries: confined to fishing and handicrafts; exploitation of huge phosphate deposit is planned

Shortages: water

Electric power: 3,150 kw. capacity (1971); 8.1 million kw.-hr. produced (1971), 110 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$415,600 (1968); dried fish, goatskins

Imports: \$1,443,000 (1968); fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: monetary trade largely with Spain and Spanish possessions

Aid: small amounts from Spain

Monetary conversion rate: 58.03 pesetas=US\$1 (official), set February 1973

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,790 mi.; 305 mi. bituminous treated, 3,485 mi. unimproved earth roads and tracks

Ports: 2 major (El Aaiun, Villa Cisneros), 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 17 total, 17 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph poor; 600 telephones; 16,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 16,000; 8,000 fit for military service

SRI LANKA

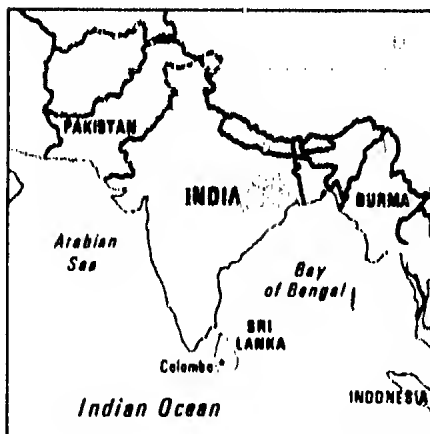
(formerly Ceylon)

LAND

25,300 sq. mi.; 25% cultivated; 44% forested; 31% waste, urban, and other

July 1975

SRI LANKA



(See reference map VII)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi. plus pearling in the Gulf of Mannar, and right to establish 100 n. mi. conservation zone)

Coastline: 835 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 13,763,000, average annual growth rate 1.9% (7/70-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Ceylonese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Ceylonese

Ethnic divisions: 71% Sinhalese, 21% Tamil, 6% Moor, 2% other

Religion: 64% Buddhist, 20% Hindu, 9% Christian, 6% Muslim, 1% other

Language: Sinhala official, spoken by about 70% of population; Tamil spoken by about 22%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population

Literacy: 82% (1970 est.)

Labor force: 4 million; 17% unemployed, employed persons — 53.4% agriculture, 14.8% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 19.4% services and other

Organized labor: 43% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber, and coconut estates

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Sri Lanka

Type: independent state since 1948

Capital: Colombo

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 22 administrative districts, and four categories of semi-autonomous elected local governments

Legal system: a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim and customary law; new constitution 22 May 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Sri Lanka

Law College and University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya, has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: military parliamentary form of government, unicameral legislature and independent judiciary

Government leader: Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike

Suffrage: universal over age 18, but most Indian Tamils, who comprise 10.6% of population, are not enfranchised

Elections: national elections, ordinarily held every 6 years; must be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; last election held May 1970, but new constitution postpones deadline for next election until May 1977

Political parties and leaders: Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike, President; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Trotskyite), N. M. Perera, President; Tamil United Front, S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, leader; United National Party, J. R. Jayewardene; Communist Party/Moscow, Pieter Keeneman, General Secretary; Communist Party/Peking, N. Shanmugathasan, General Secretary; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front), M. B. Ratnayaka, President

Voting strength (1970 election): 37% Sri Lanka Freedom Party, 38% United National Party, 9% Lanka Sama Samaja Party, 3.5% Communist Party/Moscow, 5% Federal Party, minor parties and independents accounted for remainder

Communists: approximately 169,000 voted for the Communist Party in the May 1970 general election; Communist Party/Moscow approximately 5,000 members (1975), Communist Party/Peking 1,000 members (1970 est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; far-left violent revolutionary groups; labor unions

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$2.1 billion in 1973 (1972 prices), \$160 per capita; real growth rate 3.5% (1973)

Agriculture: agriculture accounts for about 35% of GNP; main crops — rice, rubber, tea, coconuts; 60% self-sufficient in food; food shortages — rice, wheat, sugar, fish

Fishing: catch 94,000 metric tons; exports \$2.6 million, imports \$7.8 million (1973)

Major industries: processing of rubber, tea, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture

July 1975

SRI LANKA/SUDAN

Electric power: 122,000 kw capacity (1970), 1.2 billion kw hr produced (1970), 88 kw hr per capita

Exports: \$516 million (July, 1970), tea, rubber, coconut products

Imports: \$683 million (July, 1974), machinery and equipment, sugar, flour, rice, textiles, and clothing

Major trade partners: (1973) exports: U.K. 11.5%, China 9.1%, Pakistan 8.2%, U.S. 6.9%, U.S.S.R. 2.4%, imports: U.K. 6.8%, China 7.8%, India 3.0%, U.S. 0.0%, U.S.S.R. 1.7%

Monetary conversion rate: 67 rupees=US\$1 (effective December 1974)

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December (starting 1973)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 938 mi.; 851 mi. 5'6" gage, 87 mi. 2'6" gage; 63 mi. double track, no electrification, government owned

Highways: 25,580 mi.; 11,700 mi. paved (mostly bituminous treated), 11,500 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 530 mi. improved earth, 1,850 mi. unimproved earth; in addition several thousand mi. of tracks, mostly unmotorable

Inland waterways: 270 mi.; navigable by shallow-draft craft

Ports: 3 major, 9 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport (including 1 leased)

Airfields: 14 total, 11 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: an inadequate telephone and a less extensive but more efficient telegraph system serves most areas, with greatest concentration around Colombo and Kandy; all areas are served by radio and/or wire broadcast; excellent international service; 67,753 (est.) telephones; 525,000 radio sets, no TV sets; 8 AM stations, 2 FM, and no TV stations; submarine cables extend to India, Malaysia, Seychelle Islands, and Aden; 1 ground satellite station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,233,000; 2,426,000 fit for military service; 153,000 reach military age (18) annually

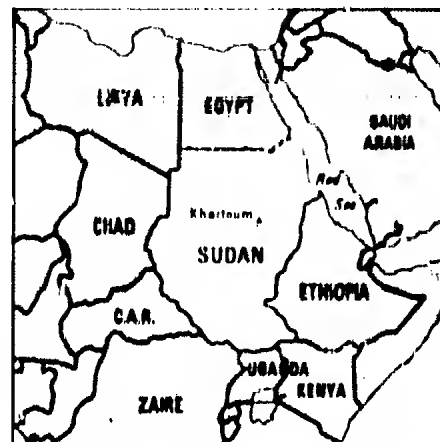
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$39 million, 8.6% of total budget

SUDAN

LAND

967,000 sq. mi.; 37% arable (3% cultivated), 15% grazing, 33% desert, waste, or urban, 15% forest

Land boundaries: 4,850 mi.



(See reference map VII)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 530 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 17,758,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Sudanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sudanese

Ethnic divisions: 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 52% Negro, 2% foreigners, 1% other

Religion: 73% Sunni Muslims in north, 23% pagan, 4% Christian (mostly in south)

Language: Arabic, Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process

Literacy: 5% to 10%

Labor force: 5.8 million; 85% agriculture, 15% industry, commerce, services, etc.; labor shortages exist for almost all categories of employment

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Democratic Republic of the Sudan

Type: republic under military control since coup in May 1969

Capital: Khartoum

Political subdivisions: 15 provinces, provincial and local administrations controlled by central government; limited regional autonomy in 3 southern provinces

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; some separate religious courts; permanent constitution promulgated April 1973; Revolutionary Command Council established in 1969 dissolved in October 1971 with the installation of Ja'far al-Numayri as president and chief executive; Numayri has reorganized government through a series of Republican decrees; legal

July 1975

SUDAN/SUDAN

education at University of Khartoum and Khartoum extension of Fairair University at Khartoum. accepts compulsory IJ jurisdiction with reservations.

Government leaders: President and Prime Minister Ja'afar al Nimmari.

Suffrage: universal adult.

Elections: most recent parliamentary elections held in April 1968; presidential plebiscite held in September 1971; elections to constituent assembly held in September-October 1972; elections for southern regional assembly held in November 1973; elections for People's Assembly held May 1974.

Political parties and leaders: all parliamentary political parties outlawed since May 1969; the ban on the Sudan Communist Party was not enforced until after abortive coup in July 1971; the government's mass political organization, the Sudan Socialist Union, was banned in January 1972.

Communists: party decimated following July 1971 coup and counter coup; several top leaders including Secretary General Mahjoub executed; actual hard core membership down to lowest point in years; party control over labor unions, professional groups and university student groups ended; Communists purged from government; party is being reorganized underground under leadership of Secretary General Muhammad Najid, 3,500 CP members.

Other political or pressure groups: Muslim Brotherhood, Ansar Muslim sect, at odds with the military regime since the May coup; defeated in fighting in spring 1970; Sudan Opposition Front, composed of former political party elements and other disgruntled conservative interests, operates in exile.

Member of: AFDB, Arab League, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabed Committee, U.N., UPU, WMO.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1.6 billion (1972), under \$100 per capita, 8% growth at current prices (1968-69).

Agriculture: main crops — sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops — cotton, gum arabic.

Major industries: cotton ginning, textiles, brewing, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals.

Electric power: 553,000 kw capacity (1974); 655 million kw-hr. produced (1974); 37 kw-hr. per capita.

Exports: \$434 million (l.o.b., 1973), cotton (56%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame, \$102 million exports to Communist countries (FY71).

Imports: \$436 million (c.i.f., 1973), textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, tea, wheat; \$75 million imports from Communist countries (FY71).

Major trade partners: U.K., West Germany, Italy, India, U.S.S.R., China.

Monetary conversion rates: 1 Sudanese pound = 1582.57 (official); 10.349 Sudanese pound = 1 \$.

Fiscal year: 1 July — 30 June.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,395 mi., 2,953 mi. 4'6" gage, 445 mi. 2' gage plantation line.

Highways: 6,540 mi., 190 mi. bituminous treated, 680 mi. crushed stone or gravel, and 5,050 mi. improved and unimproved earth roads; in addition, there are an undetermined number of tracks.

Inland waterways: 3,300 mi. navigable.

Ports: 1 major (Port Sudan), 7 minor.

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft.

Airfields: 89 total, 43 usable, 6 with permanent surface runways, 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 29 with runways 1,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: large system by African standards, but still barely adequate for size of country; consists of open wire lines, radio relay links, multiconductor cables, radiocommunication stations and a tropospheric scatter link; principal center Khartoum, secondary centers At Fashir and Port Sudan; 50,950 telephones, 650,000 radio and 62,500 TV receivers, 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations, 5 submarine cables.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 3,952,000, 2,361,000 fit for military service, average number reaching military age (18) annually, 170,000.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1973, \$113.5 million, 20.8% of total budget.

SURINAM



(See reference map 111)

LAND

55,100 sq. mi.; negligible amount of arable land, meadows and pastures, 76% forest, 8% unused but

July 1975

SURINAM

potentially productive, 10% built on area, wasteland and other.

Land boundaries: 970 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi.

Coastline: 240 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 117,000; average annual growth rate 2.3% (1961-72).

Nationality: noun: Surinamets; adjective: Surinam.

Ethnic divisions: 35.5% Creole (Negro and mixed), 31.7% Hindustani (East Indian), 11.9% Javanese, 8.5% Bush Negro, 2.2% Amerindian, 1.6% Chinese, 1.3% Europeans, 1.3% other and unknown.

Religion: Muslim, Hindu, Moravian, Roman Catholic, other — in order of size 1% figures unknown.

Language: Dutch official, English widely spoken, Taki-Taki (Surinam Creole) is native language of Creoles and lingua franca, Hindi, Javanese.

Literacy: 70% to 75%.

Labor force: 100,000 (1971).

Organized labor: approx. 33% of labor force.

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Surinam.

Type: territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy, will receive complete independence in November 1975.

Capital: Paramaribo.

Political subdivisions: 9 districts, each headed by district commissioner responsible to Minister of Internal Affairs.

Legal system: Dutch civil law system, country statute of 1955 serves as constitution.

Branches: Council of Ministers headed by a Minister-President, which constitutes the Cabinet; 39-member legislative council (Staten) popularly elected for 4-year term, court system administered by Attorney-General under Minister of Justice and Police.

Government leader: Minister-President, Hendrick A. E. Aron.

Suffrage: universal over age 23.

Elections: every 4 years or earlier upon request of Minister-President; latest held November 1973 won by National Party Combination (NPK), a creole-based election coalition in which the National Party of Surinam (NPS) is the largest party.

Political parties and leaders: National Party of Surinam (NPS), Hendrick A. E. Aron; Nationalist Republic Party (PNR), Edward Bruma (principal leftist party); United Hindustani Party (VHP), J.

Eachman; Progressive National Party (PNP), Frank F. Ewald; Surinam Democratic Party (SDP), B. C. J. Oostburg; United Indonesian People's Party (SHU), I. Kartowidijogo; Javanese Farmers' Party (KJPP), H. I. Soemita; United People's Party (VAP), led by apolitical or Chinese businessmen.

Voting strength (1973): NPK 22 seats, VHP 17.

Communists: no overt Communist Party, PNP has some Communist sympathizers.

Member of: EC (associate), WHO.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$305 million (1972), \$710 per capita, real growth rate 1972, 2%.

Agriculture: main crops — rice, sugarcane, bananas, self sufficient in major staple (rice), calorie intake 2,350 calories per day per capita (1968).

Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing.

Electric power: 225,000 kw capacity (1972), 1.5 billion kw hr produced (1972), 3,700 kw hr per capita.

Exports: \$231 million (f.o.b., 1971), bauxite, alumina, aluminum, wood and wood products, rice.

Imports: \$200 million (c.i.f., 1971), capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products.

Major trade partners: exports — U.S. 39%, Canada 2%, Netherlands 11%; imports — U.S. 35%, Netherlands 22%, Europe 18% (1971).

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (FY53-73), \$5.0 million loans, \$1.8 million grants, from international organizations (FY49-73), \$17.1 million.

Monetary conversion rate: 1.70 Surinam guilders (\$ fl.) = P\$51 (27 December 1971).

Fiscal year: calendar year.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 101 mi., 54 mi. 3'3 1/2" gage (government owned) and 55 mi. narrow gage (industrial lines), all single track.

Highways: 1,550 mi., 300 mi. paved, 130 mi. gravel, 370 mi. improved earth, 730 mi. unimproved earth.

Inland waterways: 2,850 mi., most important means of transport, oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 11 to 23 ft. can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches.

Ports: 1 major (Paramaribo), 6 minor.

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft.

Airfields: 30 total, 20 usable, 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 seaplane station.

July 1975

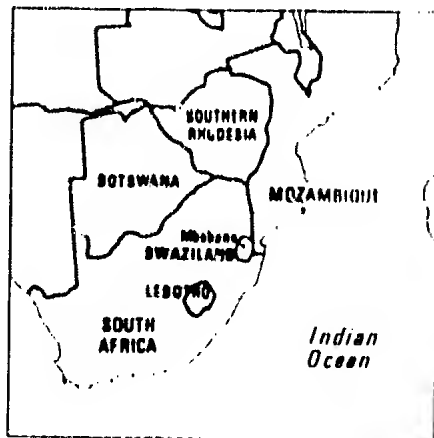
SURINAM/SWAZILAND

Telecommunications: international facilities good; domestic radio relay system; 12,500 telephones; 109,000 radio and 33,000 TV receivers; 7 AM, 11 FM, and 3 TV stations.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 95,000; 50,000 fit for military service.

SWAZILAND



(See reference map 11)

LAND

6,700 sq. mi., most of area suitable for crops or pastureland.

Land boundaries: 270 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 491,000, average annual growth rate 3.2% (current).

Nationality: noun - Swazi(s), adjective - Swazi.

Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto.

Religion: 13% animist, 57% Christian.

Language: English and Swati are official languages, government business conducted in English.

Literacy: about 25%.

Labor force: 120,000, about 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture, 55-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 31% agriculture, 11% government, 11% manufacturing, 12% mining and forestry, 35% other (1968 est.); 7,900 employed in South African mines (1969).

Organized labor: about 15% of wage earners are unionized.

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Swaziland.

Type: monarchy under King Sobhuza II, independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968.

Capital: Mbabane (administrative); Eshowe (royal and legislative).

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts.

Legal system: based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; legal education at University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland located in Lesotho; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.

Branches: in April 1973 King abolished the constitution, dismissed parliament, and assumed personal rule; he intends ruling under a King or Council arrangement with the cabinet being retained as an advisory council; former members of parliament continue to receive their salaries and new constitution probably will be drawn up later.

Government leader: Head of State and government King Sobhuza II; Prime Minister Makhosini Dlamini.

Suffrage: universal for adults.

Elections: first elections for Legislative Council held in June 1961, latest for House of Assembly in May 1972.

Political parties and leaders: Imbokodvo, the traditionalist party, controlled by King Sobhuza II; the opposition Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC), led by Dr. Ambrose Zwane, has been dissolved.

Voting strength: in 1972 elections, Imbokodvo won 21 seats, NNLC won 3 seats in the House of Assembly.

Communists: no Communist Party.

Member of: AFDB, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GDP: approx. \$120 million (FY72), about \$280 per capita, growth rate in current prices as much as 11.5% (FY68-72).

Agriculture: main crops - maize, cotton, rice, sugar, and citrus fruits.

Major industry: mining.

Electric power: 67,800 kw capacity (1971), 220 million kw-hr produced (1971), 500 kw-hr per capita.

Exports: \$93 million (f.o.b., 1972), iron ore, asbestos, sugar, wool and forest products, citrus, meat products, cotton.

Imports: \$76 million (f.o.b., 1972), food products, manufactured goods, machinery, fertilizer, fuel.

Major trade partners: Japan, U.K., South Africa.

July 1975

SWAZILAND/SWEDEN

Aid: economic aid: U.K. \$147 million (budgeted, 1971-73), U.S. \$65 million (FY61-73); others approximately \$13 million; no military aid.

Budget: FY70: revenue \$95 million, recurrent expenditure \$50 million, development expenditure \$37 million.

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Lilangeni-US\$1.67 (as of January 1975).

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 130 mi., 3'6" gage, single track.

Highways: 2,100 mi., 150 mi. paved, 850 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, 1,100 mi. improved or unimproved earth.

Civil air: 3 major transport a/c.

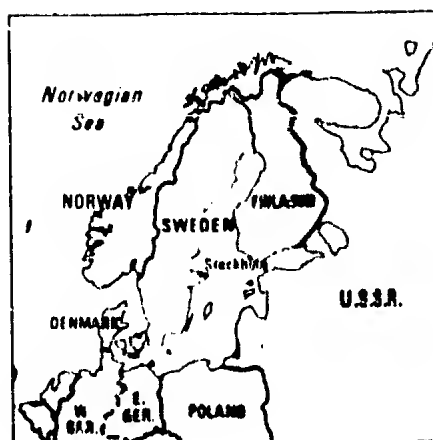
Airfields: 31 total, 29 usable, 1 with runway 1,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: the system consists of a few open wire lines and low-powered radiocommunication stations. Mbabane is the center, 5,900 telephones, 51,000 radio receivers, 1 AM, no FM or TV stations.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 109,000, 64,000 fit for military service.

SWEDEN



(See reference map 18)

LAND

173,000 sq. mi., 8% arable, 1% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 36% other.

Land boundaries: 1,365 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 2,000 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 8,192,000, average annual growth rate 0.1% (current).

Nationality: none. Swedish, adjective: Swedish.

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population, small Lappish minority.

Religion: 92% Evangelical Lutheran, 7% other Protestant, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, 1% other.

Language: Swedish, small Lapp and Finnish speaking minorities.

Literacy: 99%.

Labor force: 4.0 million, 6.4% agriculture, forestry, fishing, 29.2% mining and manufacturing, 7.2% construction, 13.6% commerce, 6.5% transportation and communications, 29.8% services including government, 5% banking, 2.7 unemployed.

Organized labor: 80% of labor force.

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Sweden.

Type: constitutional monarchy.

Capital: Stockholm.

Political subdivisions: 21 provinces, 364 communities, 224 towns.

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law. Acts of 1809, 1810, 1866, and 1919 serve as constitution, legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala, accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations.

Branches: legislative authority rests with parliament (Riksdag), executive power vested in cabinet, responsible to parliament, Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts.

Government leaders: King Carl XVI Gustaf, Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 20.

Elections: every 3 years (next in September 1976).

Political parties and leaders: Moderate Coalition (conservative), Gosta Bohman, Center, Thorbjorn Falholm, Liberal, Gunnar Hellen, Social Democratic, Olof Palme, Communist, Carl Henrik Hermanson, Communist League of Marxists-Leninists (KFML), Gunnar Blyn.

Voting strength (1973 election): 43.9% Moderate Coalition, 25.1% Center, 9.4% Liberal, 43.6% Social Democratic, 5.3% Communist, 2.7% other.

Communists: 17,000, a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 274,920 Communist votes cast in 1973 elections, an additional 8,034 votes cast for Marxist KFML.

Member of: Council of Europe, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU,

SWEDEN/SWITZERLAND

Nonhe Council, OECD, Seabed Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$56.0 billion, \$6,850 per capita (1974); 53.2% consumption, 23.5% investment, 23.0% government, 0.3% net exports of goods and services (1973); 1974 growth rate 4.5% in constant prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates with milk and dairy products accounting for 10% of farm income; main crops — grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient; food shortages — oils and fats, tropical products; calorie intake, 2,350 calories per day per capita (1967-68)

Fishing: catch 212,000 metric tons (1973); exports \$27 million; imports \$136 million

Major industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, ornaments), shipbuilding, wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, textiles, chemicals

Shortages: coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt

Crude steel: 5.7 million metric tons produced (1973); 16.9 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 18,807,000 kw capacity (1974); 76.1 billion kw hr produced (1973); 8,250 kw hr per capita

Exports: \$15,854 million (Feb. 1974); machinery, motor vehicles and ships, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap, chemicals

Imports: \$15,764 million (Feb. 1974); machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, textile yarn and fabrics, iron and steel, chemicals, food, and live animals

Major trade partners: (1974) West Germany 11%, F.R.G. 12%, U.S. 5%, Norway 9%, Denmark 8%, EC 9, 51%, U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe 5%

Aid: economic — U.S., \$308.6 million authorized (FY16-73), \$77.5 million in 1973, \$24.7 million in 1972; net official aid to less developed countries and multilateral agencies, \$662.4 million (1960-70), \$159 million in 1971, \$198 million in 1972, \$275 million in 1973

Budget: 1974 — revenues \$16.2 billion, expenditures \$18.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 kronor = US\$0.225 average exchange rate 1974

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 7,561 mi.; Swedish State Railways (SJ) — 7,059 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 113 mi. narrow gage (3'6" and 2'11"), 4,324 mi. electrified, 725 mi. double tracked, 291 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 98

mi. narrow gage (2'11") 291 mi. electrified and privately owned and operated

Highways: 60,915 mi.; 41,550 mi. are crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, and 16,395 mi. are bitumen, concrete, stone block, or cobblestone

Inland waterways: 1,273 mi. navigable for small steamers and barges

Ports: 17 major and 23 significant minor

Civil air: 64 major transports

Airfields: 251 total, 224 usable, 123 with permanent surface runways, 6 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft, 34 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft, 9 seaplane stations

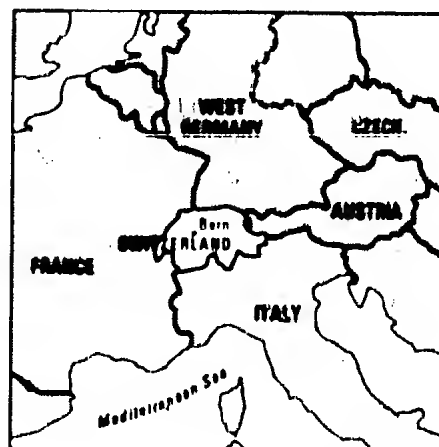
Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international facilities, 54.2 million telephones, 9 AM, 90 FM, and 2.5 TV stations, 5 million radios and 2.84 million TV receivers, 10 submarine cables, including Euroxial, COMSAT ground station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,885,000, 1,679,000 fit for military service, 57,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1976, \$2.48 billion, about 11% of central government budget

SWITZERLAND



(See reference map IV)

LAND

16,000 sq. mi.; 10% arable, 43% meadows and pastures, 20% waste or urban, 24% forested, 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 1,171 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 6,524,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (7/72-7/73)

July 1975

SWITZERLAND

Nationality: noun—Swiss (sing. & pl.), adjective—Swiss

Ethnic divisions: total population—69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 1% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

Religion: 53% Protestant, 46% Roman Catholic

Language: Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 1% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other; total population—69% German, 19% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 3.0 million, about one-fifth foreign workers, mostly Italian, 16% agriculture and forestry, 17% industry and crafts, 20% trade and transportation, 5% professions, 2% in public service, 10% domestic and other; no significant unemployment shortage of both skilled and unskilled labor; 6,537 unfilled vacancies in April 1972

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Swiss Confederation

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bern

Political subdivisions: 22 cantons (3 divided into half cantons); a local referendum held in Bern Canton in 1975 indicated that three districts wished to form a separate canton for a portion of the French-speaking Jura region

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to Federal decrees of general obligatory character; legal education at Universities of Bern, Geneva and Lausanne, and four other university schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: bicameral parliament has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

Government leader: Pierre Graber (1-year term as President began on January 1975); President

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: held every 4 years; next elections 1975

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (SPS), Arthur Schmid, president; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Henri Schmitt, president; Christian Conservative People's Party (CVP), Franz Josef Krumm, president; Farmer, Artisan, and Middle Class Party (BGB), Hans Conzett, president; Communist Party (PdA), Jean Vincent, leading Secretariat member; Republican Movement (REP), National Action (N.A.), James Schwarzenbach

Voting strength (1971 election): 19 seats FDP, 44 seats CVP, 46 seats SPS, 23 seats BGB, 5 seats PdA, 4 seats N.A., 7 seats BEP, 22 seats others

Communists: 3,500, 50,831 votes in 1971 election

Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IEA, OECD, Seabed Committee, UN (permanent observer), WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$16.8 billion (1971, in current prices), \$7,200 per capita, 59% consumption, 27% investment, 12% government, net foreign balance 2% (1974), 1974 growth rate 0.2%, constant prices

Agriculture: dairy farming predominates, less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages—fish, refined sugar, lard and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat; calorie intake, 3,190 calories per day per capita (1969-70)

Major industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

Shortages: practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy

Electric power: 11,500,000 kw. capacity (1973), 36.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 5,250 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$11.9 billion (f.o.b., 1974); principal items—machinery and equipment, precision instruments, textiles, foodstuffs

Imports: \$11.4 billion (c.i.f., 1974); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns

Major trade partners: West Germany 22%, France 12%, U.S. 7%, Austria 6%, Italy 9%, U.K. 6%, EC 56%, EFTA 11%; Communist countries 4% (1974)

Aid: economic—authorized, U.S. \$63 million through FY73; net official economic aid delivered to less developed areas and multilateral agencies \$194 million (FY62-72), \$67 million in FY72

Budget: receipts, \$3,681 million; expenditures \$4,365 million; deficit \$681 million (1974)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.081 Swiss francs=US\$1 (average 1974, floating)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,186 mi.; 1,809 mi. government owned (SBB), 1,763 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 46 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 837 mi. double track, 972 mi. single track, 99% electrified; 1,377 mi. non-government owned, 444 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 886 mi. 3'3 3/8" gage, 47 mi. 2'7 1/2" gage, 100% electrified

Highways: 37,458 mi., all paved

Pipelines: crude oil, 195 mi.; natural gas, 650 mi.

Inland waterways: 41 mi.; Rhine River-Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Constanze; in addition,

July 1975

SWITZERLAND/SYRIA

There are 12 navigable lakes ranging in size from Lake Geneva to Hallwilensee.

Ports: 1 major (Basel), 2 minor.

Civil air: 76 major transport aircraft (including 4 leased from a foreign country).

Airfields: 91 total, 75 usable; 37 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 12,000 ft., 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 11 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 3.79 million telephones; communications satellite station; 2.01 million radio and 1.71 million TV receivers; 7 AM, 93 FM, and 302 TV stations.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,539,000; 1,325,000 fit for military service; 17,000 reach military age (20) annually.

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, \$1,148 million; 19% of central government budget.

SYRIA**LAND**

72,000 sq. mi. including 500 sq. mi. of Israeli-occupied territory; 48% arable, 29% grazing, 2% forest, 21% desert.

Land boundaries: 1,365 mi. (1967) (excluding occupied area 1,340 mi.)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 120 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 7,345,000, average annual growth rate 3.3% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun: Syrian(s); adjective: Syrian

Ethnic divisions: 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other.

Religion: 70.5% Sunni Muslim, 16.3% other Muslim sects, 13.2% Christians of various sects.

Language: Arabic, Kurdish, Armenian; French and English widely understood.

Literacy: about 40%

Labor force: 2 million; 67% agriculture, 12% industry (including construction), 21% miscellaneous services; majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor.

Organized labor: 5% of labor force.

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Syrian Arab Republic

Type: republic; under left-wing military regime since March 1963.

Capital: Damascus

Political subdivisions: 13 provinces and city of Damascus administered as separate unit.

Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; constitution promulgated in 1973; legal education at Damascus University and University of Aleppo, has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.

Branches: executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; legislative power rests in the People's Assembly (election pending); seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command.

Government leaders: President Hafiz Al-Asad

Suffrage: universal at age 18.

Elections: no electoral laws being drafted; last elections in December 1961; presidential referendum in 1971; local councils elected in March 1972, assembly elections pending.

Political parties and leaders: ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) party; a "national front" cabinet formed in March 1972, dominated by Ba'thists, includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP), Arab Socialist Union (ASU), and Syrian Communist Party (SCP).

Communists: mostly sympathizers, numbering 10,000 to 13,000.

Other political or pressure groups: non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective; greatest threat to Ba'thist regime lies in factionalism in Ba'th Party itself; conservative religious leaders.

SYRIA/TANZANIA

July 1975

Member of: Arab League, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILLO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1.9 billion, est. (1973), \$280 per capita; real GDP growth rate — 8% (1973 est)

Agriculture: main crops — cotton, wheat, barley and tobacco; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in most foods in years of good weather

Major industries: textiles, petroleum (est. 50,000 b/d production, refining capacity was 51,000 b/d per day, but reduced by war damage); food processing, beverages, tobacco

Electric power: 497,500 kw, capacity (1974); 1.2 billion kw-hr. produced (1974), 166 kw-hr. per capita

Exports: \$800 million; (f.o.b., 1974); petroleum, cotton, fruits and vegetables, grain, wool, and livestock

Imports: \$1,125 million (c.i.f., 1974); machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports — U.S.S.R., Italy, and Lebanon; imports — Lebanon, West Germany, Italy, U.S.S.R., Japan, and France

Budget: 1974 est. — revenues \$415 million, expenditures \$565 million

Monetary conversion rate: 3.70 Syrian pounds = US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 869 mi.; 679 mi. standard gage, 190 mi. narrow gage (3'5 3/4")

Highways: 7,150 mi.; 4,300 mi. paved, 810 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,510 mi. improved earth, 500 mi. unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 420 mi.; of little importance

Pipelines: crude oil, 810 mi.; refined products, 320 mi.; natural gas 140 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Tartus, Latakia, Baniyas), 2 minor

Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,800 GRT, 4,100 DWT

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

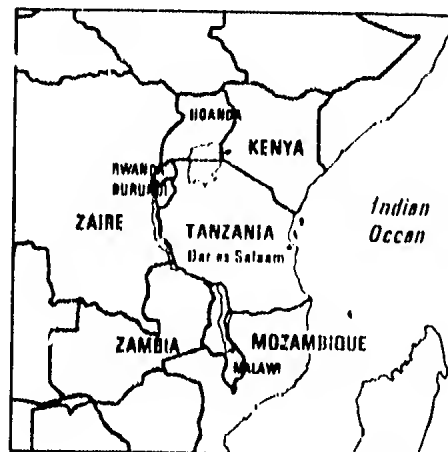
Airfields: 35 total, 30 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; 20 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 4 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: good international and domestic service; 143,300 telephones; 1 million radio and 137,000 TV receivers; 5 TV and 5 AM stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,703,000; 953,000 fit for military service; about 89,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$394 million; 23% of total budget

TANZANIA

(See reference map VII)

LAND

362,800 sq. mi. (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 1,020 sq. mi.); 6% inland water, 15% cultivated, 31% grassland, 48% bush forest, woodland, on mainland, 60% arable, of which 40% cultivated on islands of Zanzibar and Pemba

Land boundaries: 2,413 mi

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 n. mi.

Coastline: 885 mi. (this includes Mafia Island, 70 mi.; Pemba Island, 110 mi.; and Zanzibar, 132 mi.)

PEOPLE

Population: 15,149,000, average annual growth rate 2.7% (7-73-74)

Nationality: noun—Tanzanian(s); adjective—Tanzanian

Ethnic divisions: 99% native Africans consisting of well over 100 tribes, 1% Asian, European, and Arab

Religion: Tanganyika — 40% animist, 30% Christian, 30% Muslim; Zanzibar — almost all Muslim

Language: Swahili English and official English primary language of commerce, administration and higher education; Swahili widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups; first language of most people is one of the local languages

Literacy: 15%-20%

Labor force: under 400,000 in paid employment, over 90% in agriculture

Organized labor: 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Republic of Tanzania

Type: republic; single parties dominate both on the mainland and on Zanzibar

Capital: Dar es Salaam

July 1975

TANZANIA

Political subdivisions: 22 regions — 18 on mainland, 4 on Zanzibar islands

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, customary law, and German civil law system; interim constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University College, Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President Julius Nyerere has full executive authority on the mainland; National Assembly dominated by Nyerere and the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU); newly restructured National Assembly will consist of 215 members, including 57 appointed from Zanzibar, 65 appointed from the mainland, plus 83 directly elected from the mainland; First Vice President Aboud Jumbe and the Revolutionary Council still run Zanzibar despite the efforts of Nyerere to integrate the islands into the political system of the mainland

Government leader: President Julius Nyerere

Suffrage: universal adult

Political party and leaders: Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), only mainland political party, dominated by Nyerere with Prime Minister and Second Vice President Rashidi Kawawa as his top lieutenant; Afro-Shirazi Party, the only party in Zanzibar

Voting strength (October 1970 national elections): 5 million registered voters; Nyerere received 95% of 3.6 million votes cast; general parliamentary elections scheduled for Fall of 1975

Communists: a few Communists and sympathizers

Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, EAC, FAO, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFPC, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

Mainland:

GDP: \$1,576 million at current prices (1973), about \$80 per capita; growth rate in constant 1966 prices for 1970-71, 4.5%

Agriculture: main crops — cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; largely self-sufficient in food

Fishing: catch 157,000 metric tons, \$19.6 million (1972); exports \$1.7 million, imports \$724,000 (1971)

Major industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products

Electric power: 175,000 kw. capacity (1974); 513 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 34 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$361 million (f.o.b., 1973); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, diamonds, cloves, tobacco, tea

Imports: \$487 million (f.o.b., 1973); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs (mainly for Zanzibar)

Major trade partners: exports — China, U.K., Hong Kong, India, Kenya, U.S.; imports — U.K., China, Kenya, West Germany, U.S., Japan

Budget: (1972) receipts \$306.3 million, expenditures \$406.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 7.143 Tanzanian shillings = US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

Zanzibar:

GNP: \$35 million (1967)

Agriculture: main crops — cloves, coconuts

Industries: agricultural processing

Electric power: see Tanganyika (above)

Exports: \$12.6 million (1968); cloves and clove products, coconut products

Imports: \$5.6 million (1968); mainly foodstuffs and consumer goods

Major trade partners: imports — China, Japan, and mainland Tanzania; exports — Singapore, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Pakistan

Aid: U.K. principal source of aid until 1964; U.S. \$86 million FY59-73; China is currently major source

Exchange rate: 1 Tanzanian shilling = US\$0.14; 7.143 Tanzanian shillings = US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,222 mi.; 600 mi. 3'6" gage; 1,638 mi., meter gage; 4 mi. double track; Tanzania portion of Tan-Zam Railroad completed

Highways: total 30,000 mi., including 390 mi. on Zanzibar Island and 277 mi. on Pemba and Mafia Islands; about 1,400 mi. bituminous treated, (370 mi. on Zanzibar and Pemba); 28,600 mi. gravel, crushed stone, or unimproved earth

Pipelines: refined products 610 mi.

Inland waterways: 730 mi. of navigable streams; several thousand mi. navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Nyasa

Ports: 3 major (Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga), 9 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 105 total, 103 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000 to 11,999 ft., 42 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph good in main centers, only fair outside main towns; 40,150 telephones; 230,000 radio receivers; 4 AM, no FM or TV stations; 4 submarine cables

July 1975

TANZANIA/THAILAND

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 3,159,000, 1,919,000 fit for military service

Military budgets: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1975, \$80 million, 9.8% of total budget

THAILAND



(See reference map VII)

LAND

198,000 sq. mi.; 24% in farms, 56% forested, 20% other

Land boundaries: 3,025 mi

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 2,000 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 42,298,000, average annual growth rate 3.1% (7-73-74)

Nationality: noun—Thai (sing. & pl.); adjective—Thai

Ethnic divisions: 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% minorities

Religion: 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% Christian

Language: Thai; English secondary language of elite

Literacy: 70%

Labor force: 78% agriculture, 15% services, 7% industry

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Thailand

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Bangkok

Political subdivisions: 71 centrally controlled provinces

Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; new constitution promulgated 7 October 1971; legal education at Thammasat University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: King is head of state with nominal powers; Prime Minister heads a 22-man cabinet; National Assembly bicameral, senate appointed, house elected; judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases

Government leaders: King Phumiphon Adunadet, Khukrit Pr. mot, Prime Minister; Praman Adireksan, Deputy Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal

Elections: 26 January 1975

Political parties and leaders: 22 political parties won seats in 269-seat National Assembly; key parties include Social Action, Democrat, Thai Nation, Social Justice, Social Agrarian, Social Nationalist, Socialist Party of Thailand, and New Force

Communists: strength of illegal Communist Party is about 1,000. Thai Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total about 8,000

Other political or pressure groups: National Student Center of Thailand (NSCT); labor associations, People for Democracy, Federation of Independent Students

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Cotonou Plan, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IIB, ILO, IMF, ITU, Seabeds Committee, SEAMES, SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$11.0 billion (1971 est. in current prices), \$270 per capita; estimated 4.5% real growth in 1974 (6.8% real growth, 1967-74)

Agriculture: world's second largest rice exporter in 1973; main crops — rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tapioca; almost 100% self-sufficient in food

Fishing: catch 1.8 million metric tons, exports, 53,000 metric tons, \$36 million (1972)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, wood and wood products, cement, tin and tungsten ore mining; world's second largest tin producer

Shortages: fuel sources, including coal, petroleum, scrap iron, and fertilizer

Electric power: 2,211,006 kw. capacity (1974); 8.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974); 210 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$2,477 million (f.o.b., 1974); rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tin, tapioca, kenaf

Imports: \$3,142 million (c.i.f., 1974); excluding U.S. military imports; machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals, and fertilizer

July 1975

THAILAND/TOGO

Major trade partners: exports — Japan, U.S., Singapore, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Malaysia; imports — Japan, U.S., West Germany, U.K.; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

Budget: receipts \$1,321 million, expenditures \$1,584 million, deficit \$263 million; 20% military, 80% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: 20.0 baht = US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 2,382 mi. meter gage; 60 mi. double track

Highways: 12,590 mi.; 5,440 mi. paved, 4,820 mi. crushed stone or gravel, 2,330 earth and laterite

Inland waterways: 2,485 mi. principal waterways; 2,300 mi. with navigable depths of 3 ft. or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Ports: 2 major, 16 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 169 total, 168 usable; 54 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 26 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,193,000; 6,205,000 fit for military service; about 435,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1975, \$411 million; 17% of central government budget

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 35 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 2,222,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (1/70-1/72)

Nationality: noun—Togolese (sing. & pl.); adjective—Togolese

Ethnic divisions: some 40 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe in south and Cabrais in north; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese

Religion: about 20% Christian, 5% Muslim, 75% animist

Language: French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in south and Dagoma, Tim, and Cabrais in north

Literacy: 5% to 10%

Labor force: over 90% of population engaged in subsistence agriculture; about 30,000 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors

Organized labor: less than half of wage earners divided among 2 major and several minor unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Togolese Republic

Type: republic; under military rule since January 1967

Capital: Lome

Political subdivisions: 19 circumscriptions

Legal system: based on French civil law and customary practice; no constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: military government, with civilian-dominated cabinet, took over on 14 April 1967, replacing provisional government created after January coup; no legislature; separate judiciary including State Security Court established 1970

Government leader: Maj. Gnassingbe Eyadema, President

Suffrage: universal adult

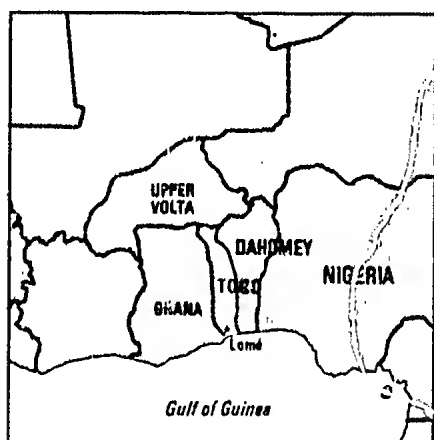
Elections: presidential referendum of January 1972 elected Gen. Eyadema for indefinite period

Political parties: single party formed by President Eyadema in September 1969, Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, structure and staffing of party closely controlled by government

Communists: no Communist Party; possibly some sympathizers

Member of: ACCT, AFDB, EAMA, ECA, ENTENTE, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, OCAM, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

TOGO



(See reference map VI)

LAND

22,000 sq. mi.; nearly one-half is arable, under 15% cultivated

Land boundaries: 940 mi.

July 1975

TOGO/TONGA

ECONOMY

GDP: \$392 million (1973), about \$180 per capita; estimated real growth 1966-70, 5.3% average annual rate

Agriculture: main cash crops — coffee, cocoa; major food crops — yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, fish; must import some foodstuffs

Major industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

Electric power: 24,300 kw, capacity (1974); 74.4 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 37 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$54 million (f.o.b., 1973); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, and cassava

Imports: \$88 million (c.i.f., 1973); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: mostly with France and other EC countries

Aid: 1970 disbursements — France \$2.3 million, West Germany \$2.0 million, U.S. \$1.0 million; FY59-73 total commitments — EC \$59.0 million, U.S. \$21 million, U.N. \$16.0 million, others \$1.1 million; China (1973) \$45 million

Budget: 1974 est. revenues and expenditures, \$67.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: Communauté Financière Africaine 216 francs = US\$1 as of January 1975 (floating since February 1973)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 275 mi. meter gage, single track

Highways: approx. 4,475 mi.; 415 mi. paved, 120 mi. gravel, 730 mi. improved earth, 3,210 mi. unimproved

Inland waterways: section of Mono River and about 30 mi. of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks

Ports: 1 major (Lome), 1 minor

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 11 total, 11 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runway 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: Togo has poor system based on skeletal network of open-wire lines supplemented by a few radiocommunication stations; only center is Lome; 6,100 telephones; 50,000 radio receivers; 1 AM, no FM or TV stations

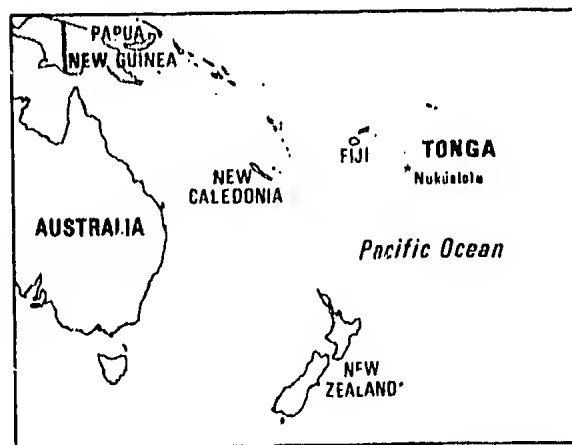
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 474,000; 244,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Supply: most military materiel obtained from France

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974 (revised), \$6,926,404; 8.8% of total budget

TONGA



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

385 sq. mi. (150 islands); 77% arable, 3% pasture, 13% forest, 3% inland water, 4% other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 260 mi. (est.)

PEOPLE

Population: 97,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/67-7/73)

Nationality: noun—Tongan(s); adjective—Tongan

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian, about 300 Europeans

Religion: Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents

Language: Tongan, English

Literacy: 90%-95%; compulsory education for children between ages of 6-14

Labor force: agriculture 10,303; mining 599

Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Kingdom of Tonga

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Nukunono

Political subdivisions: 3 main island groups (Tongatapu, Haapi, Vavau)

Legal system: based on English law

Branches: Executive (King and Privy Council); Legislative (Legislative Assembly composed of 7 nobles elected by their peers, 7 elected representatives of the people, 7 Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the 7 nobles to be the speaker); Judiciary (Supreme Court, magistrate courts, Land Court)

Government leaders: King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV; Premier, Prince Tu'ipelehake (younger brother of the King)

TONGA/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Suffrage: granted to all literate adults over 21 years of age who pay taxes
Elections: held periodically
Communists: none known
Member of: Commonwealth

ECONOMY

GNP: \$15 million (FY71), \$160 per capita

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, and bread fruit

Electric power: 2,000 kw. capacity (1974); 6 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 62 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$4.6 million (f.o.b., FY74); copra, coconut products 78%, bananas 9%

Imports: \$11.3 million (c.i.f., FY74); food, machinery, and petroleum

Major trade partners: (FY74) exports — 25% Netherlands, 22% Australia, 20% New Zealand, 11% Norway; imports — 63% New Zealand and Australia

Budget: (FY73 est.) revenues \$6.1 million, expenditures \$7.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Tonga dollar = US\$1.31 (1975)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 365 mi.; 132 mi. metalled all-weather, 233 mi. earth

Ports: 7 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total; 1 usable, with grass runway 7,000 ft.; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: 1,090 telephones; 10,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

LAND

1,980 sq. mi.; 41.9% in farms (of which 25.7% cropped or fallow, 1.5% pasture, 10.6% forests, 4.1% unused or built-on), 58.1% outside of farms, including grassland, forest, built-up area, and wasteland

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

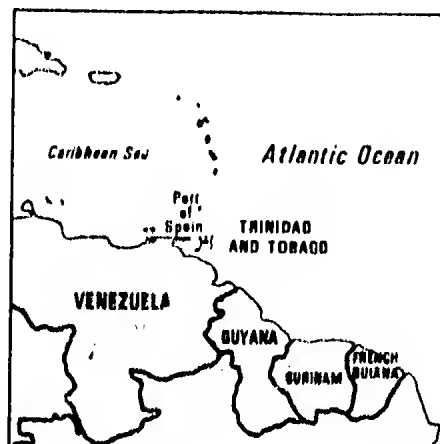
Coastline: 225 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,013,000, average annual growth rate 1.3% (4/60-4/70)

Nationality: noun—Trinidadian(s), Tobagan(s); adjective—Trinidadian and Tobagan

Ethnic divisions: 43% Negro, 40% East Indian, 14% mixed, 1% white, 2% other



(See reference map 11)

Religion: 26.8% Protestant, 31.2% Roman Catholic, 23% Hindu, 6% Muslim, 13% unknown

Language: English

Literacy: 89%

Labor force: about 376,000 (1973 est.), about 15.4% agriculture, 18.7% mining, quarrying, and manufacturing, 16.7% commerce, 16.2% construction and utilities, 7.4% transportation and communications, 21.8% services, 3.8% other

Organized labor: 30% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Trinidad and Tobago

Type: independent state since August 1962; recognizes Elizabeth II as chief of state

Capital: Port-of-Spain

Political subdivisions: 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1962; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative branch consists of 36-member elected House of Representatives and 21-member Senate (13 nominated by Prime Minister, 4 by opposition leader, 7 at discretion of Governor General); executive is cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary is Supreme Court

Government leader: Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: last election 24 May 1971, PNM won all seats

Political parties and leaders: People's National Movement (PNM), Dr. Eric Williams; Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Vernon Jamadar; United Democratic Labor Party (UDLP), Alloy Lequay; United National Independence Party, (UNIP) James

July 1975

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO/TUNISIA

Millette; Democratic Action Congress (DAC), Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson

Voting strength (1971 election): 32.9% of registered voters cast ballots, 83.7% PNM, 16.3% other

Communists: not significant

Other political pressure groups: Tapia House Group (headed by Lloyd Best); National Youth Congress (NYC); Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU), pro-Marxist leadership; National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), antigovernment, extremist organization; National Union of Fierbun Fighters (NUFF), small anti-government guerrilla organization; United Revolutionary Organization (URO), Marxist-led amalgam

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IMF, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N., International Coffee Agreement

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1,180 million (1973), \$1,200 per capita; real growth rate 1973, 5.0% est.

Agriculture: main crops — sugarcane, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food

Fishing: catch 3,977 metric tons (1972); exports \$1.0 million (1971), imports \$2.6 million (1971)

Major industries: petroleum, tourism, food processing, cement

Electric power: 334,000 kw. capacity (1972); 1.3 billion kw.-hr. produced (1972), 1,390 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$683 million (f.o.b., 1973); petroleum and petroleum products (\$354 million), sugar, cocoa

Imports: \$768 million (c.i.f., 1973); crude petroleum (\$389 million), machinery, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food

Major trade partners: (excludes trade under petroleum agreement) exports — U.S. 37%, U.K. 11%, CARIFTA 21%; imports — U.S. 31%, U.K. 23%, CARIFTA 10% (1972)

Aid: economic — from U.S. (FY56-73) \$29 million loans, \$40 million grants; from international organizations (FY53-73), \$110 million

Monetary conversion rate: floating with pound sterling; in May 1974, TT\$2.06 = US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 4,200 mi.; 2,500 mi. paved, 1,700 mi. gravel or otherwise improved

Pipelines: crude oil, 270 mi.; refined products, 12 mi.; natural gas, 130 mi.

Ports: 3 major (Port of Spain, Chaguaramas Bay, Point Tembladora), 6 minor

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 6 usable, 4 with permanent surface runways, 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 2 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: excellent international service via tropospheric scatter links to Barbados and Guyana; good local service, satellite ground station, 67,000 telephones, 300,000 radio and 93,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 252,000, 178,000 fit for military service

Supply: mostly from U.K.

TUNISIA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

63,400 sq. mi.; 28% arable land and tree crops, 23% range and esparto grass, 6% forest, 43% desert, waste or urban

Land boundaries: 875 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi (fishing, 12 n. mi. exclusive fisheries zone follows the 50-meter isobath for part of the coast, maximum 65 n. mi.)

Coastline: 710 mi. (includes offshore islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 5,776,000, average annual growth rate 2.4% (7/73-7/71)

Nationality: noun—Tunisian(s); adjective—Tunisian

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

July 1975

TUNISIA/TURKEY

Religion: 95% Muslim, 1% Christian, 1% Jewish
Language: Arabic (official), Arabic and French (commerce)

Literacy: about 30%

Labor force: 1.1 million, 15% agriculture, 19% manufacturing and construction, 5% trade and finance, 3% transportation, communications, and utilities, 2% mining, 25% underemployed, shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: 10% of labor force, General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), subordinate to Destourian Socialist Party

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Tunisia

Type: republic

Capital: Tunis

Political subdivisions: 17 governorates (provinces)

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law, constitution patterned on Turkish and U.S. constitutions adopted 1959, some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session; legal education at Institute of Higher Studies and Ecole Supérieure de Droit of the University of Tunis, has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive dominant, unicameral legislative largely advisory, judicial, patterned on French system and Koranic law

Government leader: President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Hedi Nouira

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: national elections held every 5 years, last elections 2 November 1974

Political party and leader: Destourian Socialist Party, Habib Bourguiba

Voting strength (1974 election): 100% Destourian Socialist Party

Communists: 100 est., a few sympathizers, Tunisian Communist Party proscribed in 1962

Member of: Arab League, EC (association until 1974), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Saeahds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$3.0 billion (1974 est.), \$530 per capita, 10.6% average annual growth rate 1970-72

Agriculture: cereal farming and livestock herding predominate; main crops — wheat, barley, olives, fruits (especially citrus), viticulture, vegetables, dates

Major sectors: tourism, mining, food processing, textiles and leather, light manufacturing, construction materials, chemical fertilizers, petroleum

Electric power: 332,000 kw capacity (1974), 960 million kw hr produced (1974), 470 kw hr per capita

Exports: \$770 million (total, 1974), 28% petroleum, 28% phosphates, 20% olive oil

Imports: \$920 million (total, 1974), 36% raw materials, 23% machinery and equipment, 14% consumer goods, 19% food and beverages, 3% energy, 5% other

Major trade partners: exports — France 49%, Italy 19%, West Germany 11%, Libya 10%, imports — France 36%, U.S. 15%, Italy 9%, West Germany 7% (1974)

Monetary conversion rate: 0.135 dinar = US\$1 (trade rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,273 mi., 309 mi. standard gage (1'8 1/2"), double 964 mi. meter gage (3'3 1/4")

Highways: 11,800 mi., 1,770 mi. mostly bituminous treatment, 1,835 mi. gravel and crushed stone, 1,125 mi. improved earth, 1,070 mi. unimproved earth

Pipeline: crude oil, 195 mi., refined products, 6 mi., natural gas, 45 mi.

Ports: 4 major (Bizerte, Tunis, Sfax, Sousse), 8 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 62 total, 33 usable, 11 with permanent surface runways, 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: the system is above the African average in amount and capacity of facilities which consist of open-wire lines with multicouductor cable or radio relay on trunk routes, key centers are Sfax, Sousse, Bizerte, and Tunis, 96,300 telephones, 101,000 radio and 80,000 TV receivers, 3 AM, 3 FM, and 7 TV stations, 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,478,000, 815,000 fit for military service, about 61,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$34,900,000, 6% of total budget

TURKEY

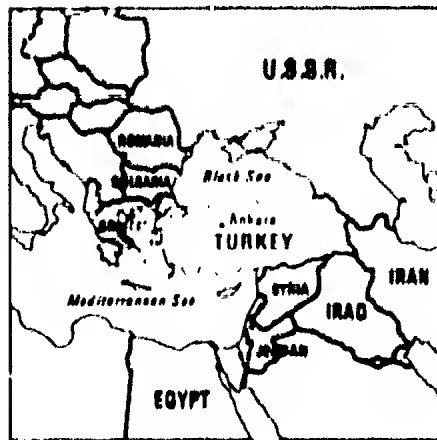
LAND

296,000 sq. mi.; 35% cropland, 25% meadows and pastures, 23% forested, 17% other

Land boundaries: 1,600 mi.

July 1975

TURKEY



(See reference map 1)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n. mi. except in Black Sea where it is 12 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 1,175 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 39,219,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (constant)

Nationality: noun, Turk(s), adjective, Turkish

Ethnic divisions: 90% Turkish, 7% Kurd, 3% other

Religion: 99% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 1% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

Language: Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic, English

Literacy: 55%

Labor force: 13.8 million, 68% agriculture, 16% industry, 16% service, substantial shortage of skilled labor, ample unskilled labor

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Turkey

Type: republic

Capital: Ankara

Political subdivisions: 67 provinces

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems, with remnants of Islamic law, constitution adopted 1961, judicial review of legislative acts by Constitutional Court, legal education at Universities of Ankara and Istanbul, accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: President elected by parliament, Prime Minister appointed by President from members of parliament, Prime Minister is effective executive, cabinet, selected by Prime Minister and approved by President, must command majority support in lower house; parliament bicameral under constitution promulgated in 1961; National Assembly has 450 members serving 4 years; Senate has 150 elected

members, one third elected every 2 years, 15 appointed by the President to 6 year terms, one third appointed every 2 years; and 15 life members; highest court for ordinary criminal and civil cases Court of Cassation, which hears appeals directly from criminal, commercial, labor, and peace courts

Government leaders: President Fahri Kocutuck, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel heads four party coalition government

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: National Assembly and Senate (11-1 of seats) Republican People's Party won a plurality October 1973, Presidential (1980)

Political parties and leaders: Justice Party (JP), Suleyman Demirel, Republican People's Party (RPP), Bulent Ecevit, Democrat Party (DP), Feridun Bozleyli, Republican Behance Party (RBP), Turhan Feyzioglu, National Action Party (SNAP), Alparslan Turkes, Nation Party (NP), Unity Party (UP), Mustafa Tuncel, Communist Party (illegal), National Salvation Party (NSP), Necmettin Erbakan

Communists: strength and support negligible

Other political or pressure groups: military forced resignation of Demirel government in March 1971 and remains an influential force in government

Member of: CENTO, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IIB, G-3, INCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OECD, Regional Cooperation for Development, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$30.8 billion (1973), \$770 per capita, 6.0% average annual real growth 1971, 6.7% average annual real growth 1972

Agriculture: main products - cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, and livestock products, self-sufficient in food in average years, 2,900 calories per day per capita (1972)

Major industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum

Crude steel: 1.2 million tons produced (1973), 30 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 3,282,000 kw capacity (1973), 12.3 billion kw-hr produced (1973), 242 kw-hr per capita

Exports: \$1,532 million (f.o.b., 1974), cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles and clothing

Imports: \$3,777 million (c.i.f., 1974), machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

TURKEY/UGANDA

Major trade partners: exports — West Germany 21%, U.S. 12%, Switzerland 9%, Italy 6%; imports — West Germany 19%, U.S. 12%, U.K. 11%, Italy 11%.

Budget: (1973) revenues \$5160 million, expenditures \$5530 million, deficit \$369 million.

Monetary conversion rate: 110 Turkish liras—US\$1 (current).

Fiscal year: 1 March — 28 February.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 5,075 mi., 5,055 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage, 80 mi. double track, 45 mi. electrified, 20 mi. 2'5 1/2" gage.

Highways: 37,282 mi., 11,019 mi. bituminous, 17,398 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 1,553 mi. improved earth, 5,282 mi. unimproved earth.

Inland waterways: approx. 1,050 mi.

Pipelines: crude oil, 102 mi., refined products 1,277 mi.

Ports: 10 major, 35 minor.

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft (including 3 leased from a foreign country).

Airfields: 119 total, 101 usable, 52 with permanent surface runways, 3 with runways over 12,000 ft., 20 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 24 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 2 seaplane stations.

Telecommunications: excellent international and fair domestic telecommunication services, 875,000 telephones, 4.5 million radio and 390,000 TV receivers, 40 AM, 2 FM, and 20 TV stations.

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,144,000, 5,978,000 fit for military service, about 120,000 reach military age (20) annually.

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 28 February 1976, \$1,637 million, about 21% of proposed central government budget.

UGANDA

LAND

91,000 sq. mi., 21% inland water and swamp, including territorial waters of Lake Victoria, about 21% cultivated, 13% national parks, forest, and game reserves, 45% forest, woodland, and grassland.

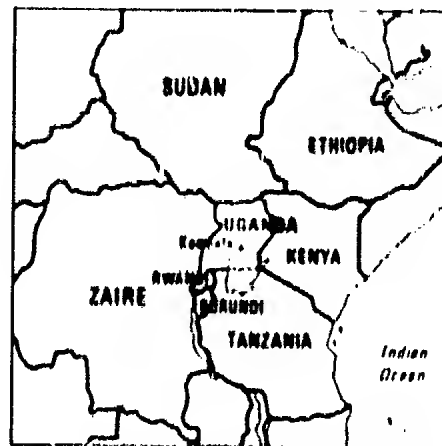
Land boundaries: 1,665 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 11,549,000, average annual growth rate 3.4% (current).

Nationality: noun—Ugandan(s), adjective—Ugandan.

Ethnic divisions: 99% African, 1% European, Asian, Arab.



Religion: about 60% nominally Christian, 3%–10% Muslim, rest animist.

Language: English official; Luganda and Swahili widely used, other Bantu and Nilotic languages.

Literacy: about 20%–30%.

Labor force: estimated 4.5 million, of which about 250,000 in paid labor, remaining in subsistence activities.

Organized labor: 125,000 union members.

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Uganda.

Type: republic independent since October 1962.

Capital: Kampala.

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces and 31 districts.

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law, constitution adopted 1967, present government rules despotically, has intimidated judicial officials and has made constitution of no consequence, legal education at Makerere University, Kampala, accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations.

Branches: Gen. Amin rules by decree, assisted by Council of Ministers and Defense Council, a group of military officers.

Government leader: Gen. Idi Amin, President.

Suffrage: universal adult.

Elections: none scheduled by military government.

Political parties: none.

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers.

Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, EAC, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, OAU, Sebeki Committee, UN, UNESCO, WHO.

ECONOMY

GDP: \$1,053 million (1973) at 1966 prices, \$100 per capita; 1% real growth between 1972 and 1973.

Agriculture: main cash crops — coffee, cotton; other cash crops — sugar, tobacco, tea, fish, livestock; self-sufficient in food.

July 1975

UGANDA/U.S.S.R.

Fishing: catch 150,000 metric tons (1972), \$26.2 million (1971)

Major industries: agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelter, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer

Electric power: 231,000 kw capacity (1971), 900 million kw hr produced (1971), 79 kw hr per capita

Exports: \$908 million (Feb., 1973), coffee, cotton, copper, tea, \$11.1 million to Communist countries (1971)

Imports: \$160 million (Feb., 1973), petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment, \$9.3 million from Communist countries (1971)

Major trade partners: U.K., U.S., Kenya (Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania form East African Economic Community)

Monetary conversion rate: 7.143 Uganda shillings=US\$1

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 760 mi., all meter gage, single track

Highways: 31,330 mi. total, 1,200 mi. bituminous surface treatment, 10,130 mi. crushed stone, gravel, laterite, and improved earth, 20,000 mi. unimproved earth roads and tracks

Inland waterways: Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, and Lake Edward (6,010 mi.), Kagera River and Victoria Nile (380 mi.)

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 50 total, 18 usable, 3 with permanent surface runways, 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft., 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph services lan, intercity connections based on 3 or 12 channel carrier systems; 31,200 telephones, 275,000 radio and 68,000 TV receivers, 2 AM, no FM, and 6 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 2,599,000, about 1,391,000 fit for military service

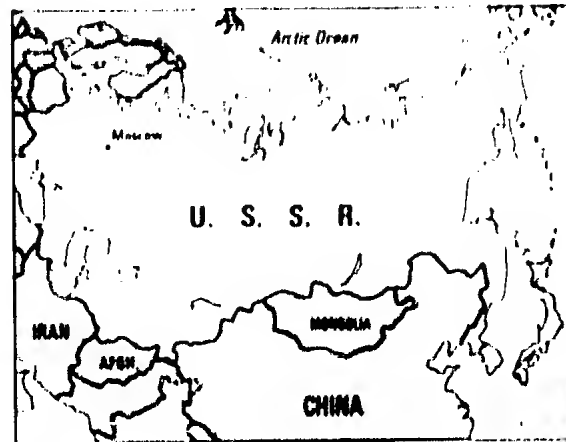
Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1972, \$12.7 million, 16.6% of total budget

U.S.S.R.

LAND

8,600,000 sq. mi.; 9.3% cultivated, 37.1% forest and brush, 2.6% urban, industrial, and transportation, 16.8% pasture and natural hay land, 34.2% desert, swamp, or waste

Land boundaries: 12,595 mi.



(See reference map VII)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 29,000 mi. (incl. Sakhalin)

PEOPLE

Population: 251,638,000, average annual growth rate 1% (current)

Nationality: noun: Soviet(s), adjective: Soviet

Ethnic divisions: 74% Slavic, 26% among some 170 ethnic groups

Religion: 70% atheist, 18% Russian Orthodox, 9% Muslim, 3% other

Language: more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers), 76% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 11% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian

Literacy: 98.5% of population (ages 9-49)

Labor force: civilian 129 million (1971), 27% agriculture, 73% industry and other non-agricultural fields, unemployed not reported, shortage of skilled labor reported

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Type: Communist state

Capital: Moscow

Political subdivisions: 15 union republics, 20 autonomous republics, 6 krais, 120 oblasts, and 8 autonomous oblasts

Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1936, no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Council of Ministers (executive), Supreme Soviet (legislative), Supreme Court of U.S.S.R. (judicial)

Government leaders: Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist

U.S.S.R./UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Party, Aleksey N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nikolay V. Podgornyy, Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet

Suffrage: universal over age 18, direct, equal

Elections: to Supreme Soviet every 4 years, 1,517 deputies elected in 1971, 72.2% party members

Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted

Voting strength (1970 election): 153,237,112 persons over 18, claimed 99.96% voted

Communists: 15,000,000 party members

Other political or pressure groups: Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations which facilitate Communist control

Member of: CEMA, Geneva Disarmament Conference, IAEA, OAU, ILU, IMCO, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, EPTU, Warsaw Pact, WHO, WMO, Universal Copyright Convention

ECONOMY

Agriculture: principal food crops — grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops — sugar cane, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields; given normal yields, U.S.S.R. is self-sufficient, calorie intake, 3,000-3,200 calories per day per capita in recent years

Fishing: catch 9.5 million metric tons (1974); exports 260.4 thousand metric tons (1974); imports 15.0 thousand metric tons (1972)

Major industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods industries, consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

Shortages: natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, and tungsten

Crude steel: 1.14 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1974; 136 million metric tons produced in 1973, 520 kilograms per capita

Exports: \$27,500 million (f.o.b., 1974); fuels (particularly petroleum and derivatives), metals, agricultural products (tobacco, grain) and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods)

Imports: \$24,800 million (f.o.b., 1974); specialized and complex machinery and equipment, textile fibers, consumer manufactures, and any significant shortages in domestic production (for example, wheat imported following poor domestic harvests)

Major trade partners: \$52 billion (1974); trade 54% with Communist countries, 31% with industrialized West, and 15% with less developed countries

Official monetary conversion rates: 0.7000 rubles = US\$1, 1 ruble = US\$1.4286 (April 1975)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 91,263 mi., 90,070 mi. broad gage, 1,201 mi. narrow gage, 68,066 mi. broad gage single track, 21,995 mi. electrified, does not include industrial lines (1974)

Highways: 866,760 mi., 161,262 mi. paved, 209,716 mi. gravel, crushed stone, 195,752 mi. improved or unimproved earth (1973)

Inland waterways: 90,000 mi. navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1975)

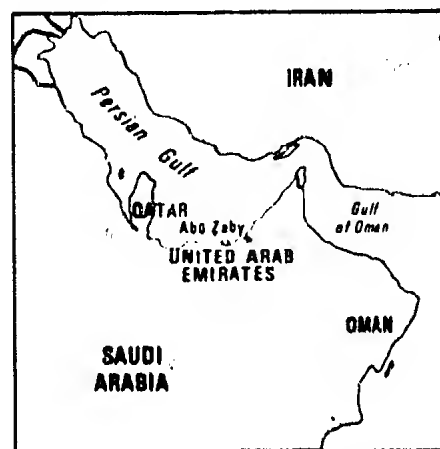
Pipelines: crude oil, 30,000 mi.; refined products, 6,400 mi.; natural gas, 56,000 mi.

Ports: 63 major (most important Leningrad, Murmansk, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Hitevsk, Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Arkhangelsk, Riga, Tallinn, Tbilisi, Leningrad, Leningrad, Ventspils, Nikolayev, Sevastopol), 116 selected minor (1975)

Freight carried: rail — 3,844.9 million short tons, 2,121.1 billion short ton mi. (1973); highways — 21.1 billion short tons, 213.6 billion short ton mi. (1974); waterway — 197.2 million short tons, 144.2 billion short ton mi. (1972)

Airfields: over 3,280 total; 584 with permanent-surface runways, 30 with runways over 12,000 ft., 137 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 764 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



(See reference map VIII)

LAND

32,000 sq. mi.; almost all desert, waste or urban

July 1975

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES/UNITED KINGDOM

Land boundaries: 680 mi (does not include boundaries between adjacent U.A.E. states)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. for all states except Sharjah (12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 900 mi

PEOPLE

Population: 179,000 (census of 15 March-16 April 1968)

Ethnic divisions: Arabs 72%, others include Iranians, Pakistanis, and Indians

Religion: Muslim 96%, Christian, Hindu and other 4%

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 20% est. (1968)

Labor force: 135,000 (1973)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Arab Emirates (composed of former Trucial States)

Member states: Abu Dhabi; Ajman; Dubai; Fujairah; Ras al Khaimah; Sharjah; Umm al Qaiwain

Type: Federation, constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the United Arab Emirates central government and reserved other powers to member sheikhdoms

Capital: Abu Dhabi

Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the U.A.E. government and in several member sheikhdoms; Islamic law remains very influential

Branches: Supreme Council of Rulers (7 members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council; federal Supreme Court

Government leaders: Sheikh Zayid of Abu Dhabi, President; Sheikh Rashid of Dubai, Vice President; Sheikh Maktum of Dubai, Prime Minister

Suffrage: none

Elections: none

Political or pressure groups: none; a few small clandestine groups are active

Member of: Arab League, Seabeds Committee, OPEC, U.N.

ECONOMY

Agriculture: food imported, but some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised

Electric power: 102,120 kw. capacity (1974); 200 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,117 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: crude petroleum, pearls, fish

Imports: \$1.4 billion (c.i.f., 1974 est.); food, consumer and capital goods

Major trade partners: Japan, U.K., India, U.S.

Aid: none, led by Abu Dhabi, 1974 commitment \$1.8 billion

Budget: (1974) \$215 million; Abu Dhabi (1974) \$1.5 billion, Dubai (1973) \$151 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Qatar/Dubai riyal = US\$0.25, Abu Dhabi, 1 Bahraini dinar = US\$2.52 (as of October 1973)

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 175 mi. bituminous, undetermined mileage of earth tracks

Pipelines: crude oil, 175 mi

Ports: 3 major (Mina Rashid, Mina Zayed, Mina Khalid), 3 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

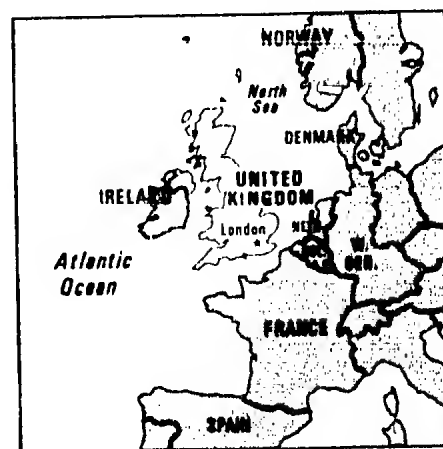
Airfields: 58 total, 38 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: telephone system in Dubai and Ash Shamqah also links these towns; Abu Dhabi Petroleum operates a telecom system throughout the sheikhdom; key centers are at Al Tarif, Hahshan, and Az Zannah; 26,100 telephones; 50,000 radio and 16,000 TV receivers; 3 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 43,000; about 22,000 fit for military service

UNITED KINGDOM



(See reference map IV)

LAND

94,200 sq. mi.; 30% arable, 50% meadow and pasture, 12% waste or urban, 7% forested, 1% inland water

Land boundaries: 224 mi.

July 1975

UNITED KINGDOM

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 7,725 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 56,102,000, average annual growth rate 0.0% (current)

Nationality: noun--Briton(s), British (collective pl.); adjective--British

Ethnic divisions: 83% English, 9% Scottish, 5% Welsh, 3% Irish

Religion: 27.0 million Church of England, 5.3 million Roman Catholic, 2.0 million Presbyterians, 760,000 Methodist, 450,000 Jews (registered)

Language: English, Welsh (about 26% of population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 100,000 in Scotland)

Literacy: 98% to 99%

Labor force: 25 million; 3% agriculture, 2% mining, 35% manufacturing, 6% government, 8% transportation and utilities, 6% construction, 11% distributive trades, 23% services, 3% other; 3% unemployed

Organized labor: 40% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: London

Political subdivisions: 635 parliamentary constituencies

Legal system: common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority resides in Parliament; executive authority lies with collectively responsible cabinet led by Prime Minister; House of Lords is supreme judicial authority and highest court of appeal

Government leader: Prime Minister Harold Wilson

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: at discretion of Prime Minister, but must be held before expiration of a 5-year electoral mandate; last election 10 October 1974

Political parties and leaders: Conservative, Edward Heath; Labor, Harold Wilson; Liberal, Jeremy Thorpe; Communist, Gordon McLennan

Voting strength (1974 election): Conservative 277 seats (35.7%); Labor 319 seats (39.3%); Liberal 13 seats (18.3%); 26 seats (6.7%) other

Communists: 29,000; sympathizers 175,000

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress, Confederation of British Industry, National Farmers' Union, Bow Group, Monday Club

Member of: CENTO, EC, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IEA, IFO, HIB, ILO, IMCO, NATO, OECD, Seabed Committee, SEATO, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$183 billion (1974), \$1,260 per capita, 63.4% consumption, 20.8% investment, 20.1% government, 4.3% net foreign balance; 1972 GDP growth rate 5.9%

Agriculture: mixed farming predominates; main products — wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 50% self-sufficient; food shortages — meat, fruits, vegetables, cereals, dairy products; calorie intake, 3,170 calories per day per capita (1970-71)

Fishing: catch 1.1 million metric tons (1972), \$291 million (1972); exports \$106 million, imports \$324 million (1973)

Major industries: machinery and transport equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing

Shortages: rubber, petroleum, timber and woodpulp, textile fibers, nonferrous metals, foodstuffs

Crude steel: 27 million metric tons capacity (1972); 26.7 million metric tons produced (1973), 480 kg. per capita

Electric power: 75,500,000 kw. capacity (1973); 282.1 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 4,000 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$36.2 billion (f.o.b., 1974); machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, metals, nonmetallic mineral manufactures, textiles, beverages

Imports: \$48.4 billion (f.o.b., 1974), foodstuffs, petroleum, machinery, crude materials, chemicals, nonferrous metals

Major trade partners: (1973) exports—U.S. 41%, Australia 3%, Canada 4%, Ireland 4%, South Africa 3%, Sterling area 24%; EC-nine 33%; U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe 3%

Aid: economic — (authorized) U.S., \$8.7 billion (FY46-73), \$26 million in FY73; 51.4 million in FY72; net official economic aid to less developed areas and multilateral agencies, \$5,073 million (1960-69), \$562 million in 1971; \$609 million in 1972; military — U.S., \$1.1 billion (FY46-73)

Budget (public sector): (1973/74) expenditures \$81.8 billion, revenues \$71.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: pound sterling floating, average daily exchange rate 1973, US\$0.4078=1 pound

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

July 1975

UNITED KINGDOM/UPPER VOLTA

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: Great Britain -- 11,779 mi.; 11,664 mi. standard gage (4'8 1/2"); 115 mi. narrow gage (various widths); 1,996 mi. electrified; 7,090 mi. double track; 1,470 mi. multiple track; Northern Ireland -- 203 mi. 5'3" gage; 118 mi. double track

Highways: approx. 210,000 mi. and 14,000 route mi. in Northern Ireland

Inland waterways: 1,100 mi

Pipelines: crude oil, 580 mi., almost all insignificant; refined products, 1,807 mi.; natural gas 1,100 mi.

Ports: 23 major, 350 minor

Civil air: 527 major transport aircraft

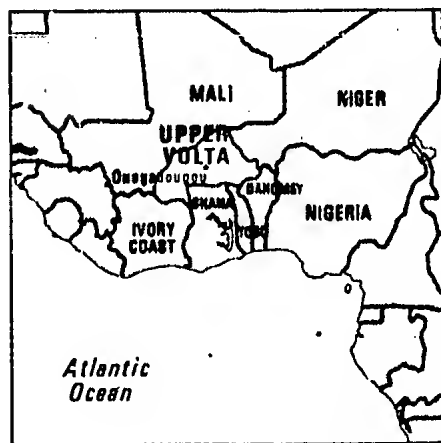
Telecommunications: modern, efficient domestic and international system; 20.5 million telephones; 39 million radio and 18.4 million TV receivers; excellent countrywide AM, FM, and TV service; 84 AM, 110 FM and 333 TV stations; 43 submarine cables, 40 coaxial; 3 earth satellite stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 12,649,000; 10,720,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 432,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 March 1975, \$8.7 billion; about 16.5% of central government budget

UPPER VOLTA



LAND

106,000 sq. mi.; 50% pastureland, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other uses

Land boundaries: 2,055 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 5,986,000, average annual growth rate 2.2% (7/71-7/72)

Nationality: noun: Upper Voltan(s); adjective: Upper Voltan

Ethnic divisions: more than 50 tribes, principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senulo, Lobi, Bobo, Mamle, and Fulani

Religion: majority of population animist, about 20% Muslim, 5% Christian (mainly Catholic)

Language: French official; tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 50% of the population

Literacy: 5%-10%

Labor force: about 95% of the economically active population engaged in animal husbandry, subsistence farming, and related agricultural pursuits; about 30,000 are wage earners; about 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment

Organized labor: 3 primary and several small specialized unions

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Upper Volta

Type: republic; military regime in power since January 1966

Capital: Ouagadougou

Political subdivisions: 10 departments, composed of 44 cercles, headed by military prefects

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1970, suspended February 1974; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President is an army officer; 57-man National Assembly was elected in December 1970, suspended February 1974

Government leader: Gen. Sangoule Lamizana, president and Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: all political activity has been banned

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned February 1974

Communists: no Communist party; some sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: labor organizations are badly splintered, students and teachers occasionally strike

Member of: ACCT, AFDB, CEA, EAMA, ECA, ENTENTE, FAO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, U.N., UNESCO, WHO, WMO

UPPER VOLTA/URUGUAY

ECONOMY

GDP: \$166 million (1973 est., in constant prices), \$65 per capita

Agriculture: cash crops — peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops — sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; largely self sufficient

Fishing: catch 5,000 metric tons (1971)

Major industries: agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and brick plants, a few other light industries

Electric power: 16,700 kw. capacity (1974), 19 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 8 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$19 million (f.o.b. 1973), livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame

Imports: \$73 million (c.i.f., 1973), textiles, food, and other consumer goods, transport equipment, machinery, fuels

Major trade partners: volume understated because much regional trade is unrecorded; Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other EC countries; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: economic — France (1961-September 1970) \$16 million; EC (FY1960-72) \$87 million; U.S.S.R., China, Ghana, West Germany, and Israel have also extended aid; U.S. (FY61-73) \$25 million, international organizations (FY1960-73) \$28 million; China \$13 million (1973-74); military — France, \$3.7 million (1961-70); U.S., \$0.1 million (FY1962-73)

Budget: (1974) balanced at \$56 million

Monetary conversion rate: about 216 Com-munauté Financière Africaine francs = US\$1 as of January 1975, floating since February 1973

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 728 mi., 320 mi. meter gage, single track; Ouagadougou to Abidjan, Ivory Coast line

Highways: 10,380 mi.; 325 mi. paved, 3,425 mi. improved, 6,630 mi. unimproved

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 51 total, 53 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 3 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: all services generally poor; 1,800 telephones; 100,000 radio and 6,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,381,000; 692,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Supply: dependent on France

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974 (revised), \$6,471,527; 11.1% of total budget

URUGUAY



(See reference map IV)

LAND

72,200 sq. mi., 81% agricultural land (73% pasture, 11% cropland), 16% forest, urban, waste and other

Land boundaries: 810 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n. mi. (fishing 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 410 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 3,064,000, average annual growth rate 1.2% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun — Uruguayan(s); adjective — Uruguayan

Ethnic divisions: 85%-90% white, 5% Negro, 5%-10% mestizo

Religion: 66% Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly)

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 90.5% for those 15 years of age or older

Labor force: 1,015,500 (1963 census); of those employed in important sectors — 25% government, 34% industry; 10% service; 23% other; 8% agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining; no shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: about 25% of labor force (largely Communist influenced)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Type: republic, government under strong military influence

Capital: Montevideo

Political subdivisions: 19 departments with limited autonomy

July 1975

URUGUAY/VATICAN CITY

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system, new constitution implemented 1967, judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court, legal education at University of the Republic at Montevideo, accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, headed by President, since 1973 the military has had considerable influence in policymaking, bicameral legislature (closed indefinitely by presidential decree in June 1973), national judiciary headed by Supreme Court

Government leaders: President Juan Maria Bordaberry

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: every 5 years, suspended indefinitely

Political parties and leaders: political activities are proscribed, many party leaders are in exile

Voting strength (1971 elections): 40.8% Colorado, 40.1% Blanco, 18.6% Frente Amplio, 0.5% Radical Christian Union

Communists: 35,000-40,000 including Communist youth group and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCU), Rodney Arismendi (in exile in the U.S.S.R.); Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Socialist Party of Uruguay (PSU); Revolutionary Movement of Uruguay (MRO) pro-Cuban Communist Party; National Liberation Movement (MLN-Tupamaros) Marxist revolutionary terrorist group

Member of: IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, LAFTA, OAS, Seabeds Committee, U.N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$2.55 billion (at 1974 prices); \$840 per capita; 74% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 14% gross investment (1969); real growth rate 1974, 2%

Agriculture: large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing (17 million sheep, 9 million cattle); main crops — wheat, rice, corn; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs; calorie intake, 3,000 calories per day per capita, with high protein content

Major industries: meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, cement, petroleum refining

Crude steel: 13,000 metric tons produced (1972), 5 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 540,000 kw. capacity (1973); 2.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 866 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$382 million (f.o.b., 1974); beef, wool, hides

Imports: \$481 million (c.i.f., 1974); fuels, metals, machinery, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: exports — EC 34%, U.K. 14%, U.S. 7%, LAFTA 15%; imports — LAFTA 30%, U.S. 14%, U.K. 6%, EC 19% (1969)

Aid: economic — extensions from U.S. (FY46-73), loans \$120 million, grants \$28 million, from international organizations (FY46-73), \$258 million; from other western countries (1960-71), \$14.2 million; from Communist countries (1960-74) \$46.4 million; military — U.S. (FY46-73), \$59.8 million

Monetary conversion rate: (buying) 2,042 pesos = US\$1, (selling) 2,022 pesos = US\$1; financial floating (1,740 pesos = US\$1 on November 30, 1974)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,870 mi., all standard gage and government owned

Highways: 32,200 mi., 3,700 mi. paved, 4,600 mi. otherwise surfaced, 9,600 mi. improved earth, 14,300 mi. earth tracks

Inland waterways: 1,070 mi.; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

Freight carried: highways 80% of total cargo traffic, rail 15%, waterways 5%

Ports: 4 major (Montevideo, Colonia, Fray Bentos, Paysandu), 6 minor

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 103 total, 71 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 8,000-11,999 ft., 8 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; 257,500 telephones; 1.5 million radio and 350,000 TV receivers; 70 AM, 3 FM, and 17 TV stations; 2 submarine cables

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 738,000, 594,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$80.7 million 19% of central government budget

VATICAN CITY

LAND

0.169 sq. mi.

Land boundaries: 2 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1964)

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italians but also many other nationalities

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian, Latin, and various modern languages

Literacy: virtually complete

July 1973

VATICAN CITY/VENEZUELA



(See reference map IV)

Labor force: approx. 700; Vatican City employees divided into 3 categories — executives, officeworkers, and salaried employees

Organized labor: none

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: State of the Vatican City

Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state

Capital: Vatican City

Political subdivisions: Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum and neighboring buildings covering more than 13 acres; 13 buildings in Rome, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights

Legal system: Canon law; constitutional laws of 1929 serve some of the functions of a constitution

Branches: the Pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the governor of Vatican City, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; high Vatican offices include the Secretariat of State, the College of Cardinals (chief papal advisers), the Roman Curia (which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church), the President of the Prefecture for the Economy, and the synod of bishops (created in 1965)

Government leader: Supreme Pontiff, Paul VI, (Giovanni Battista Montini, born 26 September 1897, elected Pope 21 June 1963)

Suffrage: limited to cardinals less than 80 in age

Elections: Supreme Pontiff elected for life by College of Cardinals

Communists: none known

Other political or pressure groups: none (exclusive of influence exercised by other church officers in universal Roman Catholic Church)

Member: IAEA, Seabeds Committee

ECONOMY

The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world; some income derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to Vatican museums, and sale of publications; industrial activity consists solely of printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms

The banking and financial activities of the Vatican are worldwide; the Institute for Religious Agencies carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Cardinal's Commission controls the administration of ordinary assets of the Holy See and a Special Administration manages the Holy See's capital assets

Electric power: obtained from Rome city grid; standby diesel powerplant with 2,100 kw. capacity

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

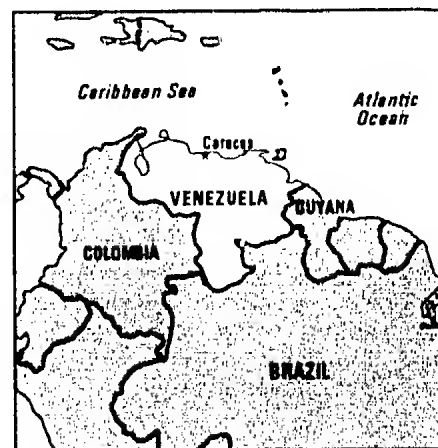
Highways: none (city streets)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: 1 AM and 1 FM radio-broadcasting station; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange

VENEZUELA



(See reference map III)

LAND

352,000 sq. mi.; 4% cropland, 18% pasture, 21% forest, 57% urban, waste, and other

Land boundaries: 2,598 mi.

VENEZUELA

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 1,740 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 11,980,000 (excluding Indian jungle population estimated at 32,000 in 1961), average annual growth rate 3.0% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Venezuelan(s); adjective—Venezuelan

Ethnic divisions: 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% Negro, 2% Indian

Religion: 94% nominally Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 74% (claimed, 1970 est.)

Labor force: 3 million (1969); 24% agriculture, 6% construction, 17% manufacturing, 6% transportation, 18% commerce, 25% services, 4% petroleum, utilities, and other

Organized labor: 15% of labor force

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Venezuela

Type: republic

Capital: Caracas

Political subdivisions: 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system with influence of U.S. law; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature, judiciary

Government leader: President Carlos Andres Perez

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: every 5 years; last held 9 December 1973

Political parties and leaders: Accion Democratica (AD), Carlos Andres Perez, and Gonzalo Barrios; Social Christian Party (COPEI), Rafael Caldera; People's Electoral Movement (MEP), Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga; Union Republicana Democratica (URD), Jovito Villalba; Partido Comunista de Venezuela (PCV), Secretary-General Jesus Faria; Movement to Socialism (MAS), Teodoro Petkoff, and Pompey Marquez

Voting strength (1973 election): 49% AD, 37% COPEI, 5% New Force (MEP & PCV), 4% MAS, 3% URD, 2% others

Communists: 6,000 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: APEL (a conservative business group); PRO VENEZUELA (leftist, nationalist economic group); DESARROLLISTAS (group of wealthy, independent businessmen

led by former finance minister Pedro Tinoco and historian Guillermo Moron)

Member of: Andean Pact, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFC, ILO, ITU, LAFTA, OAS, OPEC, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$31.3 billion (1974 est.), \$2,690 per capita; 47% private consumption, 13% public consumption, 28% gross investment, 12% foreign sector (1973), real growth rate 1974 est. 5%

Agriculture: main crops — cotton, sugarcane, corn, coffee, rice; self-sufficient in rice and chicken, imports wheat (U.S.) and meat (Colombia); caloric intake 2,600 calories per day per capita (1972)

Fishing: catch 152,000 metric tons, \$34.1 million (1972); exports \$10.1 million (1970), imports \$5.6 million (1970)

Major industries: petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles

Crude steel: 1.1 million metric tons produced (1973), 100 kilograms per capita

Electric power: 3,357,000 kw. capacity (1973); 16 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 1,387 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$10,500 million (f.o.b., 1974 est.); petroleum \$10,150 million (1974 est.), iron ore, coffee

Imports: \$4,600 million (f.o.b., 1974); industrial machinery and equipment, chemicals, manufactures, wheat

Major trade partners: imports — U.S. 42%, West Germany 13%, Japan 8%; exports — U.S. 41%, Canada 13%, Aruba 12%, Argentina 9%

Aid: economic assistance—extensions from U.S. (FY16-74), \$127.9 million loans; \$71.1 million grants; from international organizations (FY16-73), \$665 million; from Communist countries (1954-74), \$10 million; military — assistance from U.S. (FY16-74), \$141.3 million

Budget: 1974 — revenues \$10.0 billion; expenditures, current \$3.2 billion, capital \$1.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 4.30 bolivares = US\$1 (selling rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 233 mi. 4'8 1/2" gage; all single track; 107 mi. government owned, 126 mi. privately owned

Highways: 38,600 mi.; 12,400 mi. paved, 10,100 mi. gravel, 5,500 mi. improved earth, 10,600 mi. unimproved (including trails)

Inland waterways: 4,450 mi.; Orinoco River and Lake Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

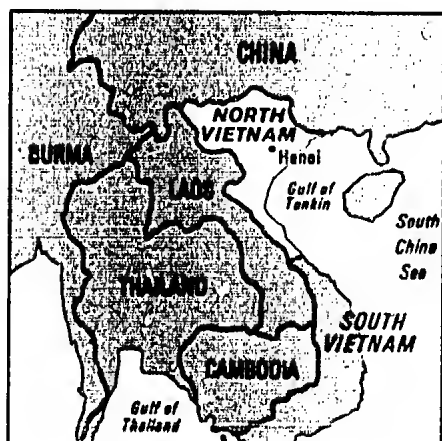
Pipelines: crude oil, 3,800 mi.; refined products, 250 mi.; natural gas, 1,550 mi.

July 1975

VENEZUELA/VIETNAM, NORTH

Ports: 6 major, 17 minor**Civil air:** 64 major transport aircraft**Airfields:** 273 total, 246 usable; 95 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 72 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations**Telecommunications:** modern expanding telecom system; satellite ground station; 535,000 telephones; 3.2 million radio and 1.1 million TV receivers; 150 AM, 50 FM, and 42 TV stations; 3 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial**DEFENSE FORCES****Military manpower:** males 15-19, 2,568,000; 1,810,000 fit for military service; 126,000 reach military age (18) annually**Language:** closely corresponds to the breakdown of ethnic groups**Literacy:** claimed to be 95% (1964)**Labor force:** (1 January 1970) 9.6 million, not including military; about 70% agriculture and 10% industry**GOVERNMENT****Legal name:** Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam**Type:** Communist state**Capital:** Hanoi**Political subdivisions:** 2 autonomous regions (of 3 and 5 provinces, respectively), 17 other provinces, 2 centrally governed municipalities, 1 special zone**Legal system:** based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system; constitution enacted 1960**Branches:** constitution provides for a National Assembly and highly centralized executive nominally subordinate to it**Party and government leaders:** Ton Duc Thang, President of DRV; Le Duan, First Secretary; Truong Chinh, Chairman, Standing Committee of National Assembly; Pham Van Dong, Premier; Vo Nguyen Giap, Minister of National Defense**Suffrage:** over age 18**Elections:** pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies**Political parties:** ruled by Lao Dong Party (Communist) with membership of approximately 900,000; minor subordinate parties**Member of:** no international bodies**ECONOMY****Agriculture:** mainly subsistence; main crops — rice, corn, sweet potatoes, manioc, sugarcane; food shortages — rice, meat, sugar; caloric intake, 1,700-2,200 calories per day per capita**Major industries:** food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer**Shortages:** petroleum, complex machinery and equipment, fertilizer, foodstuffs**Monetary conversion rate (nominal):** 2.7 dong = US\$1 (1973)**Fiscal year:** calendar year**COMMUNICATIONS****Railroads:** 833 usable route mi., consists of about 28 mi. of standard gage (4'8 1/2"), 659 mi. of meter gage (3'3 3/8"), and 14 mi. of dual gage (4'8 1/2" and 3'3 3/8") all single track, none electrified; all government owned and operated; work is nearing completion on the rail line between Kep and port of Hon Gai; work also is in progress to extend railservice from Vinh south to DMZ

VIETNAM, NORTH



(See reference map VII)

LAND

61,300 sq. mi.; 14% cultivated, 50% forested, 36% urban inland water, and other

Land boundaries: 1,850 mi.**WATER****Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n. mi.**Coastline:** 490 mi. (excluding islands)**PEOPLE****Population:** 24,323,000, average annual growth rate 2.0% (current)**Nationality:** noun—North Vietnamese (sing. & pl.); adjective—North Vietnamese**Ethnic divisions:** 85%-90% predominantly Vietnamese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, and Man**Religion:** Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Catholicism

July 1975

VIETNAM, NORTH/VIETNAM, SOUTH

Highways: 13,500 mi., including 900 mi. bituminous surface treated, 2,100 mi. gravel, 10,000 mi. improved earth, 500 mi. unimproved earth.

Inland waterways: 4,200 mi.; 1,800 mi. navigable perennially by craft drawing 6 ft.

Ports: 3 major, 3 minor.

Airfields: 16 total; 11 with permanent surface runways; 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft.; 12 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Supply: dependent chiefly on U.S.S.R. and China for virtually all equipment; smaller amounts from other Communist countries; produces negligible quantities of infantry weapons, ammunition, and explosive devices.

Military budget: no recent data available; for fiscal year ending 31 December 1962, estimated defense expenditures 382 million dong; about one-fifth of total budget (estimated value \$103 million); military aid from U.S.S.R. and China now so extensive that actual allocation of North Vietnam's domestic resources to defense would not be indicative of total military effort.

Nationality: noun: South Vietnamese (sing. & pl.); adjective: South Vietnamese.

Ethnic divisions: 87.7% Vietnamese, 6% Chinese, 3.2% mountain tribesmen, 2.9% Khmer, 0.2% Cham.

Religion: 70% Buddhist (at least 5% Hoa Hao), 5% Cao Dai, and 10% Catholic; others include animist, and small numbers of Protestant, Muslim and Hindu; most Buddhists are of Mahayana school or practice combination of Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism.

Language: Vietnamese, French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian), Cham (Malayo-Polynesian dialect).

Labor force: civilian work force 5.8 million (not including armed forces); 67% agriculture, fishing, and forestry; 15% industry and commerce; 3% domestic and personal services; 5% government; 10% unemployed.

Organized labor: 500,000.

GOVERNMENT

With the end of the war, South Vietnam in effect has become reunified with the North. For the foreseeable future, however, a separate, ostensibly independent administration will be maintained in the South. Policy decisions however are made in Hanoi by the Vietnam Workers Party—the Communist Party—and transmitted to its southern branch—the People's Revolutionary Party. Quasi-military/political people's revolutionary committees are overseeing basic administrative tasks in the countryside while the provisional Revolutionary Government represents southern interests abroad and apparently will be the entity to which foreign governments are accredited. When Hanoi becomes satisfied that the southern administration has satisfactorily adjusted economically and politically to a more rigid socialist society, formal reunification probably will occur. Currently, there is no way to estimate the duration of this period.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$2.5 billion (1973 est.), \$130 per capita; 3% to 4% decline estimated for 1973; no real growth estimated for 1974.

Agriculture: main crops — rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables, copra; major food imports — rice, wheat, dairy products.

Fishing: catch 678,000 metric tons (1972); growing trade in fish and fish products.

Major industries: manufacturing on small scale, mainly light manufacturing and processing of local agricultural and forest products; factories produce textiles, beer, cigarettes, glass, tires, sugar, paper, cement, soft drinks.

Shortages: capital goods.

VIETNAM, SOUTH



(See reference map VII)

LAND

66,000 sq. mi.; 25% arable (15% cultivated), 33% forested, 42% other.

Land boundaries: 1,025 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 50 n. mi.)

Coastline: 1,650 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 20,843,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/65-7/71).

VIETNAM, SOUTH/WALLIS AND FUTUNA

Electric power: 883,000 kw capacity (1974), 1.9 billion kw hr produced (1974), 95 kw hr per capita.

Exports: \$70 million (Feb., 1974), major commodities: fish and fish products, rubber, forestry products, scrap metal.

Imports: \$879 million (Oct., 1974), major commodities: food, petroleum products, fertilizer, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel products, machinery, textiles.

Major trade partners: exports Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, France; imports U.S., Japan, France, no trade with Communist countries.

Aid economic: U.S. (including P.L. 480), \$177 million (FY70), \$576 million (FY71), \$455 million (FY72), \$502 million (FY73), approx. \$654 million (FY74), approx. \$500 million (FY75), numerous other non-Communist countries providing assistance, military: U.S., \$1,728 million (FY70), \$1,895 million (FY71), \$2,398 million (FY72), \$2,168 million (FY73), \$946 million (FY74).

Budget: \$1,083 million (est. 1975), 44% military, 56% civilian, deficit of \$325 million (est. 1975).

Monetary conversion rates: in January 1974 a unified, flexible exchange rate for all imports and exports was instituted which as of 8 March 1975, was 725 piasters=US\$1, exporters now receive a subsidy of 50 to 100 piasters per US\$1, depending on the commodity; importers of US-financed goods receive a rebate of 60 piasters per US\$1.

Fiscal year: calendar year.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 800 miles meter gauge, single track; 100 miles temporarily closed due to lack of security and interdiction; remainder out of service or abandoned.

Highways: 12,100 mi.; 2,500 mi. bituminous, 4,700 mi. gravel or improved earth, 4,900 mi. unimproved earth.

Inland waterways: about 6,800 mi. navigable; more than 1,400 mi. navigable at all times by vessels up to 6 ft. draft.

Ports: 6 major, 20 minor.

Airfields: 190 total, 155 usable; 62 with permanent-surface runways, 8 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 19 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 2 seaplane stations.

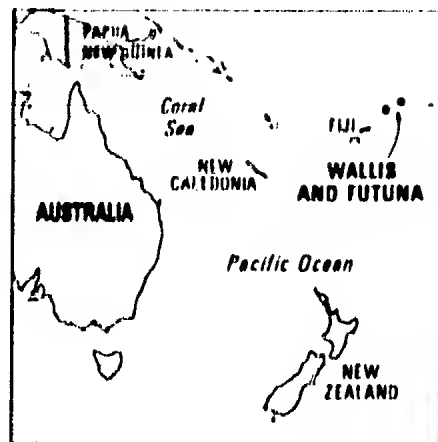
DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,720,000; 3,000,000 fit for military service; 191,000 reach military age (18) annually.

WALLIS AND FUTUNA

LAND

About 80 sq. mi.



(See reference map VIII)

WATER

Limits of territorial waters: 12 n. mi.

Coastline: about 80 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 9,000, official estimate for 1 July 1973.

Nationality: non-Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islander, adjective: Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islanders.

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Polynesian.

Religion: largely Roman Catholic.

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Type: overseas territory of France.

Capital: Matu Utu.

Political subdivisions: 3 districts.

Branches: territorial assembly of 20 members, popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris, and one Senator.

Government leader: Superior Administrator Jacques de Agostini.

Suffrage: universal adult.

Elections: every 5 years.

ECONOMY

Agriculture: dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas.

Trade: exports consist almost entirely of copra; imports are largely foodstuffs and some equipment associated with development programs.

Monetary conversion rate: 70 Colonial Franc Pacifique (CFP)=US\$1.

COMMUNICATIONS

Airfields: 2 total, all usable; 1 4,000-7,999 ft., 1 seaplane station.

Telecommunications: 43 telephones.

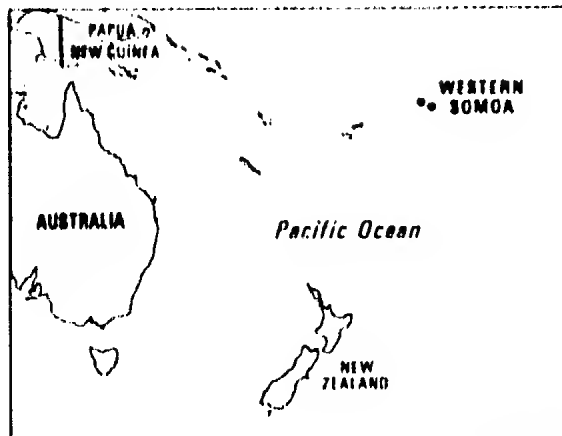
July 1975

WALLIS AND FUTUNA/WESTERN SAMOA

DEFENSE

No formal defense structure, no regular Armed Forces

WESTERN SAMOA



(See reference map VII)

LAND

1,100 sq. mi., comprised of 2 large islands of Savai'i and Upolu and several smaller islands, including Manono and Apolima, 65% forested, 24% cultivated, 11% industry, waste, or urban

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.
Coastline: 250 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 159,000, average annual growth rate 2.3% (7/64-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Western Samoan(s), adjective—Western Samoa

Ethnic divisions: Polynesians, about 12,000 Europeans (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans

Religion: 99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society)

Language: Samoan (Polynesian), English

Literacy: 85%-90% (education compulsory for all children from 7-15 years)

Labor force: agriculture 19,148; mining and manufacturing 1,716 (1961)

Organized labor: unorganized

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: The Independent State of Western Samoa

Type: constitutional monarchy, under native chief special treaty relationship with New Zealand

Capital: Apia

Legal system: based on English common law and local customs, constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962, judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizens, have not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Head of State and Executive Council, Legislative Assembly, Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts

Government leaders: Head of State, Malietoa Tanumafili II, Prime Minister, Fa'apea Mafuaga

Suffrage: 15 Samoan members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 5,000), 2 European members are elected by universal adult suffrage

Elections: held biennially, last in February 1973

Political parties and leaders: no clearly defined political party structure

Communists: unknown

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, Seabed Committee, WHO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$38 million (1971), \$260 per capita

Agriculture: cocoa, bananas, copra, staple foods include coconut, bananas, taro, and yams

Exports: \$12 million (f.o.b., 1974 est.), copra 63%, cocoa 18%, timber 8%

Imports: \$26 million (c.i.f., 1974 est.), food 30%, manufactured goods 24%, machinery 9%

Major trade partners: exports—New Zealand 33%, Netherlands 18%, West Germany 15%, U.S. 13%, imports—New Zealand 33%, Australia 22%, Japan 11%

Aid: New Zealand, \$7 million (est. 1972-76)

Budget: 1974 est., revenues \$15 million, expenditures \$18 million

Monetary conversion rate: WS Tala=US\$1.67 (August 1973), 0.61 WS Tala=US\$1

Major industries: timber, tourism

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 477 mi.; 80 mi. bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

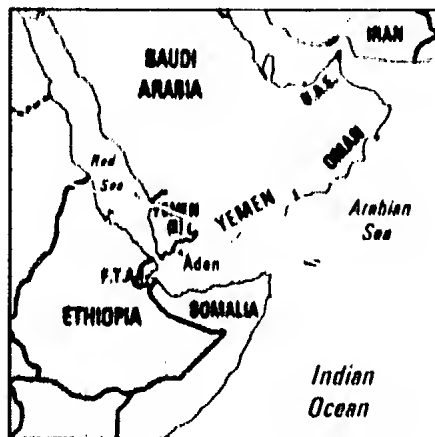
Airfields: 3 (total, all usable; 1 with runway 4,000-7,999 ft.)

Telecommunications: 2,270 telephones; 10,100 radio receivers; 1 AM station

July 1975

YEMEN (ADEN)

YEMEN (ADEN)



LAND

111,900 sq. mi. (border with Saudi Arabia undefined), only about 1% arable (of which less than 25% cultivated)

Land boundaries: 1,120 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (300 meters plus exploitability, plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 860 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 1,641,000² (average annual growth rate 2.7% (7/73-7/74))

Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

Ethnic divisions: almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans in Aden

Religion: Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: probably no higher than 10%; Aden 35% (est.)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen

Type: republic; power centered in ruling National Front Party

Capital: Aden; Madinat ash Sha'b, administrative capital

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces

Legal system: based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court.

²Excluding the islands of Perim and Kamaran for which no data are available.

interprets constitution and determines disputes between states

Branches: Presidential Council, cabinet, Supreme People's Council

Government leaders: Chairman of Presidential Council, Salim Rubayyi Ali, Prime Minister Ali Nasir Muhammad al Hasani, NE Secretary General Abdul Al Fattah Ismail

Suffrage: granted by constitution to all citizens 18 and over

Elections: elections for legislative body, Supreme People's Council, called for in constitution, none have been held

Political parties and leaders: National Front (NF), only legal party

Communists: few known

Member of: Secretary's Committee, P. N.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$100 million (1974 est.), \$60 per capita

Agriculture (all outside Aden): cotton is main cash crop, cereals, dates, kat (qat), coffee, and livestock are raised and there is a growing fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden), cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported

Major industries: petroleum refinery (production 150,000 b/d mid-1971; capacity 178,000 b/d at Little Aden; operates on imported crude; oil exploration activity)

Electric power: 128,000 kw. capacity (1974); 448 million kw.-hr. produced (1974); 276 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$26 million (1974), excluding petroleum products but including re-exports

Imports: \$188 million (1974 provisional)

Major trade partners: Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exported mainly to U.K. and Japan

Budget: (FY1973-74, est.) — revenues \$39 million, expenditures 68 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 S. Yemeni dinar = US\$2.90

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,300 mi.; 200 mi. bituminous treated, 180 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 2,920 mi. motorable track

Ports: 1 major (Aden)

Pipelines: refined products, 20 mi.

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

July 1975

YEMEN (ADEN)/YEMEN (SANA)

Airfields: 91 total, 58 usable, 2 with permanent surface runways, 31 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 32 with runways 1,000-7,999 ft., 1 seaplane station.

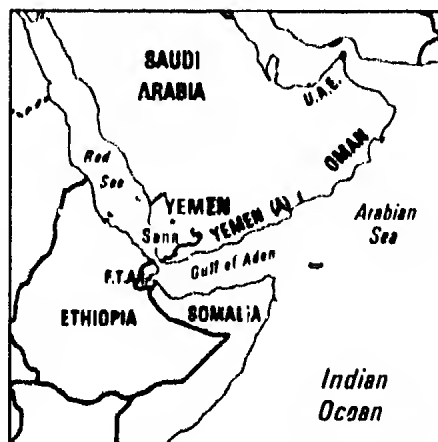
Telecommunications: small system of open wire line, multiconductor cable, and radio communications stations, only center Aden, 9,000 telephones, 250,000 radio and 26,000 TV receivers, 3 TV and 1 AM stations, 1 submarine cables (2 operational).

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 589,000, 215,000 fit for military service.

Military budgets: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1974, \$15,816,000, about 34.1% of total budget.

YEMEN (SANA)



(See reference map V)

LAND

About 75,000 sq. mi. (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen undeline); 20% agricultural, 1% forested, 79% desert, waste, or urban.

Land boundaries: 950 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi. (plus 6 n. mi. "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 325 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 6,539,000, average annual growth rate 2.6% (7/71-7/72)

Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)

Religion: 100% Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 15% (est.)

Labor force: almost entirely agriculture and herding

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Yemen Arab Republic

Type: republic, military regime assumed power in June 1974

Capital: Sana

Political subdivisions: 8 provinces

Legal system: based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law. First constitution promulgated December 1970, suspended June 1974, has not accepted compulsory I.C.J. jurisdiction.

Branches: Military Command Council, Prime Minister, cabinet, 117 member Consultative Assembly.

Government leaders: Head of Military Command Council, Col. Ibrahim Hamdi, Prime Minister Abd al Ghani.

Communists: few known

Political parties or pressure groups: Yemeni Union, a small inactive government party formed in February 1973, some pro-Iraqi Baathists, other small clandestine groups supported by Yemen (Aden).

Member of: Arab League, FAO, ICAO, ITU, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$300 million (1974 est.), \$50 per capita

Agriculture: sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables; largely self-sufficient in food.

Major industries: cotton textiles and leather goods produced on a small scale; handicraft and some fishing; small aluminum products factory.

Electric power: 4,000 kw. capacity (1974); 14 million kw.-hr. produced (1974), 2 kw.-hr. per capita.

Exports: \$15 million (1974 est.), qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables.

Imports: \$220 million (1974 est.), textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement.

Major trade partners: China, Yemen (Aden), U.S.S.R., Japan, U.K., Australia, Saudi Arabia.

Aid: bilateral pledges received—\$167 million 1974, multilateral—\$36 million 1974 through August 1972, \$170 million drawn through 1970; major donors include U.S.S.R., China, U.S., West Germany, Saudi Arabia; military — \$78 million from U.S.S.R.; \$30 million from Eastern Europe; \$7 million western military aid through 1973.

Budget: (1974/75 est.) \$92 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Yemeni rial = US\$0.22 as of October 1973

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

YEMEN (SANA)/YUGOSLAVIA

Highways: 2,160 mi., 290 mi. bituminous, 270 mi. crushed stone and gravel, 1,600 mi. earth, sand, and light gravel

Ports: 1 major (Al Hudaydah), 2 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 26 total, 18 usable, 6 with permanent surface runways, 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 4 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 6 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: systems among mid-east's worst, consists of meager open wire lines and low-power radiocommunication stations, principal center Sana, secondary centers Al Hudaydah and Taizz, 4,600 telephones, 86,000 radio receivers, 1 AM radio-broadcast station

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,550,000; 857,000 fit for military service; about 72,000 reach military age (18) annually; universal military conscription law (10 January 1963) makes military service obligatory for all Yemeni males 18-30

Military budget: for fiscal year ending June 1974, \$29.7 million; 41% of total budget

YUGOSLAVIA



(See reference map (1))

LAND

98,800 sq. mi.; 32% arable, 25% meadows and pastures, 34% forested, 9% other

Land boundaries: 1,865 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 10 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 945 mi. (mainland), plus 1,500 mi. (offshore islands)

PEOPLE

Population: 21,316,000, average annual growth rate 0.9% (current)

Nationality: noun Yugoslav(s), adjective Yugoslav

Ethnic divisions: 39.7% Serb, 22.1% Croat, 8.4% Muslim, 8.2% Slovene, 5.8% Macedonian, 2.5% Montenegro, 6.4% Albanian, 2.3% Hungarian, 1.6% other (1971 census)

Religion: 41% Serbian Orthodox, 32% Roman Catholic, 12% Muslim, 3% other, 12% none (1953 census)

Language: Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian, Albanian, Hungarian, and Italian

Literacy: 80.3% (1961)

Labor force: 13.5 million (1970); 49.6% agriculture, 16% mining and manufacturing, 34.4% other nonagricultural activities; reported unemployment averaged 8% of registered labor force (social sector) in 1967

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Type: Communist state, federal republic in form

Capital: Belgrade

Political subdivisions: 6 republics with 2 autonomous provinces (within the Republic of Serbia)

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1974; legal education at several law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: parliament (Federal Assembly) constitutionally supreme; executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; independent judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective policymaking body composed of a representative from each republic and province, Tito presides as President of the Republic

Government leader: Josip Broz Tito, President of Republic and President of League of Communists of Yugoslavia

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Federal Assembly elected every 4 years by a complicated, indirect system of voting

Political parties and leaders: League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only; leaders are President Tito and influential presidium members Edvard Kardelj, Vladimir Bakartie, and Stane Dolanc

Voting strength: voter participation in national elections has declined, as follows — 1963, 95.5%; 1965, 93.6%; 1967, 89%; 1969, 88%; 1974, no data available

Communists: 1,076,000 party members (May 1974)

July 1975

YUGOSLAVIA/ZAIRE

Other political or pressure groups: Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the major mass front organization for the LCY; Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY); Union of Youth of Yugoslavia (UYJ); Federation of Yugoslav War Veterans (SUBNOJ).

Member of: CEMA (observer but participates in certain commissions), EC (5-year non-preferential trade agreement signed in May 1973), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, OECD (participant in some activities), Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO.

ECONOMY

GNP: \$27.9 billion (1974 est., at 1973 prices), \$1,320 per capita; 1974 real growth rate approx. 6.5%.

Agriculture: diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops — corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; generally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; self-sufficient in food except for tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds; caloric intake, 3,210 calories per day per capita (1967).

Major industries: metallurgy, machinery and equipment, textiles, wood processing, food processing.

Shortages: fuels, steel, textile fibers, chemicals.

Crude steel: 2.8 million metric tons produced (1973), 130 kg. per capita.

Electric power: 8,850,000 kw. capacity (1974); 39.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 1,855 kw.-hr. per capita.

Exports: \$3,805 million (f.o.b., 1974); 11% foodstuffs and tobacco; 21% raw materials, fuels, and chemicals; 23% machinery and equipment; 45% other manufactures.

Imports: \$7,542 million (c.i.f., 1974); 9% foodstuffs and tobacco; 37% raw materials, fuels, chemicals; 26% machinery and equipment; 28% other manufactures.

Major trade partners: 71% non-Communist countries (35% EC, 6% U.S., 30% other non-Communist countries), 29% Communist countries.

Aid: postwar credits extended mainly by the U.S. (about \$3.6 billion, including grants and \$0.7 billion in military aid); Western Europe (more than \$1.2 billion); IBRD (\$1.0 billion); IMF (more than \$580 million); Communist countries extended credits totaling \$464 million in 1956 (\$125 million drawing balance suspended in 1958) and \$576 million during 1962-70 and \$540 million in 1972; \$173 million in 1974; Yugoslavia has extended credits totaling about \$700 million to 27 less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Monetary conversion rate: 17.0 new dinars = US\$1.

Fiscal year: same as calendar year (all data refer to calendar year or to middle or end of calendar year as indicated).

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 6,460 route mi.; 5,811 mi. standard gage, 649 mi. narrow gage; 493 mi. double track; 1,217 mi. electrified (1973).

Highways: 60,784 mi.; 344 mi. concrete, 49,249 mi. bituminous, 727 mi. stone block, 24,265 mi. gravel, 46,199 mi. earth (1973).

Inland waterways: 1,231 mi. (1975).

Freight carried: rail — 89.0 million short tons, 15.9 billion short ton/mi. (1974); highway — 88.7 million short tons, 6.73 billion short ton/mi. (1974); waterway — est. 17.5 million short tons, est. 1.3 billion short ton/mi. (excl. int'l. transit traffic) (1974).

Pipelines: crude oil, 200 mi.; natural gas, 320 mi.

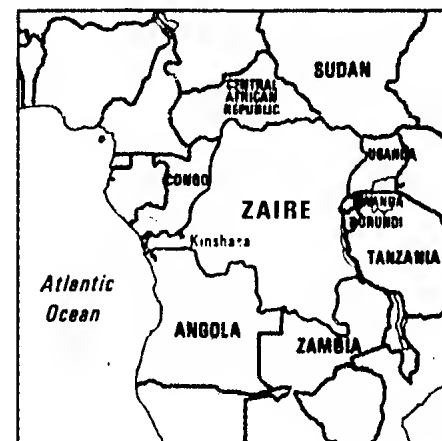
Ports: 9 major (most important: Rijeka, Split, Koper, Bar), 24 minor (1975).

Civil air: 54 major transport aircraft (1975).

DEFENSE FORCES

Military budget (announced): for fiscal year ending 31 December 1975, 29 billion dinars; about 8.5% of estimated national income.

ZAIRE



LAND

905,000 sq. mi.; 22% agricultural land (1% cultivated), 45% forested, 33% other.

Land boundaries: 6,153 mi.

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n. mi.

Coastline: 23 mi.

July 1975

ZAIRE

PEOPLE

Population: 24,899,000, average annual growth rate 2.8% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Zairian(s); adjective—Zairian

Ethnic divisions: over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes—Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

Religion: 51% Christian, 45% animist, 4% other

Language: French, English, Lingala, Swahili, Kikongo, and Chiluba are all classified as official languages

Literacy: 5% fluent in French, about 35% have an acquaintance with French

Labor force: about 8 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Zaïre (until October 1971 known as Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Type: republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system

Capital: Kinshasa

Political subdivisions: 8 regions and federal district of Kinshasa

Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated 1967, revised 1974; legal education at National University of Zaïre; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: president elected 1970 for seven-year term limited to two five-year terms, thereafter; National Legislative Council of 210 members elected for five-year term; the official party is the supreme political institution

Government leaders: Lt. Gen. Mobutu Sese Seko, President

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: presidential and legislative elections in October and November 1970

Political parties and leaders: Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR), only legal party, organized from above with actual grassroots popularity not clearly definable

Voting strength: MPR slate polled 96.3% of vote in 1970 elections

Communists: no Communist Party; U.S.S.R. and People's Peoples Republic of China have diplomatic missions in Zaïre

Member of: AFDB, EAMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, IIB, ILO, ITU, OAU, Seabeds Committee, UDEAC, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GDP: \$2.6 billion (1973 current prices), \$110 per capita; real growth rate 6.3% p.a. 1968-72

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, palm oil, rubber; main food crops—millet, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 124,000 metric tons (1971); imports \$18 million (1972 est.)

Major industries: mining, mineral processing, light industries

Electric power: 861,380 kw. capacity (1974), 3.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1974), 126 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1,005 million (l.o.b., 1973); copper, cobalt, diamonds, other minerals, coffee, palm oil

Imports: \$700 million (c.i.f., 1973); consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuel

Major trade partners: Belgium, U.S., and West Germany

Aid: economic — U.S. (FY61-73) \$503 million; (1971 estimated disbursements) Belgium, \$31.4 million; France, \$6.6 million; other bilateral aid \$5.4 million; U.N., \$9.4 million; EC, \$18.9 million; China (1973) \$100 million; military — U.S., \$50 million (FY62-73)

Budget: 1973 — revenue \$747 million, expenditure \$900 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 zaïre = US\$2

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 3,218 mi.; 2,419 mi. 3'6" gage, 78 mi. 3'3 $\frac{3}{8}$ " gage, 85 mi. 2'0 $\frac{1}{4}$ " gage, 636 mi. 1'11 $\frac{5}{8}$ " gage; 532 mi. of 3'6" gage electrified

Highways: 87,800 mi.; 1,200 mi. bituminous, 11,360 mi. gravel or crushed stone, 75,300 mi. earth

Inland waterways: comprising the Zaïre, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 9,320 mi. of navigable routes

Ports: 2 major (Matadi, Boma), 1 minor

Pipelines: refined products, 460 mi.

Civil air: 37 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 390 total, 314 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 51 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 3 seaplane stations

Telecommunications: limited, barely adequate telephone service, telegraph service good; 25,000 telephones; 100,000 radio receivers; 7,100 TV receivers; 12 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

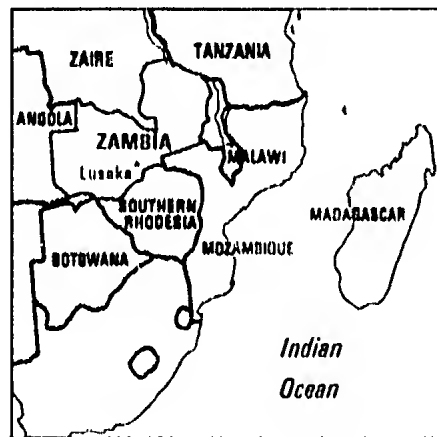
Military manpower: males 15-19, 5,963,000; 2,986,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1974, \$147,033,460; about 16.5% of total budget

July 1975

ZAMBIA

ZAMBIA



(See reference map VI)

LAND

288,000 sq. mi.; 5% under cultivation, 5% arable, 10% grazing, 13% dense forest, 6% marsh, 61% scattered trees and grassland

Land boundaries: 3,730 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 4,870,000, average annual growth rate 2.5% (7/73-7/74)

Nationality: noun—Zambian(s); adjective—Zambian

Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.1% European, .2% other

Religion: 82% animist, about 17% Christian, and under 1% Hindu and Muslim

Language: English official; wide variety of indigenous languages

Literacy: 28%

Labor force: 402,000 wage earners; 375,000 Africans, 27,000 non-Africans; 15% mining, 9% agriculture, 9% domestic service, 19% construction, 9% commerce, 10% manufacturing, 23% government and miscellaneous services, 6% transport

Organized labor: 100,000 wage earners, primarily in industrial sector, are unionized (early 1968)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: Republic of Zambia

Type: republic since October 1964

Capital: Lusaka

Political subdivisions: 8 provinces

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; new constitution adopted September 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; legal education at University of Zambia in Lusaka; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: modified presidential system, unicameral legislature; judiciary

Government leaders: President Kenneth Kaunda; Prime Minister Mainza Chona

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last general election December 1973

Political parties and leaders: United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kenneth Kaunda; former opposition party banned in December 1972 when 1 party state proclaimed

Voting strength (1973 election): in first presidential and parliamentary elections under single-party system, 43% of eligible voters went to polls; Kaunda was only candidate for President; National Assembly seats were contested by members of UNIP

Communists: no Communist Party, but sympathizers of socialism in upper levels of government, UNIP, and labor unions

Member of: AFDB, Commonwealth, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFU, ILO, IMF, ITU, OAU, Seabed Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$2.0 billion (1973 est.), \$30 per capita; real annual growth rate 1.4% between 1970 and 1973

Agriculture: main crops — corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of most major agricultural products

Fishing: catch 31,800 metric tons (1972); imports \$5.3 million (1970)

Major industries: copper mining and processing

Electric power: 891,800 kw. capacity (1973); 3.4 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 713 kw.-hr. per capita

Exports: \$1,160 million (f.o.b., 1973); copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco

Imports: \$601 million (c.i.f., 1973); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels

Major trade partners: U.K., South Africa, Japan, Western Europe

Aid: economic—China \$280 million (1967-74); (1964-67) U.K. \$63 million; IBRD \$242 million (1965-73); U.S. \$77 million (FY53-73); U.S.S.R. \$9 million; Eastern Europe \$50 million; military — \$9 million (1964-69), mainly U.K. and Canada

Budget: 1975—revenue \$1,005 million, expenditure \$1,179 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Zambia kwacha = US\$1.555 (official), 0.643 Zambia kwacha = US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 1,219 mi., government owned, all narrow gage (3'6"); 8 mi. double track

July 1975

ZAMBIA/UNITED STATES

Highways: 21,375 mi.; 2,145 mi. paved, 4,690 mi. crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 14,540 mi. improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,400 mi. including Zambezi River, Loapula River, Lake Kariba, Lake Bangweulu, Lake Tanganyika; principal port on Lake Tanganyika is Mpulungu

Pipelines: 450 mi. refined

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 166 total, 166 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 12,000 ft., 2 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 21 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.

Telecommunications: all services being modernized and increased; presently adequate but must be expanded to permit growth; high-capacity wire and radio relay connect centers of Kltwe in northern mining region and Lusaka along axial north-south route; 59,300 telephones; 100,000 radio and 21,000 TV receivers; 4 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

DEFENSE FORCES

Military manpower: males 15-19, 1,100,000; 550,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1972, \$70,000,000; 11.6% of total budget

UNITED STATES

This "Factsheet" on the U.S. is provided solely as a service to those wishing to make rough comparisons of foreign country data with a U.S. "yardstick." Information is from U.S. open sources and publications and in no sense represents estimates by the U.S. intelligence community.

LAND

3,615,211 sq. mi. (contiguous U.S. plus Alaska and Hawaii); 19% cultivated, 27% grazing and pasture, 32% forested, 22% waste, urban, and other

WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n. mi. (fishing, 12 n. mi.)

Coastline: 12,383 mi.

PEOPLE

Population: 213,450,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% (current)

Ethnic divisions: 87.2% white, 11.3% negro, 1.4% other

Religion: total membership in religious bodies, 131,411,000, Protestant 71,619,000, Roman Catholic 48,460,000, Jewish 6,415,000, other religions 1,841,461

Language: English, predominantly

Literacy: almost complete

Labor force: 93 million (1974)

Organized labor: 21.8% of total (1972)

GOVERNMENT

Legal name: United States of America

Legal system: based on English common law; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1789; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Voting strength (1972 presidential election): Republican Party (Nixon), 47,170,000; Democratic Party (McGovern), 29,170,000; minor parties, 1,378,000

Communists: Party membership, 10,000-11,000 (est.); General Secretary, Gus Hall

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, CENTO, Colombo Plan, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IIRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NATO, OAS, OECD, SEATO, Seabeds Committee, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

ECONOMY

GNP: \$1,397 billion (1974); 63% private consumption, 15% private investment, 22% government; \$6,590 per capita; 1973 growth rate 5.9% (constant 1958 dollars)

Fishing: catch 2.6 million metric tons (1972), valued at \$704 million; imports \$914 million (1971); exports \$136 million (1971)

Crude steel: 136 million metric tons produced (1973), 650 kg. per capita

Electric power: 451,792,000 kw. capacity (1973); 1,947 billion kw.-hr. produced (1973), 8,400 kw.-hr. per capita est.

Exports: \$71.3 billion (f.o.b., 1973); machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, cereals, mineral fuels

Imports: \$73.2 billion (c.i.f., 1973); transport equipment, machinery, mineral fuels, steel, nonferrous metals, metal ores

Major trade partners: Canada 23%, Japan 13%, West Germany 6%, U.K. 5% (1973)

Official development assistance (aid): obligations and loan authorizations (FY74), economic \$3.8 billion, military \$5.1 billion

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: 202,775 mi. (1972)

July 1975

UNITED STATES

Highways: 3,787,000 mi.; 2,433,205 mi. surfaced (1972)

Inland waterways: 25,260 mi. of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes; freight carried 951 million short tons (1970)

Pipelines: petroleum, 374,000 mi. (1972)

Ports: 25 major

Merchant marine: 600 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,982,730 GRT, 14,722,666 DWT; includes 3 passenger, 5 short-sea passenger, 163 cargo, 119 container, 14 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 234 tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 17 bulk, 2 combination ore/oil, 23

1 AS11 Seabee and barge carriers, 19 specialized carriers; in addition there are 178 ships in reserve fleet

Civil air: 4,338 major transport aircraft (1972)

Airfields: 12,405 (1972)

Telecommunications: 4,302 AM, 2,447 FM, 705 TV commercial broadcast stations (1974); 131,108,000 telephones (1972), 63 telephones per 100 population (1972)

DEFENSE FORCES

Personnel: army 1,148,000, navy and marines 1,065,000, air force 842,000 (1973)

Military budget: \$80.6 billion (1974 est.)

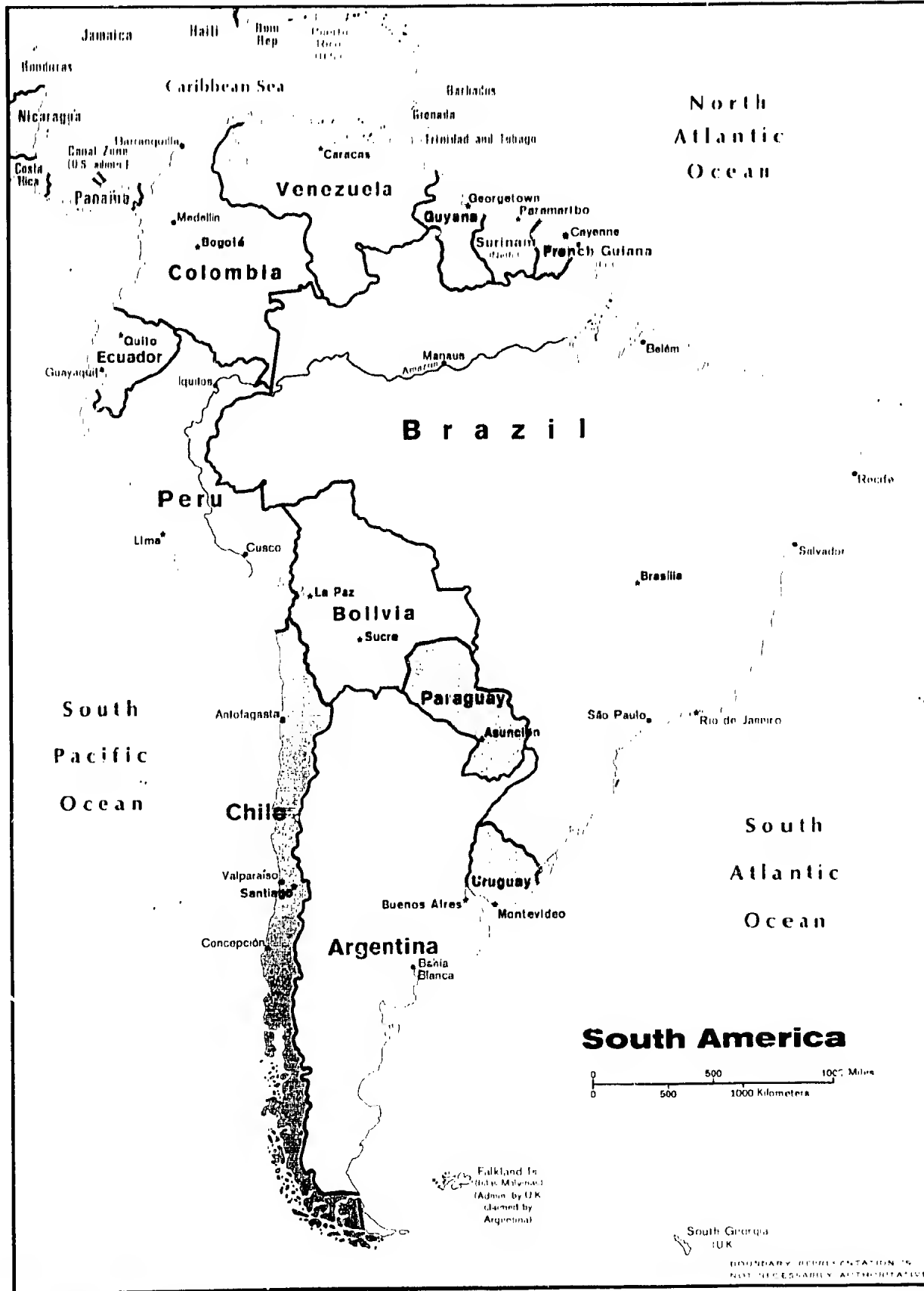
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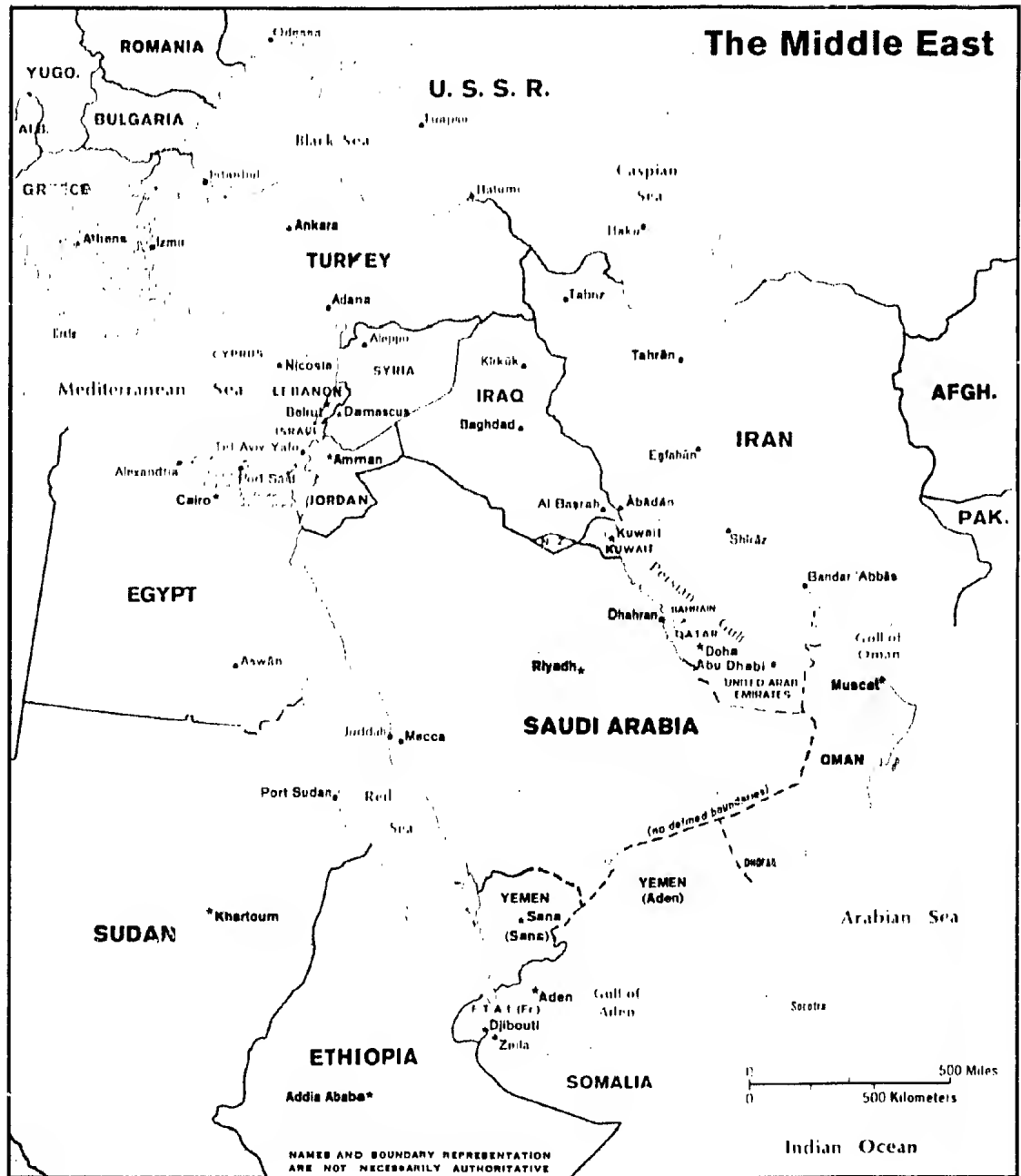


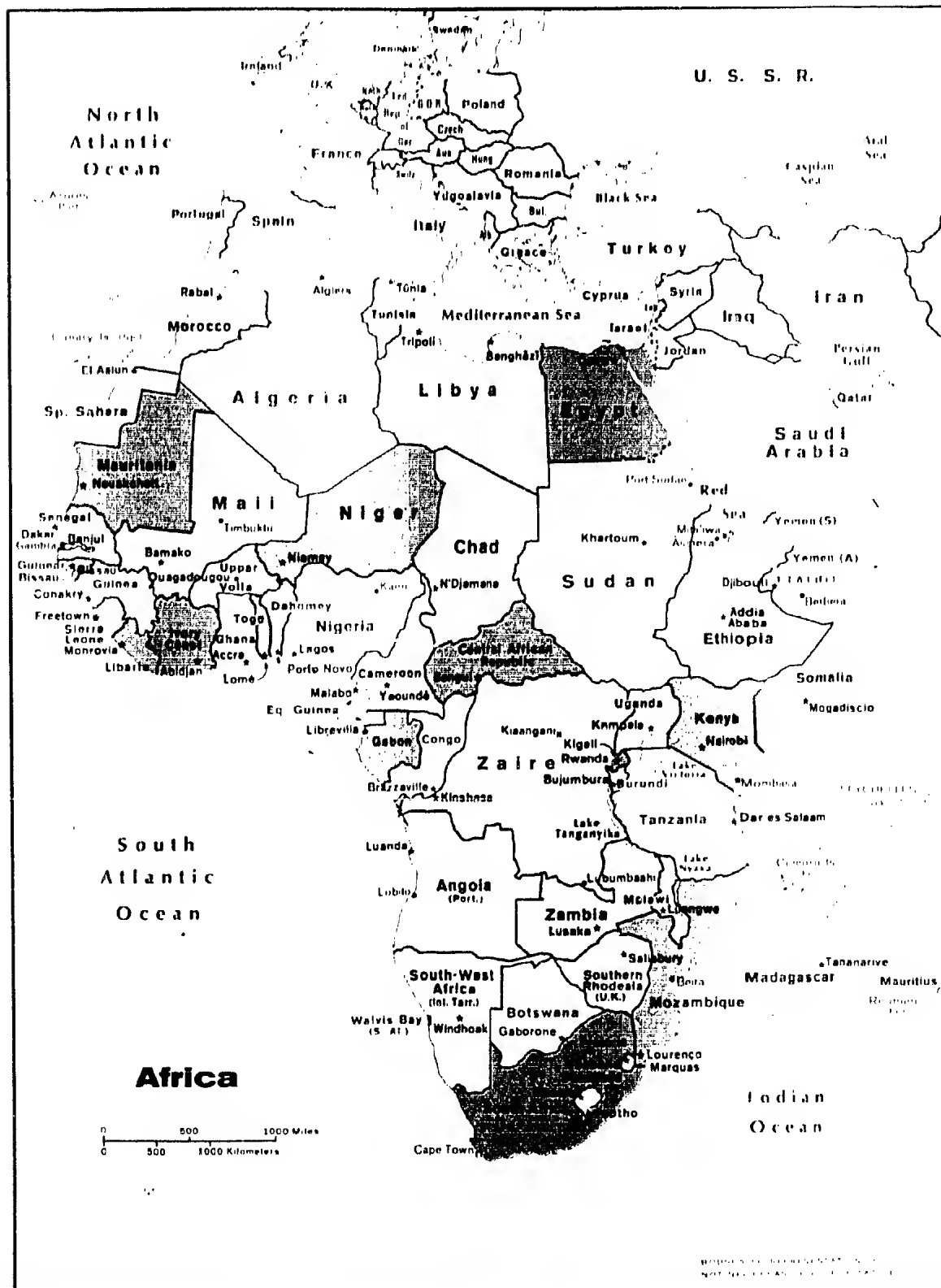
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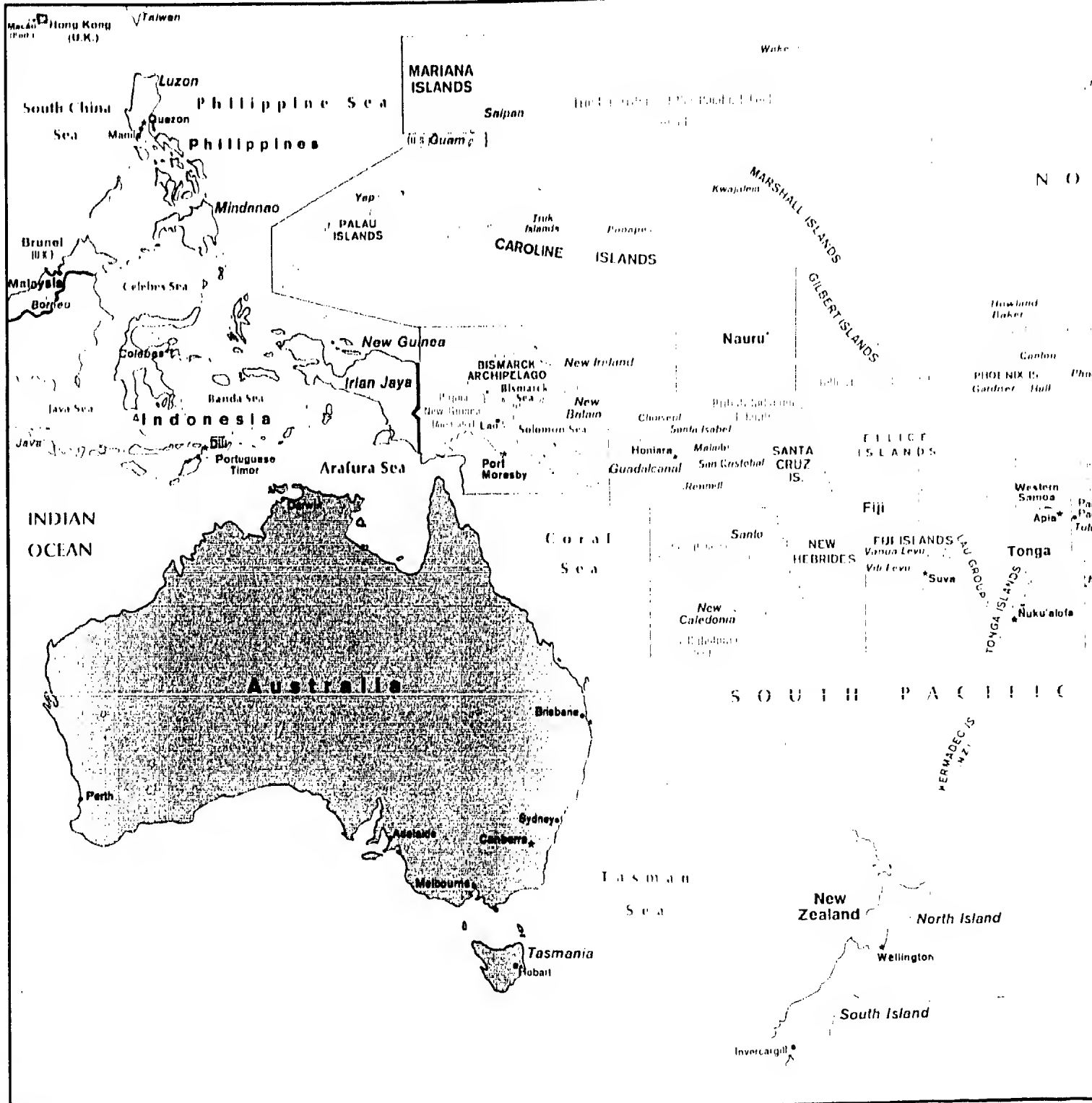
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